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VOL. CIII., NO. 209. VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1910 THIRTY-SIX PAGES

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A Suffragette's Answer

"Would you like to be a man?" inquired a male reporter of a suffragette.

"No!" was the reply, "would you?"

Things are not always as they seem. Discerning ones, who recognize the best are not easily influenced by the much advertised inferior mineral waters, or so-called mineral waters, because they are less in price. The people of Victoria, as a rule, do not quibble about cost. They are accustomed to have and demand the best. This is why sales of White Rock Lithia Water are constantly increasing here. Another reason: Leading physicians know the absolute purity of White Rock, and recommend it to their patrons and friends. Few bottles of any water, except this splendid lithia are now to be found at any of the high-class clubs, hotels or cafes in British Columbia. White Rock is the most popular mineral water, and it is right that it should be, for it is the best mineral water procurable, absolutely pure and wholesome. Do not accept a spurious imitation from your dealer. 'Phone us if he offers a substitute, and we'll give you the name of one who can supply you with the genuine White Rock. Pither and Leiser, Wholesale Agents for B. C., Victoria, Vancouver, Nelson.

ALBERTA LANDS SELLING WELL

Canadian Pacific Railway Company Now Disposing of Much of Its Holdings in That Province

MILLION DOLLARS MONTHLY RECEIPTS

Heavy Expenditure on Irrigation Work in Eastern Block—Generous Rain in Alberta Does Much Good

CALGARY, Aug. 6.—C. W. Peterson, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Irrigation and Colonization company, has returned from an inspection tour of the Sedgwick district.

Mr. Peterson says: "Our land department is actively pushing the sale of the company's holdings in Alberta. We maintain an enormous agency organization in the United States, Great Britain, and Europe, and are continually bringing personally conducted parties to western Canada in special trains. This year practically all our attention has been along the line of the Wetaskiwin and Lacombe extensions, and our business has exceeded $1,000,000 a month since the beginning of the year. Our irrigated lands have been sold almost as far as the construction of ditches extends, but several millions of dollars are being expended to develop the eastern section of the irrigation block, and we expect to have irrigable lands for sale within a year. Up to date we have, roughly speaking, sold 950,000 acres in the Edmonton district and 800,000 acres east of Lacombe."

Calgary bank clearings for the week ending August 4th were $3,570,520, as compared with $1,931,947 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of 81.7 per cent.

Yesterday's heavy rainfall has done much good. All the forest fires are quenched, the grass freshened for cattle and the ground put in good shape for fall seeding.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce will erect a $20,000 building in East Calgary on Ninth avenue. The building will be of solid brick, with Bedford stone facing.

Denver Murder

DENVER, Aug. 6.—Kyo Mitsunga, the Japanese who is imprisoned in the Denver jail, charged with the murder of Mrs. Catherine Wilson, at her home in this city on May 7 last, made an alleged confession to Chief of Police Armstrong today. He says that a white man committed the crime and forced him to aid in placing the mutilated body of the woman in a box in the basement, where it was not found for several days.

King Alfonso Nearly Killed

COWES, Isle of Wight, Aug. 6.—While King Alfonso, a party of Spanish and English officers and Sir Thomas Lipton, host of the Spanish monarch, were standing amidships on Liptons yacht, the Shamrock, one of the topmasts broke and fell to the deck. King Alfonso became greatly agitated and uttered an exclamation that caused his hearers to believe that he thought the fall of the mast was not an accident. Those who saw the spar drop declare it was miraculous that none of the party was injured. The Spanish ruler has become extremely nervous following the accident, which is the second to occur since his arrival in England. At Southampton yesterday a landing float on which the King was standing was nearly submerged by a barge that ran afoul of it.

Australian Steamship Line

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 6.—Advices have been received here of the organization of the Merchants and Shippers' Steamship Line which is being organized in Australia to operate overseas shipping company. The line is to operate to and from Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand and the Eastern states of America, Canada and Great Britain. The service will be commenced with five large steel steamers. The vessels are to be among the most up-to-date cargo steamers trading with the southern hemisphere. Monthly sailings will be maintained, and Halifax will be one of the ports in the itinerary.

Editorial Troubles in Persia.

TEHERAN, Aug. 6.—The lot of an editor-proprietor of a newspaper is not even in Persia a bed of roses. At all seasons he is liable to temporary suppression by the government for the publication of distasteful opinions though cases have been known where authority has been successfully defied. Sometimes the supply of paper becomes exhausted, and he is obliged to shut up office for two or three days. Sometimes lack of funds places him in a similar predicament. This week a new terror has been added to his existence. On Sunday last none of the regular newspapers made its appearance on account of a general strike of all the printers in in Teheran, instead the printers themselves produced a small sheet written in homely language, under the title of "Union of Workmen." They published a list of demands which throw those usually made by unions in other countries completely in the shade.

PROPOSALS FOR PEACE CONGRESS

Resolutions to be Submitted by American and Other Delegations to Meeting This Month at Brussels

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The American group of delegates to the congress of the inter-parliamentary union at Brussels Aug 29. to Sept. 2 will sail from New York next Tuesday. They will present several resolutions looking toward the establishment of permanent peace between the nations of the world.

These resolutions were submitted to the state department by representative Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, chairman of the American group. One will ask the conference to request governments which are signatories to the Hague peace conference and the London naval conference to sanction the American proposition that the international prize court be invested with the jurisdiction of an international court of arbitral justice.

Another association will ask the conference to request each of the governments represented to appoint a commission analogous to that recently appointed by the United States. The commission would report to the respective parliaments prior to the third Hague peace conference in 1915 a well defined scheme looking to the perfection of a system of world federation in addition to an international judiciary.

CASE LOOKS BAD FOR COL. COOKE

Witnesses Say That He Used Government Steamer and Sledges for Carrying Supplies to His Mines

SEATTLE, Aug. 6.—Captain W. H. Bergman, master of the government harbor boat Jeff C. Davis, who was a witness today at the trial by court martial of Col. Geo. E. Cooke, U.S.N., retired, accused of negligence and misconduct while commander at Fort Gibbons, Alaska testified that Col. Cook had used government transportation for private purposes while in the north. Capt. Bergman said that Cooke used the Jeff C. Davis to send mining outfits, poling boats and men to his mines 40 miles up the Yukon river from Fort Gibbons. The logbook of the government boat was introduced to substantiate this testimony.

Lieut E. E. McCammon, formerly Quartermaster at Fort Gibbons, testified that Col. Cooke also used government sledges to carry supplies to his mines.

Other witnesses corroborated the testimony given by Sergt. Cuffe, yesterday, that Col. Cooke had borrowed money from enlisted men.

Simplon Route Fortified

GENEVA, Aug. 6.—During the past month the Swiss and Italian military authorities have been strongly fortifying the Simplon route, above the tunnel, which is temporarily stopped to traffic. On the one side the Swiss are building forts on the neighboring heights commanding the pass and the road and on the other the Italians have cut up the road and built a kind of drawbridge across it. This is worked by electricity from small forts on each side of the road. Military stations have been constructed on the flanks of the Alpine route and in future Italian soldiers will be stationed all the year round in the outposts commanding the pass.

C. N. R. TOWNSITE AT PORT MANN

Engineers to Proceed Immediately With Work of Laying Out Ground for Terminals and Car Shops

LARGE AREA NEEDED FOR THE RAILWAY

Ample Ground Also for Residential and Business Purposes—Soon to be Placed on the Market

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 6.—Port Mann, the townsite of the Canadian Northern Railway, opposite New Westminster, will be placed on the market this autumn. There the company will locate its car-building and machine shops, as well as lay out what will be the largest railway yards on the coast. Port Mann as a shipping centre figures more largely than Vancouver in the company's plans as formulated to date. This was the crux of the official announcement made to the Colonist prior to the departure for the east of Mr. Donald M. Mann, vice-president of the Canadian Northern.

Following an inspection of the townsite during the week by Mr. Mann and the other visiting officials, instructions were given Mr. T. H. White, chief engineer, to undertake immediately the work of laying out terminals, with provision for a car-building plant and machine shops. Mr. White's assistants will be on the ground next week. (It was explained that owing to the large amount of acreage required for railway purposes the residential and business portion of the townsite will have to conform to the plans for railway requirements. There will be ample room for all these, as the townsite embraces an area of about two thousand acres, including a water frontage of two and one half miles along the Fraser river, above the Fraser river bridge.

It is expected that three weeks will be occupied in laying out the yards, after which the townsite will be undertaken by the surveyors. Employment will be given several hundred men, as a large portion of the heights back from the river is covered with a heavy undergrowth of shrubs and trees of second growth, which will be immediately cleared. The company intends to build extensive docks along the water front, and provision will also be made for warehouses, grain elevators and factory sites. Messrs. McKenzie and Mann have far reaching plans in connection with the townsite. Supervision of laying out the townsite has been entrusted to T. S. Darling of Winnipeg, assistant land commissioner of the railway company. Mr. Darling has been here for several days conferring with Messrs. Mann and Davidson. He left last night for Stewart, Portland Canal district, to place on the market the portion of the new townsite there owned by Mr. Mann and his associates.

Firemen Ask More Wages

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.—The firemen of the eastern division of the Canadian Pacific railway are now negotiating with the company for a higher scale of wages. It is stated that negotiations are, as they always have been, of a friendly nature, and that until the new scale of wages has been agreed upon no statement of negotiations will be given out. It is practically certain that men will be given increase.

Road Conference Adjourns.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 6.— The International road conference, which opened its sessions here on July 31st, finished its work today and adjourned, the members remaining for several excursions organized by the Belgian government. The American delegates say that the great lesson of the congress for America is the showing of the absolute necessity for the introduction of a uniform system of road building in the United States.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR SIR WILFRID

Special Train on Which He Was Traveling Comes into Collision With Freight—Only Minor Injuries

REGINA, Sask., August 6.—The special train of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was involved last night in a wreck three and a half miles west of Pense. The special, which was going at fifty miles per hour, some seven minutes behind time, collided head-on with a freight train.

Both engines were telescoped and five freight cars derailed.

Sir Wilfrid, who was sitting in his car at the time, was thrown violently to the ground, but immediately picked himself up and announced to those around him that he was uninjured.

Hon. Geo. P. Graham, who was in his car, and who received a wrenched knee, at once proceeded to the Premier's car.

Other members of the party were badly shaken up, but not seriously injured.

The Laurier special arrived this morning at 10:30 from Moosejaw, with Engineer Hannah at the throttle. The train is now lying in the yards and leaves today for the north, the itinerary being proceeded with as though nothing had happened. Tomorrow Sir Wilfrid will spend the day at Battleford.

All members of the party are suffering severely from shock, but no one was hurt.

Sir Wilfrid is reported to have been slightly cut by glass and Hon. George P. Graham had his knee slightly wrenched.

Interviewed, Sir Wilfrid refused to talk about the accident, but gave assurances that he is not in the slightest injured as a result of the wreck. As soon as the train stopped here he was off the platform with Senator Gibson and took a stroll about the city. On every hand he was the recipient of congratulations. Wires came in abundance and Sir Wilfrid had a busy hour in Regina.

Hon. Mr. Graham did not leave the train this morning, but Sir Wilfrid assured reporters that Mr. Graham is not injured at all.

THROWS LIGHT ON SONOMA MYSTERY

Discovery of Jawbone Thought to Establish Fact of Thomas Kendall's Murder—Found Far From House

SANTA ROSA, Cala., Aug. 6.—In a canyon three-quarters of a mile from the home of the Kendall family there was found this afternoon an upper jaw bone, apparently that of a young man. This is the most direct evidence yet secured to prove that Thos. A. Kendall, the young man of the ill-fated family, had met with death.

District Attorney Lea said that he considered finding this bit of anatomy the best yet secured, in the identification of the victim. The back teeth on either side had been filled with amalgum. The front teeth are missing and apparently they had been knocked out.

The find would indicate that Tom Kendall's body was not cremated. The jaw was found by Newton J. Grieder about a quarter of a mile from the spot in the canyon where the torso of a woman, believed to be that of the mother, Mrs. Eura Kendall, was found earlier in the week.

Smallpox in Toronto

TORONTO, August 6.—Two cases of smallpox were discovered in the city today. Both are now isolated in the hospital.

GERMANY'S FLEET OF SUBMARINES

Government Secretly Diverts Torpedo Boat Funds to Construction of Under-Sea Vessels of Offence

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Germany is creating a huge fleet of submarines under a veil of secrecy by devoting a large proportion of the funds figuring in the official naval estimates of the last year or two as expended for torpedo-boats and torpedo boat destroyers to the construction of submarine vessels of war.

This manipulation of funds voted by the imperial legislature was considered necessary in the interests of national defence. After lengthy experiments, and after awaiting the results of other countries trials with submarines, Germany has settled on an excellent type of this class of vessel, and is building a large submerged fleet.

German naval experts are convinced that in the narrow waters of the North Sea submarines would play a great and perhaps decisive part in any naval battle fought there, and that German submarines could even be used for attacks on British battleships lying in British ports, owing to the short distance from Wilhelmshaven to the east coast of England.

Mob Seeks Negro.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 6.—At 2:30 o'clock this morning a mob of 125 citizens from Cone county are surrounding the Cone county jail at Evergreen, bent on securing Albert Ferguson, a negro, wanted in connection with the death of a few weeks ago of James Baldwin, an aged farmer. Co. K., first National guards of Evergreen, is in its armory under arms. The jailor has taken the keys and gone to the armory. An attack on the jail is expected at any moment.

ROOSEVELT ON FIRE

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Commander Peary's historic boat, the Roosevelt, was reported on fire at her berth in the East river early this morning.

OPENS SESSION NEXT SUNDAY

Meeting of General Conference of Methodist Church to be Held Here Will be Largely Attended

OPENING SERVICE SUNDAY MORNING

Many Questions of Great Importance and Interest to Come Up—Proposed Increase of Salaries

One week from today in this city the general conference of the Methodist Church of Canada opens. This, the most important assembly of that body, will be attended by 320 members, will extend over a period of two weeks and may even run well into three weeks. The delegates will arrive next Saturday night on the evening boat from Vancouver. Many will come from the East on a special train which leaves Toronto tomorrow morning, through picking up other delegates all along the line.

The conference opens in the Metropolitan Methodist church next Sunday morning, and at the opening service there will be a conference love feast at 9:30, led by Rev. Dr. Sparling, of Winnipeg. At 11 a. m. the Rev. Henry Haigh of Newcastle, England, the representative of the British Wesleyan conference, will preach. At 7:30 p. m., Rev. Solomon Cleaver, D.D., who some years ago was pastor of the Metropolitan church, will hold the pulpit. Dr. Cleaver was one of the most popular men who ever preached in Victoria and has since gained great fame throughout the whole of the Dominion.

Important Questions.

The topics which will come up for discussion are of vital interest to Methodism not only in Canada but in the whole world. Besides the subjects which were given in the Colonist some ten days ago there are others which have since been brought up.

Undoubtedly the Jackson controversy will come in for a prominent place in the discussion. The question of the training of students and testing of the belief of professors before their appointment and their supervision afterwards, is known to be on the programme for a thorough threshing out. The question is, of course, one which extends far beyond the mere matter of the work of Prof. Jackson, which awakened such a lively discussion during the Toronto conference this year, and is one of great importance to the Methodist church at large.

Increased Salaries.

The proposal that the four years' term of pastoral office be extended is a question which naturally affects the special interests of pastors throughout the church, and so does the question of enlargement of annuities. At many of the annual church gatherings in Eastern Canada this year the question of ministers' salaries was one of the subjects of discussion and it has been pointed out that as a result of the insufficient remuneration received by clergymen the work of the church was suffering. Not only, it was argued, were many of the ablest and most energetic members of the ministerial profession abandoning their charges and entering secular callings, but desirable young men were being deterred from studying the ministry because of the utter lack of any financial future in it. Thus, the question concerning the stipends of the clergy, is sure to receive its due consideration. Then connected with this there is also the question of the establishing upon a firmer basis the superannuation fund.

Of particular interest to Toronto pastors, though of wide general interest to the church as well, is the proposal to establish a new church department, to be called the Department of Financial, Education, and Membership Leaving, with a paid general secretary.

This scheme, which owes its origin to a plan put first into practice in Trinity Church, Toronto, is designed with a view to securing better and more systematic methods of raising money for church and connectional purposes. The plan on its original lines as carried on in Trinity church has proved so successful that it has been thought advisable to extend the movement.

The selection and appointment of a successor to the late Rev. Dr. Sutherland is another matter of particular interest. Rev. T. E. Egerton Shore, who was Dr. Sutherland's assistant secretary in the Methodist Foreign mission department, is regarded as his most probable successor; but as there is a question of rearrangement on foot in regard to the management of the mission department, nothing definite can be said as to this important appointment.

A very busy man indeed these days is Rev. Dr. T. A. Moore, secretary of this year's general conference. He found five minutes, however, in which to sketch an outline of the principal points which will come up for discussion at Victoria.

"While I can give no opinion, of course, as to the way in which the conference will deal with these questions," he said, "I may say that, briefly, they will be the following:

"All the legislation of the church departments will come under review in the first case.

New Hymn Book.

"Then there is the publication of a new hymn book. This is an important matter to be arranged for by this year's conference.

(Continued On Page Two.)

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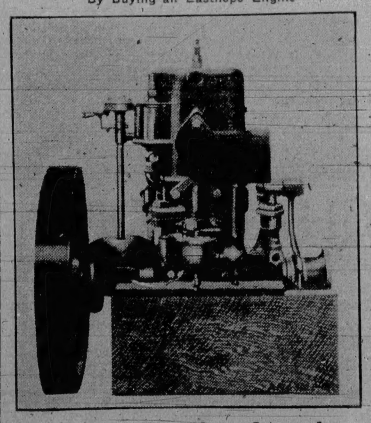

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18 feet by 5 feet beam, complete with three horsepower engines $275

22 feet by 6 feet beam, complete with six horsepower engine $375

These boats are roomy, seaworthy and strongly built.

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CITY ENGINEER MAY SOON RESIGN

Mayor and Council of Opinion That Head of Engineering Department Should Sever Connection With City

As the result of a secret meeting of the streets committee, held after Friday night's session of that body, it is likely that City Engineer Smith will resign his position. Statements to the effect that the city works are not being pushed ahead as fast as possible and that in fact the works are in a badly tangled up position were made by the mayor and some of the aldermen. The city engineer was not present at the secret meeting and the press representatives were asked to withdraw. It was not until yesterday morning that he became aware of the attitude of the mayor and aldermen, when the mayor called him into his office and a long consultation followed. The mayor has evidently doubted the validity of the appointment of the city engineer for some time ago he secured advice from the city solicitor, but the latter's opinion has not been made public.

At Friday night's meeting, it is said, it was decided to ask the engineer for his resignation, giving him a year's salary in advance. Mr. Smith took up his duties with the city on April 5th, coming here from Regina. He possesses excellent recommendations and was almost the unanimous choice of the council.

Mr. Smith stated yesterday that the action of the council has been a complete surprise to him. What action he will take he has not yet determined upon, but he asserts that the mayor and council have no reason to doubt his efficiency as an engineer. That there has been delay in proceeding with city works Mr. Smith admits, but the delay has occurred through the wrong methods followed by the council in passing bylaws without following the strict letter of the law. In consequence a large number of local improvement bylaws passed last year and early this year, before Mr. Smith took office, are now being straightened out by the city solicitor, and until the measures are properly drawn and passed again the works proposed to be done under them will have to wait. But Mr. Smith cannot see why he should be blamed for a condition of affairs for which he is not responsible.

Number of Works

On the other hand he points to a number of works completed this year by his department, and he declares that such work has been well done and will compare very favorably with work of a similar nature done previous to his appointment. There has been delay on Douglas street, but that was owing to the laying by the contractors of the underground conduits for the telephone system. Just as soon as this work progressed far enough, work on the street grading was commenced. As to Fort street, the delay was no fault of his, but had been occasioned through mistakes in the preliminary bylaws.

The resignation of Mr. G. H. Bryson, assistant city engineer, who tendered his resignation a few days ago was also discussed, and it was the opinion of the committee that it should be accepted. The committee also favored, in the event of Mr. Smith resigning, the giving to the new engineer full authority to appoint his own assistants. A bylaw is now before the council amending the bylaw relating to the duties of municipal officers so as to give the city engineer full power over his staff.

Mayor Morley, when questioned yesterdy, refused to make any statement. The aldermen at Friday's neeting had all promised to keep the matter secret for the time being, and His Worship could not understand how it was that the press became aware of the committee's deliberations.

OPENS SESSION NEXT SUNDAY

(Continued From Page One.)

"Changes also are to be made in the methods of administration of the missionary funds, especially the home department.

"Then there is the matter of making the superannuation fund more staple and at the same time enlarging the annuities.

"An important matter, too, will be the consideration of the course of study required by men entering the ministry, and the bringing of college professors under some central authority in the matter of their appointment and teaching.

"The work of the moral and social reform department of the church is to be extended to every part of the Dominion and this matter comes up for conference discussion, as also does the question of changing the method of Epworth League work so as to make this organization more popular with young people.

"Sunday school work must be still further developed, and this is a matter the conference will deal with, paying special attention to the keeping up of attendance at Sunday schools during the vacation months.

General Superintendentship.

"The conference will also deal with the question of pastoral term of office, and will endeavor to make possible a longer pastoral term than the present four year's term.

"The general superintendency is to be reviewed, and possibly two or more persons may be appointed in future to fill that onerous office as associate general superintendents.

"There is further a proposition to inaugurate a special method of finance appropriate to every congregation, with the possibility of the conference making a new department for this purpose and entrusting its development to some chosen secretary."

In connection with the proposdl to have an associate general superintendentship, the name of Rev. James Allen, M. A., general secretary of the Methodist church home department is mentioned as among those likely to be chosen for this office.

The reorganization of the home department, if the conference decides to undertake this, would involve the establishment of a system of church offices for certain of the western conferences at Winnipeg. Not all the western conferences, however, favor this system of self-government. British Columbia and Alberta, it is understood, are not over-enthusiastic as yet on the matter.

The programme for the Sunday services during the two Sundays the conference will be in session is as follows:

Methodist Metropolitan.

August 14

9:30 a. m.—General conference love feast, led by Principal Sparling of Wesley College, Winnipeg.

11 a. m.—Rev. Henry Halsh, M. A., representative British Wesleyan conference.

2:30 p. m.—Mass meeting of the Sunday schools.

7:30 p. m.—Rev. S. Cleaver, D. D. The general conference sacramental service at the close of the evening service.

August 21

11 a. m.—Rev. Freeman B. Bovard, D. D., representative M. E. church.

7:30 p. m.—Rev. H. M. DuBois, D. D., representative M. E. church, South.

Other Churches

August 14

Centennial, 11 a. m.—Rev. W. H. Hincks, D. D.; 7:30 p. m., Rev. R. P. Bowles, D. D.

Victoria West, 11 a. m.—Rev. G. W. Henderson; 7:30 p. m., Rev. J. A. Rankin, D. D.

James Bay, 11 a. m.—Rev. J. M. Harrison; 7:30 p. m., Rev. W. B. Creighton, D. D.

Esquimalt, 11 a. m.—Rev. J. C. Switzer; 7:30 p. m, Rev. S. J. Shores, D. D.

First Presbyterian, 11 a. m.—Rev. S. G. Bland, D. D.; 7:30 p. m., Rev. Wm. A. Bracken.

St. Andrews, 11 a. m.—Rev. S. P. Rose, D. D.; 7:30 p. m., Rev. A. K. Birke, LL.B.

St. Paul's, 11 a. m.—Rev. G. E. McCullagh; 7:30 p. m., Rev. C. W. Watch.

Knox, 11 a. m.—Rev. C. L. McIrvine; 7:30 p. m., Rev. C. S. Reeprose.

St. Columba, 11 a. m.—Rev. W. P. McHaffie; 7:30 p. m., Rev. Geo. Paine.

First Congregational, 11 a. m.—Rev. W. J. Smith; 7:30 p. m., Rev. A. J. Irvine, D. D.

Church of our Lord, 11 a. m.—Rev. John McLean, Ph.D.; 7:30 p. m., Rev. Principal Warner.

Emmanuel Baptist, 11 a. m.—Rev. W. A. Cooke, D. D.; 7:30 p. m., Rev. C. E. Bland, B. D.

August 21

Centennial, 11 a. m.—Rev. T. Manning, D. D.; 7:30 p. m., Rev. O. L. Kilgorn.

Victoria West, 11 a. m.—Rev. S. S. Osterhaut; 7:30 p. m., Rev. Dr. Herald.

James Bay, 11 a. m.—Rev. Wm. Briggs, D.D.; 7:30 p. m., Rev. G. W. Kerby.

Esquimalt, 11 a. m.—Rev. J. C. Speer, D. D.; 7:30 p. m., Rev. J. A. Doyle.

First Presbyterian, 11 a.m.—Rev. W. H. Sparling; 7:30 p. m., Rev. B. N. Burns, D. D.

St. Andrew's, 11 a. m.—Rev. W. J. Sipprell, D. D.; 7:30 p. m., Rev. J. W. Graham, D. D.

St. Paul's, 11 a. m.—Rev. A. C. Farrell; 7:30 p. m., Rev. B. J. Garbutt, D. D.

Knox, 11 a.m.—Rev. W. S. Reid; 7:30 p. m., Rev. W. K. Hagar.

St. Columba, 11 a.m.—Rev. A. Barner; 7:30 p. m., Rev. J. W. Saunby.

First Congregational, 11 a. m.—Rev. J. W. Churchill; 7:30 p. m., Rev. H. E. Thomas.

Church of Our Lord, 11 a.m.—Rev. R. H. Barnby; 7:30 p. m., Rev. M. R. Knight.

Emmanuel Baptist, 11 a. m.—Rev. John Locke; 7:30 p. m., Rev. Wm. Timberlake.

First Baptist, 11 a. m.—Rev. W. W. Abbott; B. D.; 7:30 p. m., Rev. J. H. Hazelwood.

Methodist Churches Outside Victoria

Sidney.—Rev. G. S. Clendennin, August 14; Rev. T. G. Buchanan, August 21.

Strawberry Vale.—Rev. A. A. Holmes, August 14; Rev. D. Hickey, August 21.

Duncan.—Rev. T. Lawson, August 14; Rev. H. V. Mount, August 21.

Ladysmith.—Rev. B. Greatrix, August 14; Rev. B. J. Elliott, August 21.

Nanaimo.—Rev. W. A. Cooke, D. D., and Rev. W. H. Harvey, August 14; Rev. G. N. Hazen and Rev. T. B. Wilson, August 21.

BISHOP SPEAKS ON VALUE OF CHURCHES

His Lordship Refers to Question at Dedication of New Church at Sidney Last Thursday

The dedication of the new church at Sidney took place on Thursday. It is from the design of Mr. J. C. M. Keith, who has also built churches at Mayne Island, Alberni, Cowichan and Duncans, and is an instance of what can be done to make a wooden church really beautiful.

A large number of friends left Victoria by the 8 o'clock train and the following clergymen were present: The Dean of Columbia, Archdeacon Scriven, Canon Cooper, Rev. W. Baugh Allen, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, Rev. C. W. Winch, Rev. J. Simonds, the Hon. Rev. T. Henage and Rev. J. W. Flinton, Rector of Saanich. The service commenced at 11, when the Petition for Convocation was read by N. S. N. Mackenzie, churchwarden. The 24th Psalm was said in procession, and the Bishop used the form authorized in the Diocese. In the course of his address he pointed out that there were now four churches in the Saanich peninsula, of which St. Stephen's, South Saanich was one of the oldest in the Diocese outside of Victoria. He mentioned the fact that at the service that morning there were three present who had attended the consecration by Bishop Hills read 50 years ago. Mr. King, churchwarden of Cedar Hill and Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Thomas of Saanich. Contrasting the conditions of affairs with the state of the North West of Canada and Australia the Bishop pressed upon his hearers how thankful they ought to be and begged them to make the fullest use of the churches. He warned them of the growing laxity in the observance of Sunday, and deplored the absence of district religious teaching in the day schools, and the neglect of family prayers.

The sermon was followed by the Te Deum.

After the service a picnic luncheon was provided at which Mrs. Hinton and Mrs. Foot were prominent in caring for the guests. At its close a vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. King, who gave his recollections of the service of consecration of the first church in Saanich in 1862.

At 4 o'clock the church was again filled, and choral evensong was sung by Rev. J. W. Flinton, the lessons being read by Canon Cooper and the Archdeacon. The sermon was preached by the Dean. He took for his text Heb. X.-25, "Not forsaking the assembling of yourselves together," in which he dealt with the reasons which account for the neglect of public worship by many who are not irreligious. He claimed that they could worship God acceptably without attending church on a Sunday. The only cure for this the Dean believed to be the restoration of the Holy Communion to its proper place as the central act of worship, the "Lord's own service on the Lord's own day."

Advertise in THE COLONIST

MEDICAL MEN TO MEET AT KAMLOOPS

Tranquille Sanitarium Will Provide Accommodation for Those Attending Provincial Association Convention

The eleventh annual meeting of the British Columbia Medical Association is announced to be held this year on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 16th and 17th instants, at the Tranquille Sanitarium, Kamloops. The new building at Tranquille has now been completed and fifty rooms will be furnished before the date of the convention. The Sanitarium has not as yet been occupied by patients and it is the intention that the meetings of the Association this year shall be held in the auditorium, and that all attending members and their wives shall be provided with accommodation in the buildings during the meeting. The Tranquille building is regarded as a model sanitarium in every way, thoroughly appointed in accordance with the most approved ideas in equipment, and it is hoped that as many medical practitioners as possible will avail themselves of this opportunity to visit this institution and study its advantages in location and appointment. The local committee in charge of the convention has made arrangements for a steamboat excursion down Kamloops lake—a beautiful sheet of water twenty miles in length—to Savona, and for the Wednesday afternoon an automobile trip to Fish lake, wherein the trout are reported to be so numerous as to crowd one another for turning room. The business programme for the two days' meeting is as follows:

Tuesday August 16th 10 A. M

Registration of members.
Reading of minutes.
Introduction of visitors.
Report of committee on arrangements.

11 A. M.

"Three Common Mistakes in the Diagnosis of Upper Abdominal Conditions"—Dr. A. L. Kendall, Vancouver, B. C.

"Supra-Pubic Drainage of the Bladder in Cancer"—Dr. G. S. Gordon, Vancouver, B. C.

"The Social Duties of the Physician"—Dr. E. A. Hall, Victoria, B. C.

8 P. M.

President's address—Dr. R. L. Irvidg, Kamloops, B. C.

"Early Diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Relation to Pathology, Symptoms and Clinical Features"—Dr. J. J. Thomson, Tranquille Sanitarium, Kamloops, B. C.

"Pathology of Bone and Joint Tuberculosis"—Dr. R. V. Dolbey, Vancouver, B. C.

Subject to be announced.—Dr. A. P. Proctor, Vancouver, B. C.

"Needs and Ways of Prevention of Tuberculosis, giving particular attention to Milk as a factor"—Dr. D. G. Revell, Provincial Bacteriologist, Edmonton, Alberta.

Wednesday, August, 17th, 10 A.M.

General business.
Reports of officers and committees
Election of officers.

11 A. M.

"Local Diagnosis of Tuberculosis on Skeletal System and Respiratory System"—Dr. G. Vernon Lockett, Vancouver, B. C.

"Tuberculosis from a Clinical Laboratory Standpoint"—Dr. C. S. McKee, Vancouver, B. C.

"Tuberculosis in Schools"—Dr. F. L. Brydone-Jack, Vancouver, B. C.

Subject to be announced.—Dr. Burnett, Vancouver, B. C.

Subject to be announced.—Dr. B. D. Gillies, Vancouver, B. C.

Subject to be announced.—Dr. J. G. McKay, New Westminster, B. C.

Irish Poplin Ties

not only wear longer than any others, but retain their rich appearance to the last, and are therefore the most economical of neckwear. We have just received a large shipment of ATKINSON'S ROYAL IRISH POPLIN SILK TIES, in plain colors and the new corded two-tone effects.

OXFORD AND DERBY SHAPES, AND FLOWING ENDS. Prices, $1.00, 75c and ..... 50¢

New Fall Hats

SOFT FELTS, of Christy, Heath, Robinson and Mallory. Latest Autumn shapes in Oxford and steel grey, beaver, ash green and black. Prices, $3.50 to $5.50

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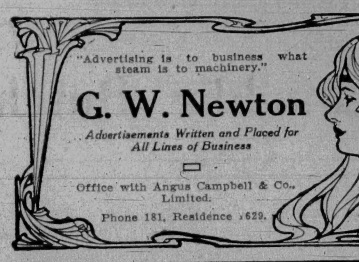

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BEATEN BY THUGS

Woman in Seattle Suburb Maltreated by Two Men Who Demanded Money

SEATTLE, Aug. 6.—Two thugs, described as Italians, brutally beat Mrs. Thos. Bourche, wife of a conductor on a logging railroad and robbed her of $170 at her home near Bothwell today. The men entered the house when Mrs. Bourche was alone and demanded money. She denied having any, whereupon they sat upon her and beat her into insensibility. They found a pouch containing the money hidden among the woman's clothing, and after ransacking the house fled. A posse headed by a deputy sheriff is scouring the woods north of Bothell in search of the miscreants. Mrs. Bourche was badly injured. She is suffering from bruises caused by the kicking in the side, has a black eye and numerous scratches on the face and body.

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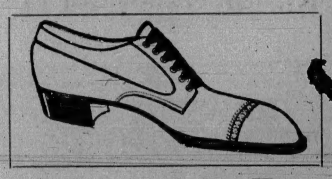

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A man cannot expect to sleep well if his Pyjamas are uncomfortable. We carry Pyjamas that are made for comfort, as well as appearence. Made on lines that give absolute freedom. Styles and qualities to suit everyone. The patterns will please.

Lightweight Cotton and Silkeen Pyjamas from.....$2.00 up
Flannel and Flannelette Pyjamas, from.....$2.00 up
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All Wool Taffeta Pyjamas, from .....$6.00 up

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1114 Government Street —— F. A. Gowen, Managing Director

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The Cleared Lots at Qualicum Beach, Newcastle District, are now on the market in tracts of from thirty to forty acres.

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CHILDREN'S WHITE SWEATERS, for - - 75c
LADIES' BLOUSES AND CORSETS, for - - 25c

MORE FACTS ABOUT SOOKE LAKE SUPPLY

Sub-Committee of Joint Water Committee Reports in Favor of Developing Lake As Source of City's Supply

Copies of the report submitted by the sub-committee appointed to secure further data on Sooke Lake for consideration by the joint council-citizens' committee have been circulted to members of the committee. The report, which was compiled by Alderman Fullerton and Messrs. Henderson and Meston, is given in full, with two communications from W. E. Losee, who was requested by the sub-committee to take measurements of the lake capacity and rainfall.

Mr. Chairman:—The committee appointed to make further enquiries into Sooke propositon, as a water and power supply for the city of Victoria, would say we should have had another week in which to have done this, as to get definite information with reference to the cost of the tunnel, which seems to be in the minds of some an undertaking which is almost impossible, and according to the different engineers' reports, there is a wide difference between them.

Your committee thought it wise to communicate with two engineers of undoubted repute, who have had wide experience in putting through such tunnels, but have not had sufficient time to hear from them, so it is impossible for us to make a full report tonight. However, we have gone into the other difficulties that seem to have been in the minds of some of the committee at our last meeting, and also in the mind of the last engineer who reported on Sooke Lake as a water and power supply, that is, that he and they were not sure if that quantity of water was available or not, whether the watershed was sufficiently large to give that amount. There did not appear to be any doubt in the minds of Mr. Adams and the government engineer, Mr. Ashcroft, with reference to this, even without the tributaries to Sooke Lake.

Your committee has found out that the watershed of Sooke Lake alone is 20 miles, or 12,000 acres; Leach river, with its tributaries to Sooke Lake, has a watershed of 36 square miles, or 23,220 acres, which is more than three times the size of the watershed of Goldstream and its tributaries; and also, Sooke Lake has more than double the storage capacity of Goldstream without even putting a dam around it.

Your committee, in looking over the different engineers' reports and seeing the enormous difference between them, a thing we almost think impossible, as we know in any other business, men with knowledge of their business could not go so far apart unless they were biassed towards that which they were figuring on. Now we have had considerable experience with Mr. Adams, and have found in his estimates given to the city that they were painstaking and that his estimates worked out very satisfactory. Your committee has gone into figures with regards to his estimate on the pipe line, both by the long route and also the line from the tunnel, time would not suffice to do more. We have secured an estimate of the pipe, the size Mr. Adams figured on, only of a better and stronger quality, laid down in Victoria, and are told it is an outside estimate, that is, it can be laid down cheaper. We have also got the cost of laying the pipe from Mr. T. Preece, who has had great experience on this particular work, and have added to his estimate $1 per foot for rock and 10c per foot for gravel or ordinary digging, and we have allowed one-quarter for rock and three-quarters for gravel or ordinary digging, which we think is well within the mark, and we find Mr. Adams is well within his estimates, as, according to our figures for pipe delivery and laying he has bout $75,000 to the good on the long route and $30,000 on the other.

Now Mr. Chairman we think with the experience we have had with Mr. Adams, and in going over his figures on the pipe lines and finding that he has allowed a very good margin to work on, we should also have confidence in the balance of his figures and in talking with some of the men that was under him here, they declare they never met a man that was more correct in his figures; all these things are very much in his favor as to the correct amount it will cost to bring the Sooke lake water to Victoria. Apart from that, your committee has come to the conclusion, after looking into the possibility of Sooke Lake and its tributaries even at the price quoted by Mr. Burrwell, it would be cheaper compared to Goldstream when we think we have three times the water shed and over double the storage capacity without damming and to know that we can develop a greater amount of power and can sell that power, which if we had Goldstream, according to present arrangement the city has with the B. C. Railway they could not. All the city could count on from that source would be the present agreement between the B. C. Railway Company and the Esquimalt Water company which is as we understand about $7,000 per annum and it is not likely the B. C. Electric Co., is going to give more when they have plenty of power elsewhere, and according to the present agreement between these two companies the Esquimalt company cannot sell to anyone else, so that would be the position the city would be in if they were foolish enough to buy it; on the other hand we can develop power from Sooke lake and we are not tied down to sell only to them but have a standing offer from them so that our position on the two schemes are very much in favor of Sooke lake from a power proposition. We will give you five reasons why this committee should recommend the Sooke lake and tributaries as the best system for water and power to the city of Victoria.

First: We have more than three times the water shed, and consequently we are safe in saying we can supply a good deal more than double the quantity of water and power.

Second: The water is at present despite some of the committee trying to throw cold water on it by saying there is wigglers in it. Despite this statement, we say at present the water as analyzed where it should have beat it, it is better than Goldstream after it comes through the several ditches and when Sooke comes through the tunnel and have the pipe line put down at a reasonable depth, the quality of the water would be the very best on the Pacific Coast.

Third: The bulk of the money would be spent among the citizens instead of going into the pockets of the shareholders of the Esquimalt Water company.

Fourth: The expense of keeping up Goldstream lakes and ditches which is all made lakes, not natural, will cost as much in one year as it would cost to keep Sooke lake ten years, and there is always a danger no matter how well a dam is built to give way and according to the way these dams are constructed if the top one gave way the others could not stand the strain and we might find ourselves in a hole for water, say nothing about the danger that might be done. Nothing like this could happen to Sooke lake. The only redeeming feature we see about Goldstream is its elevation they can empty the lakes and clean out the dams. In the face of all this we your committee cannot see how you could think of recommending the purchase of the Esquimalt Water Company's holdings at $2,000,000 when you can buy double the quantity for less money and less expense for to keep up and no danger of dams giving way.

In purchasing Goldstream we do not add to the city water supply. In expending a less sum than would be required to purchase Goldstream on developing Sooke lake we would add a new supply and place the city in the position of having ample water for practically all time to come.

JOHN MESTON
W. F. FULLERTON,
A. HENDERSON
Committee

Mr. Losee's communications were as follows:

At your request I enclose figures of measurements taken by me some years ago of the amount of water that could be made available in and around Sooke lake.

One of the measurements of course was phenomenal, that during October, 1894, which was caused by melting snow and a heavy rain. I have no doubt that some years the rainfall would exceed over 60 inches, but I am only speaking of facts as I know them. There can be no question of the available water supply from the watershed. The great difficulty would be the storage of this great amount of water, which would require a dam nearly 50 feet high.

I would suggest driving a tunnel from the 15 mile post on the E. & N. railway direct through the mountains and tap Sooke lake at a point nearly half way up the lake, and at a depth of 25 or 30 feet below its surface. This would obviate the necessity of constructing a dam at the outlet, and give you the supply of water mentioned, 40,000,000 gallons per day during the whole year.

The tunnel would be some longer, but as I have pointed out on Mr. Burwell's report it would save nearly $400,000 as per his estimate, if the city should decide to go into the power scheme.

By diverting Leech river in the summer time the city could develope about 3,000 h. p. per annum besides giving the city about 10,000,000 gallons of water per day.

There are many advantages which would accrue from driving a tunnel direct through the mountain, which could be taken up later, my time being limited at present prevents me from entering upon details in this connection.

Preliminary survey of Sooke lake watershed made in the fall of 1892.

Extent of watershed estimated to be twenty square miles. Precipitation from October 1, 1892, to April 1, 1893, 48 inches. Calculated amount of water available from watershed, 10,168,224,000 gallons, being 75 per cent of precipitation.

Capacity of Sooke lake estimated at one and a half square miles by 25 feet deep, 6,497,640,000 gallons, which would supply the city with 17,250,000 gallons per day for 365 days if no rain should fall during that period; or would supply the city with over 40,000,000 gallons per day, including the wet part of the season as in ordinary years. There would then be 4,000,000,000 gallons run to waste each year.

The watershed of Leech river, including the North and South Forks, was estimated to be 36 square miles, which with 48 inches precipitation would give at 75 per cent of total rainfall over 33,000,000,000,000 gallons or 51,000,000 gallons per day for 365 days for city use if no rain fell during that period.

The storage of this water would be difficult owing to the contour of the country, except it were turned into Sooke lake, to hold that amount of water, Sooke lake would require to be damned to a height of nearly 100 feet. During the first week in September, 1904, there was 3,000 cubic feet per minute of water or equal to 25,000,000 gallons per day running down Leech river near where Mr. Burwell proposed erecting a diverting dam.

If future needs required this water could be diverted to Sooke lake during the summer months as proposed in Mr. Burwell's report, thereby augmenting the supply in the lake to about 65,000,000 gallons per day. In October, 1904, (I don't remember the date) I saw Sooke lake rise four feet in 24 hours, and according to actual measurement there was 24,000 cubic feet of water a minute passing out of the lake, or an amount equal to $207,000,000 gallons per 24 hours.

CALGARY, Aug. 6.—Jaques and Macdonald, contractors of Calgary are hard at work on the big irrigation dam across the Bow River three miles south of Bassano. They are putting up a bridge to carry materials and men, shovels and carts at work. The dam is to be of concrete, with extra strong dam, and is being erected by the Canadian Pacific railway to feed the irrigation of the district around Bassano.

For the theatre tomorrow night, we have received a very charming lot of hair bands (new styles) which would add to your appearance at the theatre.

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The "Storm Queen," the only rain resisting motor veil. Protects your hair and your millinery from rain, spray, mist and all moisture. They come in all colors.

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From now on each of our departments will offer for your inspection something new, something exclusive.

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Don't let this chance slip by to secure such great bargains in House Furniture. It will be long before such bargains are offered in Victoria again—so don't delay, come tomorrow, inspect, buy and be satisfied. We can satisfy you and our guarantee of "Goods as represented or money refunded" protects you absolutely. N. B.—The reductions in price are genuine—no price jugging done here. We have a square deal for all. Free city delivery. Country orders packed and shipped free. Terms, spot cash. No goods charged at sale prices.

Iron Beds

A splendid assortment to choose from Only room here for one sample bargain. Strong White Enamelled Iron Bed, full size, brass top rails, spindles and knobs, extended foot ends. Regular price $7.50.

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Smaller sizes at smaller prices. We sell the famous "Quality" and "Barcalo" Beds—the beds with a guarantee.

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Just the thing for the home with too few clothes closets. This one is a very useful size, is finished in golden, quarter-cut oak finish, has 3 long and 2 short drawers, with good locks on each. Regular price is $12.00.

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Others in stock in golden oak and mahogany up to $30

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Here is a real bargain, the best in town. Solid quarter-cut golden oak dresser, with washstand to match. Handsome design and well finished. Dresser has 20 x 24 British bevelled plate mirror. The two pieces sell regularly for $30.

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Sunday, August 7, 1910.

A USEFUL HIGHWAY

Minister Taylor of the Public Works Department says that in two years' time it will be possible to go in a motor from Victoria to Cape Scott. Just what this means will be better appreciated when we say that in a direct line Vancouver Island is 270 miles long, that Victoria is very nearly at the extreme south and Cape Scott very nearly at the extreme north. The actual northernmost point is Cape Commerill, which lies on the east side of the northern end, the Race, where the lighthouse stands, being off the extreme southerly point. Allowing for necessary deviations from a straight line the highway, of which Mr. Taylor speaks, will be over 350 miles long, and if we add to this the road to Sooke, we may safely put the motor drive that will be available on the Island in two years' time, without taking into account side trips to Alberni and Cowichan Lake at 375 miles. If we include these and take into consideration a few other interesting side trips of shorter mileage, we will have a total of upwards of 500 miles that will in two years' time be available to tourists in motor cars.

But it will not only be for this purpose that the highway will be useful. It is doubtless true that nowadays railways are essential to the settlement of areas that cannot be reached by easy water communication; but it is also true that, whether the connection with the outside world is by railway or steamboat, the highway is absolutely necessary. Settlers must have highways. Railway traffic may be interrupted, and it is necessarily limited; steamers may often not be on hand when they are most wanted; but the highway is always there, affording facilities for people on foot, on horseback or in wheeled vehicles. Residents in cities can hardly appreciate what a highway means to an isolated settlement. It abolishes isolation. Mr. Taylor is showing a fine appreciation of the needs of the country by his bold policy of road-building.

At present the main Island highway extends as far north as Campbell river, which is approximately half way from Victoria to Cape Scott. A very considerable part of the existing road is bordered by land belonging to the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, but the extension from Campbell river will either be through government land or such relatively small areas as have been taken up by private individuals. Its scenic attractions will be very great, and on its completion Vancouver Island will be more than ever the resort of touring motorists.

THE SPANISH CRISIS.

Some light is being thrown upon the nature of the crisis that seems to be maturing in Spain. A correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says it is exceedingly difficult for any one, not intimately acquainted with the more intimate branches of Spanish politics to really understand the problem that is vexing that country. Strictly speaking, although the conflict is between the Spanish government and the Vatican, the question is not actually a religious one; that is, no one contemplates taking Spain out of the sphere of influence of the Roman Catholic church. All that the opponents of the Vatican ask is that non-Catholic religions may be publicly practiced, that the religious bodies shall be taxed and shall be made subject to the general laws of the Kingdom. The Socialists, Freethinkers and foreigners are credited with originating the movement that has brought about the existing strained conditions. The Socialists object to the monks and nuns being permitted to compete with regular workmen in the production of certain manufactures, unless they pay the customary taxes. Even then they say the lay artizans of the country will be badly handicapped in competition with the members of the religious orders, to whom the matter of wages is immaterial. The Freethinkers want the form of oath altered, for they say it is wrong to ask them to swear by a God whose existence they deny. The foreigners complain that they are unduly restricted in erecting churches and chapels for the practice of Protestant forms of worship. The Premier, Senor Canallejas has agreed to remedy these grievances, and it is understood that the King is willing to assist him. Supporting the Premier are the Republicans, the Socialists, the Democrats and a section of the Liberals. Opposing him are the Conservatives, a section of the Liberals, the Catholics, the Carlists and some smaller bodies. It is said that the two parties are numerically not greatly different. The parties supporting the Premier are called the Anti-Clericals; his opponents are called the Clericals. It is said that the greater part of the women of Spain are in sympathy with the Clericals. The clergy have been led by this alignment of parties to take side with the Carlists, and thus we find the reigning dynasty threatened by a very strong combination. The strength of Clericalism is said to be due to the fact that the Republicans have been exceedingly sluggish. Twenty years ago Senor Castellar, the greatest statesman that modern Spain has produced said that he believed though he was in republicism, he did not think his country prepared for it, because the people were not alive to what it required. This has proved very true, for whereas the Liberal movement had an excellent start and might have accomplished much, it has in point of fact accomplished very little. It has done absolutely nothing to provide for the education of children which is wholly in the hands of nuns or monks. Not in half a century have the Spanish Liberals taken a step in the direction of reform. There has been agitation but it has resulted in nothing practical.

The present situation is regarded as critical. The recall of the Spanish ambassador from the Vatican was a step of much importance, but the Premier said that no other course was possible. He has recently issued the following statement:

The moment I assumed power I opened negotiations for a reduction of the religious orders. The Vatican in its reply offered less than was offered to my predecessor, Senor Maura. We were grievously disappointed but pursued the issue in a spirit of great moderation.

Desiring to advance the question without rupturing the negotiations we exercised our rights of sovereignty by issuing decrees compelling the orders to register under the law and authorizing dissident sects to display emblems of public worship. As the Vatican replied only with protests we introduced a bill prohibiting the entry of further orders into Spain until the revision of the Concordat had been accomplished.

When the Vatican finally demanded the suspension of the decrees as a condition for a continuation of the negotiations the government, in spite of its desire to avoid a rupture, decided to consider the negotiations abortive and to proceed to carry out its programme by decrees and legislation. The King approved our course.

To this the Premier adds the statement that the course pursued by the Vatican "has rendered sterile the conciliatory propositions of the government," which, he says, "has exhausted all means to reach an agreement." Commenting upon this declaration, the Universo, a Catholic paper, says: "The Pope is not a foreign sovereign in Spain. He is as national and Spanish in the temporal sphere as the King or the Cortes." This is certainly an extreme position, but the government does not seem anxious to press its objections too far, for the Minister of the Interior has said: "Rome wrongfully believes that Spain is a country of fanatics. When the Vatican understands that we are not living in the middle of the eighteenth century it will treat us on an equal footing with other great nations."

The great source of danger is the generally unsettled condition of the country, and the possibility that Don Jaime, the Carlist leader, may take advantage of the strong feeling of the Vatican's supporters to assert by force of arms his right to the throne. The Carlists, it may be mentioned, claim the throne for the descendants of Don Carlos de Bourbon, brother of Ferdinand VII, who was compelled by Napoleon in 1808 to renounce his right to the throne. Ferdinand had no sons, and by what is called a pragmatic sanction it was decreed that his daughter Isabella should succeed him, instead of the Crown going, as it otherwise would, to his brother, Don Jaime is grandson of Carlos de Bourbon. The King of Spain is grandson of Isabella.

THE KING'S RELIGION

The King must be a Protestant and in communion with the Church of England as by law established. This has been the law ever since the reign of William and Mary yet there is the possibility of his being something else, and therefore the necessity of binding him by the Coronation Oath have been debated in England with much heat during the past few weeks. (Readers who are interested in the Act of Settlement under which the King is entitled to the throne will find it dealt with on the Hour with the Editor page of today's Colonist). In the Coronation Oath as it is to be amended the King will swear that he is a Protestant and in communion with the Established Church. This is not the exact phraseology, but it is sufficient for the purposes of this reference. There have been protests against the use of the word "Protestant." These have not come from the Roman Catholics, but from the High Church Party. A section of this party seems to be influenced by the belief that the Church of England ought not to regard itself as in any essential feature out of harmony with the Church of Rome, but the majority of High churchmen take the position that the English church is incorrectly described as Protestant, because they claim it is and always has been independent of the Church of Rome, holding that the occasions on which the Pope exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England were merely temporary and, so to speak, accidental. They point out that the term Protestant originated in the time of Luther, and was given to those who protested against a decree passed at the second Diet of Speier, in 1529. We think it can be sustained historically that long before that date the English church had asserted its independence of the Pope. But this is all quite immaterial to the phraseology of the Coronation Oath for the Act of Settlement expressly says that the sovereign must be a Protestant, which means, in substance that he denies the right of the Pope to interfere in any way with the manner in which the people of England shall conduct their forms of worship or determine their religious creed.

The Nonconformists object to the inclusion in the Oath of any reference to the Established Church, and many representatives of the English church insisted upon the retention of these words because they said that with them the King might be a Nonconformist. In both instances these persons might have saved themselves a great deal of trouble if they had looked up the Act of Settlement. Mr. Asquith is himself a Nonconformist. The phraseology of the Oath is understood to be his. But he is also a lawyer and in framing the Oath he simply followed its form of the Act with such verbal changes and omissions as were necessary to convert a statutory enactment into a brief sworn declaration by the King. It is worth remembering that the Coronation Oath, as it has heretofore existed, long ante-dates the Act of Settlement, and that all now proposed is to make it conform to the statute under which the King has a right to the Crown of the United Kingdom.

CREATING AN ISSUE

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has got back where he was fourteen years ago and is talking free trade as they have it in England. He might be thought to be desirous of making this an issue in Canadian politics, although he is careful to say that we cannot have it yet, or not even soon. He hopes to make trade freer which, as phrases go, is rather a clever one. We are not sure that freer trade would not sound better as an election cry than free trade, for no one could tell exactly what it might mean when reduced to a customs schedule. We notice that some Conservative contemporaries are disposed to get up in arms because of these assertions of the Prime Minister. If that exceedingly able politician had the dictation of their policy he could not ask anything better than that. It would suit him admirably to have the Conservative papers declare themselves opposed to freer trade. He could then reply that while he had stated that Free Trade was his creed, he told the people that they could not have it, but he promised to make trade freer, and at once he was opposed. Sir Wilfrid has led his party successfully through several general elections by making the issues, and he is playing his cards that way now. Our advice to all who believe in the principle of protection is to let the hands go round a few times until they see just what the right honorable gentleman proposes to lead by and bye. If they are wise they will not let their trumps be drawn quite as early in the game. Do not mistake the tactics of a master politician for the declaration of a policy.

THE CAMBELLTOWN DISASTER

Several weeks have elapsed since the town of Campbelltown, N. B. was completely destroyed by fire, and all accounts show that the condition of the people continues to be pitiable. The sufferers number perhaps four thousand, and although there is a good deal of insurance, there are very many cases where immediate assistance seems to be needed. We have not seen any general appeal for funds, but there is no doubt that funds are needed very badly. Assistance has already been freely given, but it seems to have fallen short of the requirements of the case.

We venture to suggest to the city council that an inquiry should be made of the government of New Brunswick to ascertain if the case is one calling for general contributions, and, if it is, that Victoria should give what seems proper under such circumstances. We have not said anything about this heretofore, because we have been awaiting developments. We knew that during the sumer months the people would not be greatly endangered as to their health even if they had to live out of doors for a month or two, provided the necessary sanitary precautions were taken, and we had a right to assume that they would be. But now that autumn is approaching, and sufficient time has elapsed for the actual state of things to be ascertained, we think people outside of the province of New Brunswick ought to ascertain just what the need for help is, and take immediate steps to see that it is provided. It will be a disgrace to Canada if the people of Campbelltown come face to face with the rigorous winter of the "North Shore" without adequate provision being made against it.

Every one will be glad that the accident to the Laurier train was not really serious.

Our London contemporaries are working themselves up into quite a needless fever over the passing incident attending Sir Wilfrid Laurier's trip. Because a number of farmers want cheaper agricultural implements, it is not to be inferred that Canada is about to abandon Protection. Our British friends show a tendency to hysteria.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 6.—Sixty-two delegates from the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland leave tonight to attend the Methodist conference in Victoria.

WEILER'S

The "Sale" Question

THAT we never have "Special" or "Periodical" Sales is known by almost everyone. No doubt you often ask yourself "Why don't Weiler's have a sale?" Such a question we take great pleasure in answering, as follows:

There must be something wrong with the goods if they're claimed to be sold at "less than cost price," or else when you buy at the "regular price" you are paying a great deal more than the goods are worth. Is this not common logic?

Now, at this store, when our goods come in they're marked to sell at the lowest possible figure, and this figure at all times remains the same.

Every article in this store, every day in the year, is a true bargain, not the abused word "Bargain," but a bargain in the true sense of the word. It may not have a "Special Sale Tag" on it, but it's honestly worth what it is marked, and will give the buyer lasting satisfaction. We have one price, and that price is the same, whether you buy it tomorrow or next year. Giving "correct weight" all the time has made us hosts of friends in this community.

We are careful what we buy, as we must first invest our money in furniture, carpets, draperies, etc., and the further fact that we do not hold "Sales," we must exercise great care in selecting our merchandise, or lose.

Owing to the fact that we are authorities on decorative styles, and furniture periods causes some people to regard us as "high priced," but investigation will convince the most skeptical that we are the lowest priced store in the city when considering quality and price.

If you have not been in our store, make it a special point to do so soon. Come whether you are interested in buying anything or not. We want everyone to know that we are fully equipped to furnish anything from a small bungalow to a big mansion, and that we guarantee everything we sell.

During this month ESPECIALLY is it necessary for you to inspect our stock before you purchase a single article for your home.

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. Ernest Miller, M.P.P. of Grand Forks is a guest at the Empress.

* * *

Premier McBride returns from Kamloops this evening.

* * *

Hon. W. J. Bowser is spending Sunday on the Mainland.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Phelan of Vancouver are week-end visitors.

* * *

Mr. W. A. Lawson left last night on a trip to Vancouver.

* * *

Mr. E. R. Stevens went over to Vancouver last night on the Charmer.

* * *

Mrs. Perrin will not be receiving on Mondays during August and September.

* * *

Mr. E. J. Palmer, manager of the Chemainus lumber mills, leaves tonight on a visit to the mainland.

* * *

Mrs. Robt. Fowler and Miss Preston left on Friday for an extended visit to Manitoba and Ontario points.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. David W. Stevenson have left for Cumberland, where they will take up their residence.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sommer and family have returned from a motoring trip to Nanaimo.

* * *

Miss Ethel Bailey returned from Vancouver yesterday per the Princess Charlotte, after being away for some weeks.

* * *

Mr. Revell and three daughters paid a visit to the coast cities, and while in Victoria was the guest of Mrs. Ross, Esquimalt road.

* * *

Mrs. (Dr.) C. P. Higgins and son of Fernie, are the guests of Mrs. H. M. Fullerton, Hollywood Crescent, Foul Bay.

* * *

Mrs. P. J. McMann, of Victoria, and her sister Mrs. (Dr.) Higgins are the guests of Mrs. Herbert M. Fullerton, Hollywood Crescent, Foul Bay.

* * *

Mr. John Nelson, manager of the Vancouver News-Advertiser, arrived in the city yesterday to spend the week end.

* * *

Mr. E. B. Paul, M. A., superintendent of schools, will leave tonight on the Charmer on a short visit to Vancouver.

* * *

Mrs. Eastwood and niece Miss C. Wilson left yesterday by the Princess Charlotte for the latter's home in North Vancouver.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Playfair and baby are spending a vacation at Foul Bay. Mr. Playfair is a member of the editorial staff of the Vancouver Province.

* * *

Mr. J. A. Anderson, Provincial auditor general is among the shipwrecked passengers of the Princess May at last accounts camping on Sentinel Island.

* * *

Mrs. Wm. Lovel, late of Mount Tolmie, who has been visiting Mrs. A. S. Barton, Esquimalt road, leaves on Thursday next for England, where she intends to reside for the future.

* * *

Miss Lila Wintemute and Mr. P. Burr of New Westminster returned home yesterday afternoon on the Princess Charlotte via Vancouver after spending several days in this city on a visit.

* * *

Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P. came down from Nanaimo Friday to meet Mr. Macdonald Mowat of Kingston, and Mr. H. W. Just, C.B., C.M.G., assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies and Secretary of the Imperial Conference.

* * *

Mr. H. A. Bayfield, Dominion Superintendent of Dredging, is visiting Alberni. One of the Dominion dredges is now at Port Alberni, and will be used in making a deep water channel from that place to old Alberni, utilizing the bed of Somass river.

* * *

Invitations have been issued by Captain John Newby for the marriage of his daughter, Millicent Greasley, to Mr. Gilbert Goodwin Fraser on Wednesday, 17th instant, at 8 p. m. in St. James' church, James Bay. A reception will be held at 516 Rithet street, from 9 to 10.30 p. m.

* * *

Mrs. Alice Knight of Northumberland, Eng., is among the week-end visitors in the city. Mrs. Knight is a popular contributor to the English magazines, and her present visit to Western Canada is partially for the purpose of gathering impressions of this province and its people, with due regard for necessary local color.

* * *

Mr. Benjamin I. Cohen, a well known banker of Portland, Ore., who with Mrs. Cohen came here several days ago in search of rest and better health was suddenly taken ill on Thursday last, with an affection of the heart, and subsequently removed to St. Joseph's hospital, where he is receiving the best medical advice obtainable. Although his condition yesterday was reported somewhat more satisfactory, the attending physicians regard the case as exceedingly serious.

* * *

An interesting visitor in the city during the past few days has been Dr. Rankine Dawson, brother of the late Dr. George M. Dawson, after whom Dawson, the capital of the Yukon Territory was named. Dr. R. Dawson is a member of the British Empire club, and is on a pleasure tour in the West. He left yesterday for Seattle. The late Dr. G. Dawson was formerly head of the Geological Survey of Canada and spent upwards of twenty years exploring, reporting on, and mapping many parts of British Columbia as well as Canadian territory lying to the north of this province.

* * *

A quiet wedding was solemnized at Christ Church Cathedral on Monday, August 1st, when the Rev. John A. Doull united in marriage Frederick Allison Payzant, son of John Y. Payzant, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Mabel Helen, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Waters, of Surrey, B.C. The bride looked charming in a gown of ivory satin, with rose and orange blossoms, and was led to the alter leaning on the arm of her brother-in-law, Mr. M. MacDonald. The bridesmaid, Mrs. C. Marks, wore a gown of pale blue, with net trimmings, and the groom was supported by Mr. C. Marks. After the ceremony the bridal party repaired to "Donaldlee," the home of the bride's parents, where a dainty supper was partaken of.

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PROVINCIAL PRESS

Safeguarding Life.

The Fernie District Ledger, which may be accepted as especially representing the mine workers of the Crow's Nest Pass Colliery areas, has recently republished in extenso the text of the proposed new act for more effectually safeguarding life and property in British Columbia's coal mines, with a request for suggestions as to possible improvement in the bill now submitted in the rough for consideration by all those most interested. Says the Ledger, commenting upon the bill and the request for improvement suggestions:

"As an evidence of the deep interest that has been displayed by those whose welfare is effected by this proposed legislation we would feel that our efforts had not been wholly useless if ten letters had been sent in, nay even five, but instead of this small number, candor compels us to tell the truth and quote the exact number of responses to have reached the astounding figures of .000000. There are many features of this proposed bill that are decidedly superior to those contained in its predecessors, still there is room for still further improvement and yet they who ought to be the most interested are positively apathetic. This method of framing legislation is highly commendable and they who have been instrumental in its initiation have shown that they believe that by submitting it to those whom it most vitally affects the theory or 'many men, many minds' would have a complete exemplification. In brief it is the application of the referendum in practice. Naturally it was thought that this plan would result in the making of a piece of remedial legislation that would be replete with beneficial clauses, but no, they who are constantly grumbling at conditions do not display energy enough to write a single letter relative to the question but in the event of omissions of which they thought about, but did not take the trouble to put on paper they will growl and wonder why it did not form a part of the bill and more than likely attempt to shoulder the blame on the local or district officers; this is not fair as these men are constantly kept busy, and it was to all and everybody that the request was made. Fortunately, however, these men have taken up the proposed bill during the current week with Deputy Minister of Mines, R. B. Tolmie and Chief Mines Inspector Francis H. Shepheard and no doubt the result of their deliberations will be that certain improvements will be made; still had all responded offering suggestions there would have been more incorporated in this anticipated act. The operators also have brought their observations to the notice of these two men, as that is the object of the department, i.e. to get the opinions and advice of the employees and employers. We do not know how the latter responded yet we feel safe in stating that they gave it more consideration than the rank and file of the mineworkers."

A Valuable Asset

An unusual amount of interest is being taken this year in the Big Bend development, both in the way of mineral properties as well as timber. Several parties of capitalists have already visited the country, while some are even now inspecting the various properties with a view to conditional purchase. We have very good reason to believe that a large party of eastern capitalists will make Revelstoke their objective this fall, in order to make a careful inspection of several areas in the Bend. With the prospect of renewed activity in the development of the rich natural resources of the district to the north of us there is every reason to believe that the much hoped for railroad transportation will be commenced at an early date. Capital and railroad will be the chief factors in exploiting of the Big Bend to the ultimate advantage to Revelstoke and the expansion of her commerce.—Revelstoke Mail-Herald.

Learning to Rest

Any one with the will to do so can learn to work to the best advantage, but there are few who become proficient in the art of resting. Sleeping isn't always resting nor is doing nothing a good form of rest. There are certain forms of indolence that are a good deal more fatiguing than real hard work. One of the surest rests is in relaxing. Change of occupation is resting. So also is change of scene. If you live in the city, and consequently spend a good deal of your time indoors, get out into the open once a week if possible. You can exercise or loaf, but you'll come home stimulated.—Inland Sentinel.

SAY LOCOMOTIVES CAUSED FIRES

Reports From Kootenay Charge Railroad Company's Employees and Charges Have Been Investigated

Reports from the Kootenay, which bear all evidence of reliability, charge that the majority of the recent disastrous forest fires in that locality are traceable in their origin to C. P. R. locomotives and to carelessness on the part of the railway companies in extinguishing fires originating along their several lines. It is even asserted that the railway foremen and other officials have refused to permit company workmen to render assistance in fighting the fires until their day's work on the line had been completed. It is understood that the matter of these serious charges has been very carefully investigated by Chief Fire Warden W. C. Gladwyn, and that that official has communicated both with the railway authorities and with the government the result of his inquiries. The total fatality directly traceable to the recent epidemic of forest fires in the interior is now seven, a sixth man badly injured in the great fire at the Lucky Jim having since died in hospital, while a young Englishman resident in Rossland, who was engaged by Government Agent Teetzel to assist in the fire-fighting at Trail, was instantly killed on Thursday last by being struck by a falling tree. The fire in the Salmon River Valley, which spread from Hall's Siding is now reported burning fiercely about Clearwater creek, threatening destruction to a considerable area of good commercial timber. The mill of the Gold Cup mine, near Porto Rico siding, was destroyed by fire early in the week.

End Near for Joe Gans

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 6.—This afternoon Joe Gans, the former light-weight champion pugilist, was resting easily. While he is growing steadily weaker, his death is not expected for several days.

FINDS ALFALFA IN BEACON HILL PARK

Mr. Charles Rodney MacDonald of Arizona, While Local People Discuss, Gathers Plant Growing Wild at City's Door

While Vancouver Islanders were discussing learnedly whether or not alfalfa, the succulent prolific alfalfa, would grow to advantage hereabouts or not, Charles Rodney MacDonald, a visitor from Arizona walked out amid the flowers on Beacon Hill park yesterday and gathered some splendid samples of the plant growing wild right under the city's nose, so to speak.

Mr. MacDonald took his samples to the board of trade as an exhibit. "I saw a letter in the Colonist this morning referring to the growing of alfalfa," said Mr. MacDonald last evening, "and as I had noticed the plant growing on Beacon Hill I just went out and gathered some to show that it does grow here, and grow well."

Here Mr. MacDonald produced a paper parcel with a fine bunch of healthy husky alfalfa covered with purplish bloom and with seed pods well developed.

"I come from Phoenix, Arizona," he said, "and I have been growing alfalfa there for the past 20 years. I am satisfied that alfalfa would be the most valuable hay crop you could grow on this island. You could cut at least three good crops a year of it. This sample which you might say is wild is hardy and thick. I found it growing near the big flag staff. The ground there is too dry, and the winds are too cold to give the plant a real snow. Now, if it will do as well as that on Beacon Hill it will do far better when properly cared for.

"In Arizona we cut as many as seven crops a year. I have seen it grow waist high there in 30 days, and it averages from 200 to 800 pounds of threshed seed per acre; 350 pounds being a good average for a large acreage.

"I have talked with many local people here about alfalfa, and most of them seem to think it will not do well here. I am positively convinced that it is the most valuable crop of its kind that you can grow on this island. The hay is excellent feed for stock, while the meal, ground from the seed cannot be beaten as poultry food."

Oldfield Makes Record.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Barney Oldfield, driving his 200-horse power Bend, today lowered the Point Breeze park mile track record 59 3-5 seconds. The former record of 1:01 was made by De Palma in a Flat car. Oldfield made two trials, accomplished the distance in one minute flat on the first attempt.

Baseball Challenge Accepted

CLEVELAND, Aug. 6.—President Charles Somers of the Cleveland Club announced today that he had accepted the challenge of the Cincinnati National league club for a post-season series to decide the championship of Ohio.

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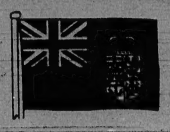
Flags  Flags

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Japanese Fancy Goods
Special sale for Bamboo Blind, 8x8, $1.25, and 6x7 75c.
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When Buying Gifts
Remember that there's something in silver for everybody. To be sure of giving silver that is perfect in design and finish see that the trade mark
1847 ROGERS BROS.
is stamped on spoons, forks, knives and fancy serving pieces.
"Silver Plate that Wears"
Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped
MERIDEN BRITA CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

JAS. LEIGH & SONS

Lumber	Wholesale and Retail
Mills	Lumber
Foot of	Lath
Turner Street	Shingles
Victoria, B.C.	Bill Stuff

and manufacturers of all kinds of Sash, Factory and Planing Mill Goods.

Latest Importations From China
Ladies' and Gents' silk underwear, soft, warm, neat and light; gents' pyjamas in beautiful striped silk. The newest styles of beautiful embroidered silk kimonas. Nothing more beautiful. The loveliest silk embroidered doylies ever shown.
QUONG MAN FUNG & CO.
P. O. Box 98. 1715 Government St.

The Jar of Quality

Pints	$1.25
Quarts	$1.50
Half Gallons	$2.00

For Sale by All Leading Grocers

McClary's famous Steel Ranges and Heating Stoves at Clarke & Pearson's 1313 Wharf Street, near Johnson Street, Victoria.

Daylight Service to Seattle by s. s. Iroquois, leaving 9 a. m. daily, except Sunday, from Victoria Dock Co's wharf next Post Office.

The Purest Always Clean
The Safest No Dusty Cans

BOTTLED MILK
From the
Victoria Creamery & Milk Supply Co.
Dealers in
Finest Ice-Cream, Cream, Milk, Buttermilk and Butter
Phone 1344

Tel. 101 619 Fort Street
See Us About Your
Picnic Basket
We supply everything necessary—Dishes, Silver, Meats, Salads, Pastry, Cakes, Chocolates, etc., and Our Own Ice Cream, made from "Pure Cream Only." Delivered.
CLAY'S

OUR PLUMBING WORK RESTS
on a thorough knowledge of the work and upon our rule to do our best with every order we undertake.
WHEN WE ESTIMATE
on the cost of changing your old bathroom into a handsome, sanitary one, you'll be surprised to find that our figures will not exceed those of any, though our work is admittedly superior.
The Colbert Plumbing & Heating Co., Ltd.
755 Broughton Street Phone 553

NEWS OF THE CITY

Natural History Society

The regular meeting of the Natural History Society of B.C. will be held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the rooms, Carnegie Library. Regular business and examination of specimens will be carried on.

Flower Show Entries

Entries for the flower show should be in the hands of the secretary on or before Monday evening next. Those mailed on Monday, however, will be accepted. There are a large number of entries already in and no one should neglect to enter if they have any idea of exhibiting.

Realty Transactions

During the past week Messrs. Currie and Power, realty agents, have disposed of property aggregating nearly $50,000, distributed as follows: In Esquimalt district, $15,000; on Fort street, $29,000; on Cook street, $4,200; an acre and a half outside the city, $1,260; and a lot in the Empress subdivision, $960.

A New Wrinkle

Bonner's Ferry, Washington, will go "dry" this month, and the council of that town, in order to maintain the revenue required for local necessities, will increase by thirty per cent. the license charges against all other businesses carried on in the town. This was one feature of the case which did not suggest itself to the Victoria business interests when the wet-or-dry vote was before them.

Crown Timber Returns

The July revenues of the Crown Timber Limit Department of the province are placed at $191,782.70, details of the month's transactions being as follows: Timber licenses issued west of the Cascades, 784, producing fees of $110,120; east of the Cascades, 491, with fees of $57,284.70; timber transfer fees, $1,148; coal transfer fees, $150; coal licenses, 208, $20,800; penalties, $2,250; miscellaneous, $30.

Results of Advertising

The volume of correspondence being received by the Vancouver Island Development League is increasing and during the last week a daily average of over thirty inquiries from different parts of the world have been received. The local executive is well satisfied with the results which the advertising propaganda is bringing in, and more satisfied still with the number of personal inquirers who are now finding their way to the offices of the league.

At Winnipeg Exhibition

The suggestion made with regard to Vancouver Island's part in the International Exhibition to be held in Winnipeg in 1914 will be considered at a meeting of the executive of the Victoria branch of the Island Development League to be held shortly. The suggestions involve an all island exhibit housed in a building of its own constructed entirely of Vancouver Island timbers. It is understood that a definite plan of campaign, collecting exhibits, etc., will be commenced before the present year has elapsed.

Today's Band Concert

The Fifth Regiment band at Beacon Hill today at 3 o'clock p. m. will render the following programme:

March, "Home Coming" ..... Meyers
Overture, "Stradella" ..... Flotow
Porto Rican Dance, "Rosita" .. Missud
Selection, "Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli
Waltz, "Mondaine" ..... Bosi
Characteristic, "Return of the Scouts" ..... Clement
Grand Selection, "Lucia De Lammamoor" ..... Donizetti
Finale from "William Tell" .. Rossini
March, "The Genius" ..... Chambers
God Save the King

A.O.U.W. Picnic

The committee on arrangements for the A.O.U.W. basket picnic are busily engaged in perfecting details therefor, and a real good time is assured. So as to avoid interfering with the Conservative picnic on the 13th inst., the date has been deferred to the 20th. Some splendid prizes have been donated by members of the order, and an interesting programme has been arranged, including a tug-of-war between three city lodges, a nail driving contest for ladies, and prizes for the handsomest baby and the most popular young lady, the latter to be decided by ballot.

Tally-ho to Sooke Lake

It is expected that the new low-body tally-ho which Joseph Calwell will hereafter operate on the road to Sooke Lake, connecting with the E. & N. trains at Fitzgerald's, will be placed in commission next week. It has been constructed with regard for the demands of the road and the trade, and provides accommodation, with both comfort and safety, for 35 passengers. There is now daily connection with the lake by the equipages operated by Messrs. Don Greig and J. Calwell respectively, and an average of at least one dozen passengers daily attests the great and growing popularity of this hill-hemmed watering place.

Excursions among the Gulf Islands Wednesdays and Saturdays. Now is the time to see these beautiful islands. The novelty of this trip cannot be excelled in any part of the world. Take V. & S. train connecting with the steamer at Sidney. For further information telephone 511.

—It is confidently predicted by experienced men who are acquainted with our holdings that Amalgamated Development Company stock will be worth $10 per share in twelve months.

Excellent Hosiery Priced Low—Ladies' Fine black cashmere hose with seamless feet. A magnificent value at 25c a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

Take a trip around the Sound by steamers of P. C. S. S. Co., sailing weekly. Cheap excursion rate. Phone 4.

Some Singing At the Romano Theatre.

The Washington quartette which has been singing to bumper houses at the Romano theatre the past two weeks surely made a wise selection in securing Mr. Ernest Petch as first bass. The other voices are strong and melodious and it only required the addition of Mr. Petch's rich baritone voice to bring out a perfect balance. The quartette will be heard in carefully selected numbers during their engagement in this city. The management of the Romano theatre is to be complimented in securing these singers.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., August 6, 1910:

SYNOPSIS.

The pressure remains high over this province and the adjoining American states. In the prairie provinces a low pressure area of considerable energy is central in Manitoba and thunderstorms and rainfalls have been very general with maximum temperatures ranging from 66 to 76.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	50	68
Vancouver	54	66
New Westminster	54	70
Kamloops	60	84
Barkerville	48	70
Prince Rupert	52	72
Atlin	44	66
Calgary, Alta.	50	72
Winnipeg, Man.	52	74
Portland, Ore.	54	76
San Francisco, Cal.	50	60

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Winds chiefly southerly, generally fair with not much change in temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds, partly cloudy with occasional rain and not much change in temperature.

SATURDAY.

Highest	68
Lowest	49
Mean	58

Sunshine, 9 hours, 48 minutes.

Wanted pupils for embroidery. Work of all kinds.—Mrs. E. Claudio, 851 Broughton Street.

The Empire Typewriter is the cheapest and best machine of the day. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited, agents.

The Canadian Who's Who, published by the London Times, on sale at Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

SEE THE
Flower Show
Table Art Decorations for Flowers in Solid Silver, Silver Plate, Cut Glass, Hand-Painted China, Karnak Brass, etc.
Come In Today
W. H. Wilkerson
The Jeweler
915 GOVERNMENT ST.
Tel. 1606

To Our Customers
We are now located at the corner of Douglas and Bay streets, where we will be pleased to receive deposits and carry on a general banking business as heretofore conducted at 2624 Douglas street.
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
(North Victoria Branch)
H. R. BEAVEN, Manager.

FOR YOUR FOWLS
Something new and from a good recipe—in fact a guaranteed recipe. Our
Dry Hopper Food
Ask your neighbor about it. He has heard of it if you have not.
Bannerman & Horne
Broad and Johnson
Phone 487

Kodaks
and
PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES
at
Maynard's Photo Stock House
715 Pandora St. Phone R-360.

August Specials
DRESS GOODS
For one week we are offering fancy tweeds, plaids and lustres, regular 40c and 50c goods for per yard 25c
During August we shall continue to sell all white blouses at greatly reduced prices.
Sample curtain ends—a limited quantity at each 25c and 35c
G. A. Richardson & Co.
Victoria House 636 Yates St.

Phone 730
For immediate or future office needs.
BAXTER & JOHNSON COMPANY, LTD.
721 Yates St. Phone 730

FOR SALE
SOME GOOD TRACTS OF CROWN GRANT AND LICENSE TIMBER WELL SITUATED
Fort George
I can offer some good acreage, about 5½ miles southwest of the townsite.
Field notes may be seen on application.
Price $8 per acre
Subject to prior sale
Ernest Brammer
Tel. 2095
Office 644 Fort Street

Trust the care of
Defective or Overworked Eyes
to me. My methods are thorough, and I use only the best lenses, carefully ground.
J. H. LePAGE
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST
P. O. Box 225
Government St. Victoria

Voice Production and Singing.

Paul Edmonds, baritone vocalist and professor of singing from London, England (principal baritone with Madame Tetrazzini on her British tour, 1909) arrives in Victoria on or about August 15th and will accept pupils for voice production and singing. Further particulars will be duly advertised.

Daylight Service to Seattle by s. s. Iroquois, leaving 9 a. m. daily, except Sunday, from Victoria Dock Co's wharf next Post Office.

New supply of funeral numbers of the Sphere, Illustrated London News and Graphic, just received by the Victoria Book and Stationery Co. Ltd. These are all out of print in England now.

A HIGH GRADE WATCH AT A MODERATE PRICE
We carry an exceptionally good watch, made especially for us in Switzerland, the home of the world's greatest watchmakers.
Our guarantee is our name, which you will observe on the dial and movement.
Prices in silver or fine gold filled cases up from $10.00. In solid gold, up from $50.00.
REDFERN & SONS
1009 Government Street Victoria, B.C.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAIN
We have for sale at a Bargain, One Special Built 15 to 20 Horse Power Clement Talbot 2-Seater, fitted up complete with Top, Head-Lamps, Side and Tail-Lamps. Magneto and accumulator Ignition, spare Tire and Rim. This car was specially built for B. C. roads, and cost over $4,000, now $1,500, or unit exchange for Real Estate.
THOS. PLIMLEY
1110 Government St. Opposite Spencer's Victoria, B. C.

Y. M. C. A.
Temporary Quarters, 1209 Blanchard St.
NEXT TO NEW BUILDING UNDER CONSTRUCTION
Reading and Game Rooms—Hot and Cold Shower Baths—Men's and Boy's Summer Camps—Summer Membership 50c per month

IF YOU WANT A GOOD HOME
At a low figure and on easy terms see new six-room house, situated on Davie street, near Fort street. Concrete foundation, double floor and walls; oak mantel, cellar floored; modern conveniences, etc.
MOORE & WHITTINGTON. 865 Yates St.
Lumber dealers and manufacturers

For Lumber, Sash, Doors, and all Kinds of Building Material, go to
The Taylor Mill Co.
Limited Liability.
Mill, Office and Yards: 2116 Government St., P. O. Box 828. Telephone 564

Another Shipment of
Centaur Wheels
Have Just Arrived
—AT—
Harris & Smith
1220 Broad Street
'Phone L183

To Contractors and Builders
STEEL JOISTS
We have in stock the following Scotch steel joists:
15x5x42.
12x5x32.
5x3x11.
Immediate delivery or shipment as desired.
Victoria Machinery Depot

Were You Waiting for These Biscuits?
We have a fresh shipment of Crawford's celebrated Biscuits, including their popular BUTTER PUFFS, at, per package, 20¢. Put up in half-pound packages.
A. Pool, Grocery
623 Yates St. Phone 448

Smoke has no effect upon Malthoid Roofing
Sulphur fumes around smelting plants, eat up a metal roof in short order, and very few other materials can withstand the attack. Malthoid Roofing does the business. Engineers and owners of property in districts affected by these fumes will save money by looking carefully into the merits of Malthoid. Write for special booklet.
R. ANGUS
Agent Wharf St., Victoria

"PACKARD'S"
Combination Shoe Dressing
of course. It's the only dressing that will put on a shine like that. Stays on, too. A shine or two a week, with a rub other mornings, keeps my shoes like new. Makes them wear better, too."
A combination of a bottle of cleansing liquid and a tin of polishing paste. Box Calf for all black shoes—Russet for browns or tans.
At all Dealers'—15c and 25c.
There's a Packard Dressing to suit every leather.
L. H. PACKARD & CO., Limited.
MONTREAL.

BRASSWARE!
We are showing many novel pieces in Oriental brassware and at prices not obtainable elsewhere.
Lee Dye & Co.
Next to Fire Hall
Cormorant St. and 707 Fort St.

Nothing Healthier Than

BEER or ALE

This time of the year. All the best brands are stocked by us—those recognized by connoisseurs as a glorious triumph of the brewers' art. In these good, wholesome brews it is a question of proper ageing—quality. Not how quick, but how thorough. Not how cheap, but how good.

FINE OLD PORT AND SHERRY A SPECIALITY

Pleased to have you telephone your order. Our delivery system is perfect.

CAPITAL CITY WINE CO.

Tel. 1974 1327 Douglas Street Cor. Johnson

Why Do We Enjoy Prosperity?

The Answer:—

When ladies want the "lowest" prices in Silks, Kimonas, Bathrobes, Opera Cloaks, Silk Underwear, Silk Hose, Silk Handkerchiefs—in fact everything in Silk

THEY COME TO US

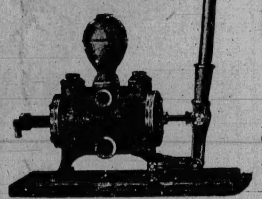
We are building up the greatest silk trade in the Dominion, due simply to giving the lowest prices on everything we sell.

VISIT US AND PROVE THE ABOVE STATEMENT : : :

Oriental Importing Coy.

510 Cormorant street Opposite E. & N. Depot

Red Jacket



"So Easy to Fix"

Force and Lift Pumps

The Hickman Tye Hardware Company, Limited

Victoria, B. C. Agents

HERO OF MAFEKING COMING TO CITY

General Baden-Powell, Originator of Boy Scouts Movement Will Have Big Welcome Here Friday Next

Lt.-Gen. Baden Powell is on his way to this city. He is due to arrive on Friday next. It is anticipated that there will be a great turnout of the Boy Scouts on the following day when the chief scout will inspect them.

Gen. Baden Powell purposes touring through the Dominion, visiting the various points where the Boy Scouts have been organized, making Victoria the starting point.

A meeting of the Scout masters will be held on Monday night to arrange for a demonstration to be made by the Boy Scouts on the occasion of the visit of the originator of the movement.

OBITUARY NOTICES

Marson.

The funeral of Thelma Christina, the two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Marson, 557 Bay street, who passed away suddenly after a short illness will take place this afternoon from the family residence.

Young.

The remains of the late Louis Young will be laid at rest this afternoon in Ross Bay cemetery. The funeral will take place from the parlors of the Victoria Undertaking company, Yates street, at 2.30 o'clock. Services will be conducted at both the parlors and at the graveside.

Eberts.

The remains of the late Mrs. Louisa Eberts still lie at the Hanna parlors. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

The small platform buoy marking Hospital rock, Victoria harbor, has been replaced in position off the rock. It is moored 35 feet to the eastward of the rock and in ten feet at extreme low tide.

MILITIA ORDERS

Directions for Coming Week Issued by Lt.-Col. Currie Commanding Fifth Regiment C. G. A.

Following are the regimental orders of the Fifth Regiment for the coming week issued from the regimental headquarters by Lieut.-Col. A. W. Currie, yesterday:

1. Militia Order.—The following extract from M. O. 287/1910 is published for general information:

"The following certificates of military qualification are granted: No. 331, Corpl. F. J. Meury, signalling A grade; No. 82, Corpl. C. W. Birch, signalling B grade; No. 332, Gnr. G. A. R. Wilson, signalling B grade.

2. District Order.—The following extract from D. O. No. 24, 1910, is published for general information:

"Board of Officers.—A board of officers composed as under will assemble at such places and at such times as the president may direct for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for a rifle range in the vicinity of Victoria. Instructions for the guidance of the board have been placed in the hands of the president.

"President, Lieut.-Col. A. W. Currie, O. C., Fifth Regiment, C. G. A. Members, two officers of the Fifth Regiment, C. G. A., to be detailed by the O. C., Fifth Regiment C. G. A. Proceedings in duplicate to be forwarded to D. O. C. M. D. No. 11."

In pursuance of the above the Officer Commanding has been pleased to appoint the following officers on the board: Major W. Ridgway-Wilson, Capt. W. P. Winsby.

3. Re-engaged.—The following N. C. O. and man having been re-engaged, are continued on the strength for a further term of three years: Regt. Qr. Mr. Sgt. W. H. Lettice, 15|6|10; No. 134, C. Qr. Mr. Sgt. A. Brayshaw, 27|6|10. No. 41, Corpl. J. R. Stamforth, 5|6|09. No. 247, Gnr. A. Macdougall, 8|5|10.

4. Officers' Meeting.—The regular monthly meeting of the officers' mess will be held in the Drill Hall on Thursday, August 11th, at 8:30 p. m. Dress, mufti.

(Signed) W. Ridgway-Wilson, Major. Adjutant.

CONSERVATIVE PICNIC TO BE GALA AFFAIR

Many Competitions in Sport Will Enliven Programme of Speeches at Sidney Next Saturday

The Victoria Conservatives and those of adjacent constituencies will have a "hi-yu" time on Saturday next. This, the third annual demonstration, will be up to the standard of those previously held. A grand selection of prizes will be offered, and one of the ardent members has offered three valuable prizes open to members of the local cadets and Scouts under 16 years of age. Eight medals are offered for the Scotch portion of the programme, reels, sword dances, pipe competition, and Highland fling.

The 220 yards for boys of 16 and under and the 220 open will enable some of the budding champions to show their speed. A brass band and also the pipers' band will furnish the music.

Aunt Sallys and the man with the milky cocoa nuts will also furnish the local baseball pitchers with ample entertainment. Trains will leave at 8 a.m. 11 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., returning at 6:20 and 8:30. The return fare for the day is 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children.

The restaurants in Sidney are making special arrangements to handle the crowd which will have to be catered for. Tickets may be had from any of the members of the Conservative Association. The members of the committee who have the management in hand will meet on Tuesday evening next to arrange for the display of the prizes and to make the final arrangements.

Sports Programme

The sports programme is as follows:

Part 1, starting upon arrival of afternoon train: Childs', boys and girls, under 7, 25 yards; girls under 12, 50 yards; boys under 12, 50 yards; married ladies, 50 yards; 100 yards open; boys under 16, 100 yards; single ladies, 75 yards; boys under 16, 220 yards; 220 yards open; three-legged, 100 yards; half mile open; needle and thread race, lady and gentleman; 120 yards Scouts and Cadets, 16 years and under.

Highland fling, boys or girls in costume; sword dance, boys or girls in costume; pipe competition, marches, boys or girls in costume; reels, boys or girls in costume.

Part 2, starting about 6.30 p. m.—Young men over fifty years, 50 yards; married men, any age, 75 yards; human wheel-barrow race, 25 yards; handsmen, 100 yards; relay, one mile, teams of four.

Condemn Road Work.

Owners on Catherine street are protesting against the character of the roadway which was last year improved under the local improvement system by a macadam pavement. The first assessment notices have been sent out and in response to this intimation to pay one of the owners, Mr. Beaumont Boggs, has written to the council declaring that the roadway as improved is worse than it was before any work at all was done upon it.

Consider Resignation.

At tomorrow night's meeting of the city council the resignation tendered by Alderman Humber of his seat at the council board will be considered. It is probable that the resignation will be accepted at once and in that case a bye-election will be held within ten days that being the time limit fixed by the Municipal Clauses Act. Alderman Humber has announced that he will again be a candidate for the ward which he has represented for the past two years and his friends are confident that he will be returned even should there be opposition. It is the general opinion of his friends in Ward Two that he will be returned unopposed.

AMUSEMENTS

"Pierre of the Plains"

Some one ought to re-write "Pierre of the Plains" so as to adapt the dialogue better to presentation on the stage. The plot is highly dramatic and the several characters are well and boldly drawn, but the dialogue, except the lines of "Pierre" and "Jen," shows a tendency to weight rather than sprightliness. As the play stands it is difficult to arouse enthusiasm with it. The title role was taken by Mr. Harold Nelson, who is an actor of very much more than ordinary merit, and who plays the part of the French-Canadian half-breed with a great deal of fidelity to the life. It would be interesting to see Mr. Nelson in a play where the action was quicker and the dialogue less stilted. Mr. Nelson was very well supported, although it is only right to say that the members of his company are hardly en rapport with the characters they portray. This is not much matter of surprise, for it is not given to the ordinary actor to understand what the men of the Plains are like. The only lady in the cast is Miss Grace Johnson, who played her part very acceptably.

Miss Margaret Anglin

Tomorrow evening Miss Margaret Anglin will appear at the Victoria Theatre for an engagement of one night in her great success "The Awakening of Helena Richie," a dramatic adaptation of Margaret Deland's widely read and much appreciated story of the same name. The play in four acts has been made by Charlotte Thompson, a young Californian playwright, who with several successful dramatic efforts already to her credit, has this time, with the aid of Miss Anglin, secceeded in scoring a complete triumph with "The Awakening of Helena Richie." The play was originally produced early last September at the Savoy Theatre, in New York, where it enjoyed a steady run of over four months and it comes here directly therefrom. Aided by a company of actors and actresses every one of whom has been credited with achieving a personal hit, Miss Anglin would seem to have surpassed all her previous efforts by her finished methods, restrained force and magnificent dramatic qualities. Helena Richie is reported to be ideally suited to Miss Anglin's original methods, and if we may judge by the New York critics, who lavishly praised the artist's work at every point, local playgoers who admire Margaret Deland's strongly sympathetic works, have no reason to regret that her most popular book has at last found its way to the footlights, which seems to be the inevitable destiny of all successful romances.

The story of the play is too well known to need recapitulation. The assurance that the dramatist has successfully preserved the old world atmosphere of Margaret Deland's work, is interesting and agreeable.

The supporting company includes Eugene Ormonde, John R. Crauford, Walter Howe, Eugene Shakespeare, Halbert Brown, Sally Williams and Gertrude Swiggett.

Miss Margaret Anglin, at the Victoria Tomorrow Evening

New Grand Theatre.

The celebrated Fassio Trio of European gymnasts will be at the Grand tomorrow and for smart dressing, good staging, thrilling and amazing feats, and general all round excellence this will supercede the greatest of all the athletic acts that have been staged here. The troupe has been making a tour of the country and has scored triumph after triumph. Most of their amazing work will be done on a small pedestal six feet high and on this head and head balancing and other remarkable exhibitions of equilibrism will be shown.

Four capable soloists who are especially strong in ensemble work will be heard in the Free Serrer's four, an organization presenting new songs. They are named Jones, Pickett, Murray and Drury, and besides an attractive stage presence they offer classical finish and music far away from the beaten track of vaudeville.

Williams and Weston are laughmakers in business. It is their work and their hobby. They will make their bow to Victorians as German aristocrats, which gives them room for a dressing display while their dialogue will be found rich in humor and their parodies of genuine local interest.

A polished turn will be offered by instrumentalists Bell and Richards, who dress gorgeously, making this half of their act as strong as their instrumental work. The act will be found one of the biggest hits of the programme.

While many bicycle acts have been seen, it is left to Grey and Peters to bring here a specialty in which new evolutions and postures on the wheel are shown. Their feats will be found amazing and full of sensation as well as graceful and elegant. There is one humorist in the team who offers the subject matter of many a loud laugh and tightens the sensational features considerably.

Mr. Jamieson has received special new moving pictures and Mr. Price will be heard in a song which will have a series of beautiful pictures accompanying it.

Romano Theatre

"Irony of Fate" is the title of an exceptionally fine imp drama which will be shown at the above theatre on Monday and Tuesday. An author whose sole thought is his books, has a beautiful young wife, and, as he leaves her alone continually, she is forced to seek her own amusement. A friend of his comes to visit them and the husband turns him over to the wife, saying they must entertain one another as he is too busy with his books. The friend seems reluctant to accept this arrangement, but under the circumstances is obliged to do so as the husband insists. After a lapse of about two weeks the friend and wife find that they are falling in love with each other. The husband is called to the city, and while there is overcome with sunstroke, and carried back to his home in a critical condition. The doctor who is called tells them that he must have no excitement or it will be his death. The friend and wife meet in the library and confess their love for each other. The husband gets up to work on his books and in passing through the library sees his wife and his friend in earnest conversation. He thinks that his wife is not true to him and gets in such a temper that he falls in a faint. The doctor is called in and administers morphine to install his heart to normal condition, and when he goes away he leaves his morphine and syringe by mistake. The friend finds it later and thinks that the wife had given it to her husband to kill him. The wife upon re-entering the husband's room has a fierce argument with him, which causes his death (by excitement). The friend steps in, picks up the syringe and morphine and hides them to save the wife from being accused of murder. Upon the doctor's visit, however, she is exonorated as he gave the morphine to the husband, and the sunstroke was the real cause of death. The friend feeling as though he was a partial cause to the death, decides to go West and be heard of no more, and writes, telling the wife so. The photography and acting in this film is up to the usual high standard of this company. There will also be shown several other good pictures, including a fine picture of roller skating in Australia. The Washington Quartette will be heard in a semi-classic number. "The Garden of Roses" by Schmid. This number consists of a baritone solo and quartette. The solo will be sung by Mr. Ernest Petch. This piece is full of beautiful harmony, and should be a very pleasing number being rendered by four such well balanced voices. This will mark the beginning of the third week of the successful engagement of the Washington Quartette at this theatre. The Romano orchestra will furnish the music for the pictures including some of the following late selections: Waltz, "Hydropaten," Gungle; Selection, "Maritania," Wallace; Patrol, "Musketeers," Buchannan; March, "Cavatina," Raff.

Majestic

Another fine bill of pictures for the first part of the week "A Midnight Cupid" (biograph.) An interesting love story, with a novelty represented by a wealthy young man playing tramp and going home in response to a letter, working on a farm and falling in love with the farmer's pretty daughter, complications arise. The young man is sent away. The girl is locked in her room, but that doesn't do any good, and an elopement follows, the girl not knowing the position of her new sweetheart. She, of course, is amazed as is her father, who pursuing, enters just after the marriage ceremony is over. The old man is delighted at becoming the father-in-law of a man of station. "Love, the Conqueror," a love story, the scenes of which is laid in England. The costumes, the staging and the scenery are all of the present day England, illustrating school life and showing modern shops as they actually appear in the daily intercourse of the English people. It is a love story in which a poor schoolmaster's daughter is insulted by the scion of a wealthy house, whom she rebuffs very forcibly, but his sister is sick, and the young girl is a friend for whom she has a great liking, and as soon as she is able to sit up she sends for the young lady. The young man, realizing his first error, apologizes, and is accepted as a lover. "The Lesson by the Sea," represents how a woman was unwittingly compromised through the scheming weakness of two young men, who took advantage of her. The husband fortunately is not unreasonable, and the traducers get a sound trouncing. "The Broken Violin," a touching children's story, which has a strong appeal to older people.

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China and Japan
Close July 15, 16, 25, 27, Aug. 1.
Due July 14, 16, 19, 21, 28, Aug. 1.

Australia and New Zealand
Close July 13, 16, 25.
Due July 26, 27, 29.

Honolulu
Close July 15, 16, 22, Aug. 5.
Due July 19, 27, 29, Aug. 1.

France via Halifax
Close July 16, 23, 30.

Dawson, Atlin, White Horse, Etc.
Close on Saturday at 1.45 p. m.
Due, uncertain.

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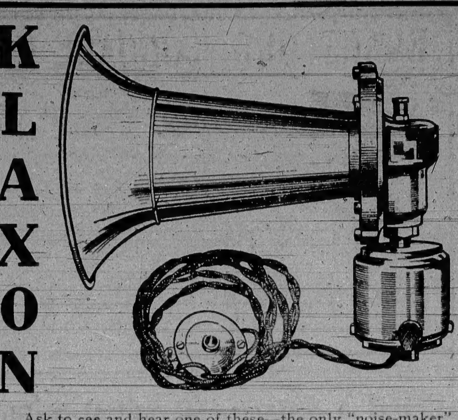

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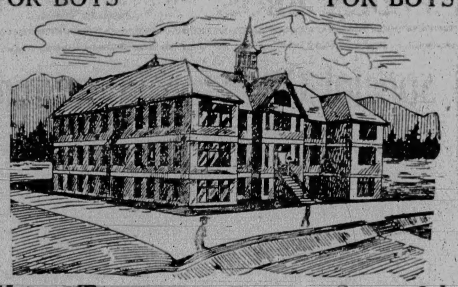

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In Woman's Realm

HERE AND THERE

How all work together to bring about the condition of things which prevails among western women, the following paragraph shows:

The co-operation works in the following manner, broadly speaking, though with many minor variations, as may easily be understood. The leading French dressmakers have certain prominent clients, of the classes already indicated, and they have to furnish them with a constant succession of novelties every season and half season. Some of these ladies have ideas of their own, or they get an artist friend to suggest one. They know nothing about the production of the things, but they have a fine sense of what suits their particular style and sets it off in color, cut and texture. They have taste, and their ideas are worth having. Others may not have taste, but they have an unerring instinct for what will attract attention, and particularly the attention of the masculine eye. The ideas thus derived may not be practicable, but they are suggestive; it is the business of the dressmaker, who also has ideas, to reduce them to practical form. There is consultation, comparison, modification, and something practical is hammered out. The dressmakers have their own interests, which are not always identical with their clients,' to consider. The modes must not be impossible for the general public, and perhaps there may be a quantity of material in stock which must be worked off. Then there is the manufacturer to consider. His interest is to sell as much stuff as possible, and it will be noticed that to a large extent the change of fashion consists in altering the place where the bulk of the material is put. It must be got in somewhere, but the position varies.

It is time that women everywhere set themselves earnestly to consider whether their present mode of dressing is as beautiful and as economical as it ought to be. A very large proportion of the wealth of the world and of its labor go to the making of womens' clothes. Is this as well expended as it ought to be?

The strikes and threats of strikes among the employees of railroads have drawn the attention of many, who do not usually concern themselves about such matters, to the question of whether the wages they receive are sufficient. We may believe that the action of any body of men, which throws the business of the country into confusion and entails needless suffering upon thousands is wrong. But this should not prevent the public from considering just what the value of the work of the men who run the trains is to those who, day and night, place their lives in their keeping.

This is true, in some degree, of all mechanics in the employ of the companies. But the men who work in the shops have no distractions. They can exercise their skill under the best conditions. While a piece of bad work may lead to the wreck of a train and the loss of life and property, the incompetence or the carelessness which would allow of a mistake being made is without excuse. Skilled workmen of the best class only should be engaged, and such labor has a market value.

But the engineer or the brakeman must himself be a perfect machine. Every nerve in his body and every muscle must be under the control of a firm will and a clear intellect. He must at all times be ready and resourceful. His own life, his own safety must not be considered in comparison with the lives of the passengers in his charge, or even of the freight with which he has been entrusted. Should not men who are willing to take such positions and who are fitted to perform them be enabled to make provision for the future?

These men are the servants of the public and public opinion should sanction the payment to them of adequate salaries.

Another case of the senseless and slavish obedience of women to the tyranny of fashion is cleverly criticised by Madge Merton in the Toronto Star. She says:

"Will the day ever come, I wonder, when we shall all have comfortable roomy pockets in our dresses and wear our watches hung from chains worn around our necks, and snugly tucked into pockets made for them in the seams of fitted bodices, or the belt portions of the looser sort? Some of us do have pockets and wear our watches as we exactly please, but those who do are strong-minded, look rather peculiar in the eyes of the world, and besides are in a very great minority. It might almost be a matter for legislation, for the wearers of the gowns or frocks or toilettes always declare that they want pockets, but the dressmakers can't or won't put them in. Most of us suggest meekly from time to time that a pocket really would be a great convenience, but we are promptly assured that pockets can come only with voluminous skirts with much gathers and shirrings and puckerings and puffings, so we make shift with hidden pockets, or with bags hung from our waists. We stuff our handkerchiefs up our sleeves and down our belts, and worse than all, we leave them about in all sorts of places, wherever we happen to be. It is a large part of the tidying up work of a house, this picking up of handkerchiefs, discovering initials or names on them, and restoring them to their rightful owners. And purses fare just as badly as watches or handkerchefs. There are women who always have hidden pockets, and always carry their money, but in the majority of houses, you will very often hear the cry: "Wait till I get my purse.' And it may be any place—in the top drawer of the dresser, in an old shoe box, for cunning is sometimes safety, in somebody's muff if it be winter, or in a waterproof pocket, or down a parasol, or on the hall table, if it be summer."

Miss Winnifred Chambers is an artist who has lately come to live in Victoria. She is making her home with her brother at 208 Quebec street.

Miss Chambers works in oils and has painted in Italy, Sicily and France as well as in her native England. Her pictures have been exhibited at the Royal Academy, the Institute of Oils, and the New Gallery as well as at Liverpool.

Of one of these pictures the London Morning Post has this notice:

"How he sleepeth having drunk
Weary childhood's Madregore."

"These Qlines are materialized in the picture by Miss Winnie Chambers. This picture is deservedly well hung, just below the line and represents a mother and her boy in the very charming rustic interior."

Miss Chambers studied two years in London, and six in Paris. The people of Victoria will have an opportunity at the end of next week of seeing some of this artist's work. The Alexandra club has very kindly consented to hang the pictures in their rooms and allow them to be on view from Thursday to Saturday between ten in the morning and six in the afternoon.

Although this woman artist hopes to make her home in Victoria, she has only been here three months. She left England during the week of profound gloom that followed the death of the king and evidences of the nation's sorrow were every where to be seen. Miss Chambers does not believe it possible to exaggerate the popularity of the late king or the grief which his death caused among all classes.

In response to a question about the feeling entertained towards the Queen Mother, Miss Chambers said she was very sweet and gentle. She had lived at one time at a home for artists which the Princess of Wales, as she was then, sometimes visited. Her manner towards the girls was very kind. She went about among them quite simply, talking to each one and saying something kind and encouraging.

Asked about the suffragettes, Miss Chambers said that although many of her artist friends had joined them she did not feel that their methods were necessary nor becoming. If one may judge Miss Fleming is far too much absorbed in her work to be greatly stirred by political questions.

For a long time excavations have been going on in Egypt and among the ruins at Abydos where kings and queens are buried the body of a woman, supposed to have been dead 9000 years, was discovered by a Mr. Peet.

The discovery was made at the bottom of a forty foot shaft. There was nothing to decide the rank of this old-time beauty of the court of a Pharaoh who lived long before the emperors of Egypt, referred to in sacred history. She may have been a queen, so the authorities agree, but she was not a negress. Her features were of the Grecian type so far as could be judged from the skull.

A dainty beauty, very probably, and very like our modern beauties to judge by the articles which her friends believed she would need on the long journey on which she had started. Among these was a delicately carved slate with a pebble used for grinding eye-paint. Some of the paint which was hardened on the slate was still preserved. Cornelians and amethysts, carved into all sorts of quaint shapes of sacred birds and animals were her jewel charms. Sidecombs, exactly like those worn now and a necklace were among the lady's personal adornments. It is very wonderful how little woman's nature has changed since ages ago this Egyptian lady was laid in the tomb.

Why should women who are totally unlike in almost every respect wear clothes of the same pattern, material and color? Perhaps the answer is that they do not. There are thousands of women who could not be induced to wear blue and others who abhor pink or purple. For all that, one need only look at the crowds on the streets or walk by the shop windows to see that there are fashionable colors and that the looms in many factories have chosen to weave the same sort of fabric.

For the past year stout women have compressed their waists only to render the want of symmetry of their figures the more apparent and angular women have displayed the unloveliness of their forms in clinging robes only suitable to a girl with slender figure and rounded curves, if indeed modesty allowed her to wear the gowns in vogue.

Tiny heads have been buried in hats that vied with one another in nothing but their size, and ugliness of shape, and tiny faces have been hidden beneath brims whose width may have been becoming to some beauty whose features were cast in a grand mold.

From season to season rich women and those who would seem rich spend lavishly that for a few short weeks they may adorn themselves with the newest creations of the modiste, or the milliner. They lay aside or re-fashion gowns which have never been soiled and the fabric of which is as perfect as ever. Hats, the price of which would clothe a child for a year, are useless before a month has passed.

Is all this a display of the folly of womankind? A writer in the London Times assures us that, on the contrary, the making of fashions is a business conducted on definite and intelligible principles, which are at the bottom just the same old business principles that govern other things.

It is to the interest of dressmakers and manufacturers that fashions should change often. Looms must be kept going, and apprentices busy. If we all bought durable material and wore it as long as we could, there would either be many idle hands or other occupations would have to take the place of those whose workers minister to the needs of women.

But who sets the fashions that are followed in factories and workrooms all over the civilized world? The explanation given is not one that commends itself to the modest women who adopt them with various modifications in order that they may not be singular. These leaders are, so we are told, women who for one reason or other desire to be conspicuous. Such a one chooses a gown, a hat, or cloak or perhaps a veil or scarf which will be easily seen. She may not be beautiful, but she must have that indefinable charm that makes all, especially men, desire to look at her again and again. Other women who covet admiration follow her example. By and by the first wearer is no longer conspicuous. The fashion has become general and a new one must be invented.

Those who set most of the fashions as well as the artists who carry out and modify the directions given are French. It is said that the reason for this perennial supremacy which enables France to give the law to the rest of the world is the possession by the French of a special faculty or national quality. Other nations try to acquire it, but in vain; it cannot be acquired, it is in the blood and in the air. The handloom silk weaver in Lyons or St. Etienne has it, the peasant seamstress in the Vosges, the glover at Grenoble, the straw-plaiter of Nancy, the linen and the lace worker of the Nord, the milliner and modiste in Paris, and, above all, every woman who wears clothes in France. It lies in a feeling for elegance, a sense of effect, which teaches how to design the fabrics, cut and combine them and—put them on. Individuals of other nationality may have a genius for dress, like the late Mr. Worth; but Paris is the place above all others to exercise it, because the French manufacturer and the French wearer are the most sympathetic coadjutors.

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CHAMPS AGAIN TRIM VANCOUVER

New Westminster Lacrosse Twelve Take Measure of Con Jones' Warriors to Tune of 5 to 3 Goals

VANCOUVER, Aug. 6.—The seventh game of professional lacrosse series between Vancouver and New Westminster at Recreation Park this afternoon resulted in defeat for Vancouver by 5 goals to 3.

Referee Ditchburn, of Victoria, failed to appear, and M. J. Barr, of Vancouver, was selected to act in his place.

The play in the first quarter was in favor of Vancouver, and Grey had more shots to stop than Clarke, but they were never quite as hard. The Vancouver home was showing big improvement over their last week's form.

Len Turnbull was ruled off for five minutes in the third quarter for holding Hard on scrimmage near grandstand. Shortly after in a Vancouver attack Hogan and Hennessy were knocked down, and the game was delayed for a few minutes while they recovered. The play was very fast in this quarter.

The summary follows:

First quarter—New Westminster, Len Turnbull, 15 minutes.

Second quarter—New Westminster, Feeney, 15 minutes; Vancouver, Hogan, 4.30 minutes.

Third quarter—New Westminster, Gordon Spring, 20 seconds; Vancouver, O'Reiley, 1.30 minutes.

Fourth quarter—Vancouver, New Westminster, 3.30 minutes; New Westminster, W. Turnbull, 13 minutes; New Westminster, G. Spring, 3.30 minutes.

TENNIS CHAMPIONS IN OTHER FIELDS

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 6.—Two new national tennis championships were established today when Melville H. Long, of San Francisco, took the clay court championship in singles and W. T. Hayes, of Chicago, and F. G. Anderson, of Brooklyn, were successful in doubles.

TACOMA, Aug. 6.—Sam Russell, of Seattle, this afternoon defeated Fitz, of Seattle, for the Pacific northwest men's singles championship in one of the prettiest and hardest fought matches played in the twenty years of the tournament. It took five sets to decide the match, Russell winning 6-4, 7-9, 1-6, 8-6, 6-1.

Miss Hazel Hotchkiss, national women's champion, was a three-time winner today. She captured the women's singles championship by defeating Mrs. Leadbetter, of Portland, 6-2, 6-2. In the women's doubles, Miss Hotchkiss and Miss Leadbetter defeated Miss Clark and Mrs. Gillison with ridiculous ease, 6-0, 6-0. The losers in this match scored only seven points in the 12 games.

Miss Hotchkiss and Taylor, of St. Paul, had no trouble winning the mixed doubles championship from Miss Lowell and Lyon, the Tacoma team, 6-0, 6-4.

Many of the players who competed here this week will go to Seattle for the tournament there next week.

ISLAND HORSES IN VANCOUVER RACES

A number of Victoria owned horses will compete in the trotting races to be held in connection with the Vancouver exhibition which opens on the 15th inst. and continues until the 20th. Among these are Ramona which is entered in the two-year-old trot for which there is a purse value of $200; Nellie Morris, for the 2:40 trot, the purse being Valued at $400; and Lord Sidney Dillon, in the 2:17 pace, the purse being placed at $1,000. The horses will leave tomorrow in charge of Walter and Johnny Millington, of this city.

While Winnipeg would like to be represented at the National Regatta to be held at Washington, D.C., August 11 and 12, there is little likelihood of any crews being sent there, though any remarkable success at Kenora might inspire the club to aim at the big eastern meet. It would be no new thing for Canada to win these, as Canadian crews have carried off the honors of their class there several times. Success for Duluth at Kenora is announced to mean a trip to Washington and with that as an incentive, in addition to the western honors, the zenith city boys will stand careful watching. They pay Winnipeg a graceful compliment too, in acknowledging that rowing is bred in the bones of the Canadians of these parts, for Bruce, of the Duluth Herald, says: "Though Winnipeg's junior eight will be a green one, in so far as actual racing is concerned, its members are likely to possess the art of watermanship to a high degree." It is up to the junior eight now.

—Don't miss Amalgamated Development Company—Auld, Gwin & McClarty, 518 Hastings Street West, Vancouver.

HILLS CAME TO GRIEF YESTERDAY

Empress Baseball Nine Scalped the Youngsters in Rather Tame Match on Beacon Hill Diamond

LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Beacon Hill	7	2	1	15
Prides	6	4	0	12
U. C. T.	5	4	0	10
Empress	5	4	0	10
Regiment	2	4	1	5
K. C.	1	8	0	2

Although the Beacon Hill team has won the city championship the players did not play in anything like championship form yesterday afternoon and went down to defeat before the Empress by the score of 12-5.

The Empress team had out the strongest nine they have had this season, being assisted by Plummer and McConnell, former Victoria players and by G. McDonald, of the Prides. The Hills had the same players who have upheld their record all through the season, with Townsley in the box. Although he was hit hard at times he was not given that support which has won games for the Hills during the season.

In addition to this both teams complained bitterly about the umpiring, the league having failed to have an umpire on hand.

Plummer in reality was responsible for the victory. In the first innings, with two men on bases, he landed for a two-bagger and eventually scored himself, and again in the second with three on bases he knocked out a home run. He thus was responsible fo no less than seven out of the 12 runs. The Hills tried hard but were unable to get runs. Two in the first and one in the second left the score 10-2 at that stage of the game. In the fourth Scott landed for a home run but unfortunately the bases were empty. In the ninth he was only stopped from another home run by the ball striking a football goal post, compelling him to stop at third, but he scored eventually making the last run. Townsley and Scott were on the points for the Hills and Winsby and Holden did the battery work for the Empress.

The following is the score by innings:

Empress	4	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—12
Beacon Hill	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	— 5

DECISIVE WIN FOR VICTORIA

Burrard Cricket Team of Vancouver, Defeated in Good Match by Two Hundred Runs—Good Batting

Victoria C.C. achieved a signal and well merited victory over the Burrard C.C., of Vancouver, yesterday at the Jubilee Hospital grounds in an all-day match. Burrard was without some of their good bats, but on the whole brought a good team over.

Capt. L. S. V. York won the toss and, the light being good, decided to bat, sending in A. F. R. Martin and A. T. Lowry.

Six Victorians reached double figures, A. F. R. Martin, A. T. Lowry, J. H. Gillespie, L. S. V. York, J. W. D. York and C. Coates. Martin's 73 included one 6, seven 4's and eight 2's. He gave no chance and gave a splendid display of patient, good batting. L. York's 44 included one 6, six 4's, one 2 and four 2's. J. W. D. York's 50 included seven 4's, two 3's and four 2's. C. Coates' 79 was a splendid display of free, clean cricket and was composed of twelve 4's, one 3, eight 2's and singles.

With seven wickets down for 337, or 22 more than Burrard had scored against Victoria on July 2, when Victoria was so badly defeated, Capt. York declared at about 3:35 p.m., leaving the visitors about three hours to get the runs needed to tie, win or lose.

Burrard started well and had 41 for one wicket, when J. R. Smith was bowled by F. T. Galliher. B. Rhodes and W. H. Twyman added twelve more before the latter was caught and bowled by L. York. L. Ray was soon disposed of, and then came the stand. Both A. Robins and Rhodes are very good batsmen and punished the bowling severely. Robins scored three 6's, two 4's and two 2's, and Rhodes two 4's, one 3 and three 2's. Once these men left, no further stand was made, Victoria winning by 200 runs.

Fall of wickets:

Victoria: 1, 41; 2, 58; 3, 127; 4, 167; 5, 203; 6, 309; 7, 300.

Burrard: 1, 41; 2, 53; 3, 71; 4, 119; 5, 121; 6, 125; 7, 132; 8, 133; 9, 134; 10, 137.

The detailed scores:

Victoria C.C.

Martin, l.b.w., b Rhodes	73
Lowry, b Rhodes	13
Tye, b Rhodes	7
Gillespie, b Rhodes	27
L. S. V. York, b Rhodes	44
J. W. D. York, c Kilick, b Snee	50
Coates, b w., b Snee	79
Thomas, not out	7
Cane, not out	1
Extras	31
	337

Galliher and Barnacle did not bat.

Burrard

Tyman, c and b L. S. V. York	13
Smith, b Galliher	26
Rhodes, b Galliher	26
Ray, b L. S. V. York	8
Robins, c Tye, b L. S. V. York	39
Davis, not out	11
Kilick, b Galliher	4
Hepburn, b L. S. V. York	0
Smith, c Cane, b Galliher	0
Illingworth, c Lowry, b L. S. V. York	0
Snee, b Galliher	1
Extras	9
	137

Bowling Analysis

Victoria	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robins	11	1	38	—
Twyman	24	6	76	1
Rhodes	22	8	51	4
Davis	13	2	34	—
Hepburn	5	—	23	—
Ray	5	—	21	—
Illingworth	3	1	12	—
Ray	3	—	23	—
Snee	3	—	18	2

Robins, Davis and Snee bowled one wide each. Twyman bowled one, Smith two, and Snee four no balls.

Vancouver	O.	M.	R.	W.
Galliher	17.3	2	69	5
L. S. V. York	17	3	59	5

Galliher bowled one wide.

A Scratch Game

Esquimalt C.C. having no fixture for yesterday, a scratch game was arranged on the canteen ground among the sufferers of the club, the captains of the respective elevens being Joe Ball and Punch Hinch. The game, which at times cause much merriment, resulted in a win for Hinch's XI. by 32 runs, with two wickets to fall when stumps were drawn.

WEATHER GOOD; SCORES POOR

Fifth Regiment Marksmen Accustomed to Heavy Wind at Range Are Deceived by Gentle Breeze

The practice at Clover Point yesterday afternoon was held in splendid weather, but to look at the scores it would appear that a howling gale or a regular Bisley mirage had held sway.

It certainly seems peculiar that the day when huge scores should be piled is the very day that the scores are below the average. Several competitors on Saturday had good scores, spoiled by allowing too much wind. It looked to be then all right, but it was not, and several shots went in the same place before it would be believed that the wind was not tricky, but deceiving.

The following are the best scores:

First Class

	200	500	600	Tl.
Corpl. Birch	33	31	29	93
Sergt. Smith	30	31	30	91
Co. Q.M.S. Hatcher (w)	29	30	31	90
Gr. Anderson	31	30	29	90
C. S. M. Cayth	29	30	29	88
Gr. de Carteret	32	31	25	88
Sgt. Carr	27	31	29	87

Second Class

Bandmaster Rogers	29	32	24	85
Gr. T. Scott (w)	24	33	27	84
Gr. Stevens	30	28	23	81
Gr. Richardson	26	31	23	80
Gr. Neill	24	31	24	79
Gr. Maysmith	27	33	17	77
Gr. Zala	27	23	26	76
Bandsman Culross	29	26	19	74
Corpl. Stuckey	17	30	23	70

BASEBALL RESULTS

Northwestern

	R.	H.	E.
Vancouver	3	8	2
Tacoma	5	5	4

Batteries: Eagle and Lewis; Schwartz and Byrnes.

	R.	H.	E.
Spokane	4	10	2
Seattle	3	9	1

Batteries: Holm and Shea; Hinkle and Hemenway.

Club's Standing

	W.	L.	Pct.
Spokane	62	46	.574
Vancouver	59	50	.541
Tacoma	54	52	.509
Seattle	40	67	.373

Coast

	R.	H.	E.
Vernon	9	9	7
Los Angeles	3	9	1

13 innings.

	R.	H.	E.
Sacramento	3	7	1
San Francisco	2	8	0

Club's Standing

	W.	L.	Pct.
San Francisco	68	57	.544
Oakland	67	60	.527
Vernon	64	58	.525
Portland	60	64	.484
Los Angeles	61	65	.484
Sacramento	47	73	.392

American

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	6	15	1
St. Louis A.	3	7	1

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	5	6	0
Chicago	1	5	5

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	5	9	1
New York	0	4	2

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland (1s game)	5	6	0
Boston	2	5	2

	R.	H.	E.
Boston (2nd game)	6	1	1
Cleveland	5	5	2

Club's Standing

	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	63	31	.670
Boston	59	38	.608
New York	55	40	.579
Detroit	54	43	.557
Cleveland	43	49	.467
Washington	39	57	.406
Chicago	37	57	.394
St. Louis	28	63	.308

National

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	10	16	0
Boston	2	13	3

	R.	H.	E.
New York	5	10	5
St. Louis	4	12	2

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	3	6	1
Cincinnati	1	7	3

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	9	9	0
Chicago	2	7	1

Club's Standing

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	62	31	.667
New York	53	29	.576
Pittsburg	52	39	.571
Philadelphia	47	46	.505
Cincinnati	47	48	.495
Brooklyn	40	54	.426
St. Louis	39	57	.406
Boston	36	62	.367

Failure has marked Montreal's two attempts at lifting trophies this season. The M.A.A.A. lacrosse team's attack on the Minto cup was probably not so weak as that made by the yacht St. Lawrence on the Seawanhaka, but in each case the result was the same. However, it can be said that in both cases they did their best.

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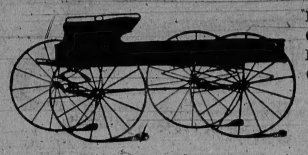

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WHY ST. LAWRENCE FAILED LIFT CUP

Expert Declares That Sewanhaka Challenge Is a Replica "of a Dead One"—Does Not Like Type

TORONTO, Aug. 6.—Jerry Snider of the Toronto Telegram one of the best yachting authorities on Lake Ontario covered the Seawanhaka Cup races at Marblehead Bay this week and gives the following explanations why the Canadian challenger could not win back the mogey:

"Seawanhaka Cup boat racing went dead in Montreal after the cup was carried off in 1905. The class was not kept up, either in boats or sailors. St. Lawrence loops to be pretty much of a replica of Alexandra the boat that lost the cup. At any rate she shows no distinct advance and the duplicate of a dead one is not very promising material for a winner. On the other hand, the Boardmans of Manchester are the men who won the trophy at Montreal, where a dozen others had failed. They had the design of their successful challengers to improve upon; and while the class may not have been kept up very keenly around Manchester, the "Sonder" boats which the German Emperor's Cup contests have caused to flourish around Boston have kept alive the racing of craft similar in size if not in design to the Seawanhaka boats.

Do Not Like Types.

"No one is enthusiastic over the Seawanhaka type down here. They are fast, off the wind. They were sailing at the rate of 12 1-2 miles an hour Tuesday, and the old man has seen the Noorna do a mile and third at the rate of 13.6 knots on Lake St. Louis but they are comparatively slow going to windward. They require nine points of the compass to sail on.

"On Lake Ontario Swamba or Zorsya only asked seven or six and the rougher the water the worst time the Seawanhaka boats behave. That is another place where the Montreal men are at a disadvantage. Used to Lake St. Louis, where the waves may be steep but never long, they are "at sea" in more senses than one when they sail the long, heaving ridges of the restless Atlantic. They are all good sailors and are doing their best to win. They have earned golden opinions by their pluck and good temper, but they are now realizing for the first time perhaps, how much the strangers had to contend with when they came year after year to the St. Lawrence seeking the silverware that now adorns the sideboard of the Manchester Yacht Club of Manchester, Mass."

Stanley Ketchel, the middleweight champion, has arrived in New York from California, and has begun training at Staten Island for his bout with Bill Lang, which takes place there next month. Ketchel saw Johnson defeat Jeffries at Reno, and is a member of the "I told you so" brigade. "There was never a doubt in my mind that Johnson would win," says Ketchel. "Jeffries did his best, and was whipped on the square. He wasn't a nervous wreck before he entered the ring, and seemed to be full of confidence until he got that nasty crack in the eye. When he found that Johnson was stronger in the clinches, it was all up with him. It was a poor fight, all things considered, and Johnson never was extended." Ketchel will weigh about 160 pounds for his fight with Lang, and is confident of victory.

LOST GAME IN FINAL QUARTER

Victoria Fell Before Vancouver After Strenuous Match—Held Opponents Down Until the Finish

VANCOUVER, Aug. 6.—After holding the Vancouver senior amateur lacrosse twelve down to a practically even score until the beginning of the last quarter the Capital City team took an awful slump and were beaten to it this afternoon in the final period of the battle, the final score being eight to Victoria's three.

Throughout the entire first three periods of play it looked as though the Victoria amateurs would be able to win out from the local team, but the strain of having to play straight through eighty minutes of play without the usual five minute intervals after each quarter was too much for the athletes from the Island.

Before the match started it was agreed that the amateur teams leave the field at three o'clock sharp in order to make room for the big Vancouver-New Westminster match and that left them without a chance to get the rests required by lacrosse players.

The local lads stood the strain and bounced in six goals in the final peri-

(Continued on Page 11.)

"BERNIE" TAKES THE B. C. TITLE

In Championship Single With Joe Tyler Schwengers Allows Latter Only Three Games—Splendid Men's Doubles

Before a large and fashionable crowd Victoria's annual tennis tournament was concluded yesterday afternoon when B. P. Schwengers of Victoria, winner of the international title at Spokane, of the Mainland championship at Vancouver, finished a season of successes by capturing from Joe Tyler the British Columbia championship. The American, however, was so far outclassed that this expected star game lacked interest in comparison with the men's doubles which followed. It was between Tyler and Macrae and B. P. Schwengers and Cambie and was won by the former by the odd set of five, the deciding one running to six-four.

In the Schwengers-Tyler single the Victorian's most marked point of superiority was his judgment. Time after time he won by not playing. Apart from this he was cool, quick and sure of the net and displayed really remarkable control. In fairness to "Joe" it is necessary to explain that he was distinctly off color in this match for some mysterious reason because immediately after he gave a far higher class exhibition in the double. In the three sets he only secured three games, the score being 6-2, 6-1, 6-0. Still Schwengers showed a great improvement in many respects over his game of a year ago when he lost the title to the Spokane exponent.

The men's double in which the couples mentioned played and which resulted in victory for Tyler and Macrae was thrillingly exciting. It went the full five sets and throughout there was only a difference of three games the score being 6-1, 2-6, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4. At first Schwengers and Cambie were a little loose, the latter apparently being a trifle nervous. But afterwards every man got his bearings and played in tip top form, the result being many prolonged rallies, fast net work and well judged lobbing. The score explains that it wasn't until the last stroke that spectators could be sure of the results.

In the remainder of the finals the victories were decisive, but nevertheless the class of tennis was highly creditable. Miss M. Pitts had to extend herself although she did win from Miss Phillips, the runner-up and one who has come to the front as ranking

Three Titles the Spoils of Season

B. P. SCHWENGERS

Who Won British Columbia Tennis Championship from Joe Tyler, of Spokane, Yesterday

as one of Victoria's best in the tournament just concluded, by the score of 6-1, 6-3. Nor did Miss Pooley and Miss Pitts, winners of the ladies' doubles, have everything their own way against Miss Hayne and Miss Phillips while Joe Tyler and Miss Hobson had to play to capture the championship from F. J. Marshall and Miss Pitts.

Judge Lampman, in introducing Mrs. R. P. Rithet, who presented the prizes, thanked the players especially those from outside points, particularly mentioning the large number who came from Vancouver. He was sorry, and in this he was sincere, that their enthusiasm had not been rewarded by more than one award, that won by Miss Hobson in the mixed doubles. He was glad that the B. C. cup was coming back, but if any outsider was to have it, he was sure that Victorians would prefer it in the hands of Joe Tyler. (Applause) In regard to the tournament management he wished to thank Mr. W. T. Dickson in behalf of the club members. As an acknowledgement of their debt Judge Lampman presented Mr. Dickson with a pair of gold cuff links. Replying to the cry for speech, Mr. Dickson, in turn, took the opportunity to acknowledge assistance tendered by Mr. Farquhar A. Macrae.

(Continued on Page 11.)

The N. L. U. standing was not affected by the results of the two games played Saturday. There were no surprises, the Nationals winning from the Torontos, as expected, thus clinching the championship, and practically winning the Solman cup, while the Cornwall Colts found the Capital Kids quite easy, winning by the score of 6 to 3. The Caps are in the last place, with no wins and seven losses, although they have scored more goals than either the Cornwallites or the Shamrocks. The Nationalists have won at many games as the Caps have lost, and they have yet to be defeated. The Frenchmen's home has scored more goals than any other team, while their defence has been scored upon less times than any of the others. The Torontos stand next to the nationals in the matter of goals Scored, although they have been scored against more than the Nationals, the Montreal in five matches or Tecumsehs in six.

CROMPTON WINS SENSATIONAL RACE

Victorian Captures 880 Yard Swimming Championship by Hair's Breadth—Majority Honors Go to Vancouver

In a sensational finish in the second series of the British Columbia championship meet at the Gorge yesterday afternoon Frank Crompton of the Victoria Y.M.C.A. won from George Simpson of the Vancouver Rowing club, by less than six inches in the 880 yard senior championship event.

The event was by far the feature event of the afternoon and when the entries were called five responded and took up their places on the starting barge. These were J. Wilson, Vancouver, Fred Carne, Frank Crompton and J. Hanna, all of the Victoria Y.M.C.A. and George Simpson of the Vancouver Rowing club.

From the crack of the starter's gun it appeared that the race was going to be between Fred Carne and Simpson. But there was a dark horse lurking behind and his name was Frank Crompton. Carne and Simpson fought it out for the first 440 yards and then Fred was forced to drop behind. Then it was that Frank Crompton came up. Before this he was quietly lying behind, but on the third lap he gained so that when at the commencement of the fourth Frank and Simpson were together.

(Continued on Page 11.)

CELTICS GO TO PLAY TORONTO

Annual Soccer Tournament for People's Shield Will Be Held in Ontario From September 5 to 10

TORONTO, Aug. 6.—The fifth annual tournament for the People's Shield, carrying with it the championship of Canada, will be held at the Scarboro Beach athletic grounds, this city, from September 5 to 10, inclusive.

The present holders of the shield, Vancouver Celtics and Calgary, Caledonians, who played a goalless draw at Calgary in last year's finals, are expected to be present.

From advices to hand from Regina, Indian Head, Winnipeg, Fort William, Cobalt and Montreal, the competition for 1910 promises to eclipse the preceding tournaments held during recent years.

Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa are invited to enter the leading teams of their respective senior leagues.

A special committee is being formed to receive and entertain all visiting teams, and every effort will be made to make the carnival a great success.

The rules and regulations of the shield competition are:

1. The competition is open to amateur teams only.
2. Champion teams of each recognized league are eligible to compete.
3. The games shall be played under the rules of the English Football Association, and the English cup competition.
4. Independent referees will be appointed for each game.
5. Gold medals will be given the winners and silver medals for the runners up.

A special meeting of delegates from each province will be held in Toronto on September 7.

Thousand Islands.—Next Sunday the S. S. Iroquois will make one of those delightful trips among the Gulf Islands, stopping one hour at Mayne, and returning via the picturesque Pender Canal. Picnic parties can bring their baskets and lunch under the trees. Take V. & S. train leaving Victoria 9.45 a. m. Refreshments and music on board. For further information telephone 511.

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DOUBT WHETHER LUKEMAN DID IT

Hamilton, Ontario, Sportsmen Declare That Kerr's Rival Always Gets Best of Time In Toronto

Hamiltonians discredit the statement that Lukeman ran the hundred in 9 4-5 at the Central Y.M.C.A. games. The Hamilton Herald, commenting on the race, says:

"At the Central Y.M.C.A. meet held recently at Scarboro Beach Lukeman was credited with 9 4-5 seconds for the classic hundred. It is true that Lukeman is a wonderful athlete, and as he demonstrated, the best all round man in Canada, but how it is that he makes 9 4-5 in Toronto every time that he performs is what makes all the cinder path artists sit up and take notice. If Lukeman is making 9 4-5, then Kerr is making 9 3-5, judging from past performances. At the Eaton meet Lukeman was handed the same time, while Kerr and Cloughen, who never fall together, were handed 10 1-5. Lukeman made a wonderful showing, taking everything into consideration, but he will have to come up with the goods when he runs Kerr on the time that is being handed out in the Queen City will be labeled as a joke. Lukeman got a grand start and the result was that he was better at the tape by a fifth at least. The course was a bad one, being a slow grassy straight-away and any person who knows anything about sprinting knows that Barney Wefers or Duffy would never make a 9 4-5 performance on it if they tried a year. As the time handed out equals Kerr's Canadian record it has created a great deal of talk, and the popular opinion of those who know something of athletics is that Lukeman doesn't lose anything on the watches when he appears at Toronto. If Kerr had been here, Lukeman would have been defeated running the same race in 10 1-5 was the opinion of one of the best cinderpath followers there."

"BERNIE" TAKES THE B. C. TITLE

(Continued from Page 10.)

Mrs Rithet then presented the awards.

TODAY'S RESULTS

The complete results follow:

Men's Singles.

B. P. Schwengers, international champion, beat J. Tyler, of Spokane, provincial championship for 1909, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0, winning the British Columbia title.

Men's Doubles.

Tyler and Macrae beat Schwengers and Cambie, 6-1, 2-6, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4, winning the championship.

Ladies' Singles.

Miss M. Pitts beat Miss Phillips, 6-1, 6-3, winning the British Columbia title, last held by Miss Hotchkiss and undefended by her.

Ladies' Doubles.

Miss Pooley and Miss Pitts beat Miss Hayne and Miss Phillips, 6-1, 6-3, capturing the trophy.

Mixed Doubles.

Joe Tyler and Miss Hobson beat F. J. Marshall and Miss M. Pitts, 6-3, 6-3 taking the trophy.

Consolation Singles.

Cambie beat Burn, 6-2, 6-1, in semi-final. Cambie beat Rithet, 6-2, 6-4, 6-1, in final.

Spokane Tennis Player Star in Local Tourney

JOE TYLER

CROMPTON WINS SENSATIONAL RACE

(Continued from Page 10.)

Then the excitement commenced. From one barge to the other they fought every inch of the way, each jealously watching the other. Crompton would draw a foot or two ahead and then Simpson would put on a spurt and he would take a turn in front.

Ten yards from the finishing barge it was anybody's race and both were working to the extent of their strength. The crowd on the barges and who lined the course with canoes and other small craft were in the throes of intense excitement. The Victorians yelled themselves hoarse over Crompton and even Fred Carne who by this time was 25 yards back in the race stopped work and yelled for Frank. And Frank won. They both came up even to the barge, but Frank had the advantage as he made his stroke a couple of seconds previous to Simpson's and he struck out and grabbed the barge. Neither knew who had won until the judges told them and they fell exhausted from their strenuous grind.

Simpson is a great swimmer using a very powerful breast stroke which carried him along in quick time. Crompton stuck to it and worked hard very hard all the way. Before he entered this race Frank had worked in two other events, while Simpson was fresh having just got off the Vancouver boat.

The time for the half mile was 13.41 which is exceptionally fast time. Last year Simpson won this event in the time of 32 minutes, but in this the tide which was very strong against the swimmers had to be combatted.

Meet Great Success.

The swimming sports were a great success, all the events being pulled off with the greatest despatch and nothing lagging throughout the whole programme. The start was delayed a little as the Vancouver boat was delayed in the straits, but when they once got under headway everything was carried out rapidly.

A big crowd jammed the beach at the Gorge park and all available space along the water course was taken up by a swarm of small but important craft, containing interested spectators, and the only trouble the judges had was in keeping the course clear for the contestants, as every other minute someone would insist in protruding the nose of their craft across the course.

Two big barges were placed in front of the park 220 yards apart and on these the judges took up their positions. Everything possible was done by Mr. Goward, manager of the B. C. Electric railway to make the meet a success and a success it was.

Favorable Tide.

The tide was in favor of all those who entered the shorter events, but with the half mile it made no difference as the swimmers had to buck it twice and twice they had the advantage of its flow.

A great deal of interest centered in the 220 yard and the 100 yard events. Four entered in the former and J. Wilson, of Vancouver, copped the event in the time of three minutes. In the 100 yard event there were 12 entries and again a Vancouver man led at the finish. It was S. G. Baldwin this time and F. V. Henderson, also of Vancouver came in second.

In the ladies' race Miss Madge Griffin again demonstrated her right to the honor of being the B. C. champion feminine swimmer. Madge is an excellent swimmer and easily won from her two rivals Miss H. Ridout and Miss D. Hay both of this city.

In the life saving competition the Victoria team, consisting of Warren Long and P. R. Pomfret, won from the Mainland duo by only eight points and these were gained on general effect. The score for each team out of the total of 150 was, Victoria 141 and Vancouver, 133.

Diving Contest.

S. G. Baldwin of Vancouver won the diving championship of B. C. gaining 59 1-4 points out of a possible of 80. Fred Carne, of Victoria, was second, being only one-quarter of a point behind the Vancouver man. This contest was decided on the highest number of points obtained by the contestants. There were five points on which the contest was decided, two marks for start, four for position in the air, 10 for entry into the water, two for finish and two for general effect, making a total of 20 in all. There were four kinds of diving taken into consideration, marks being awarded on the above basis for each.

Complete Results.

The summary of the results follows:

50 yard senior championship—1st J. Wilson, Vancouver; 2nd, F. Crompton, Victoria. Time 30 seconds.

100 yard junior championship—1st S. G. Baldwin, Vancouver, 2nd F. V. Henderson, Vancouver. Time 1.12 2-5. (Short course.)

Ladies' 100 yard championship—1st Miss Madge Griffin, Victoria; 2nd Miss D. Hay, Victoria; 3rd Miss H. Ridout, Victoria. Time, 1.42.

Tub race—1st, C. E. Hopper, Victoria.

220 yard senior championship—1st J. Wilson, Vancouver; 2nd F. Crompton Victoria. Time three minutes.

Greasy pole—1st, H. Freeman, Vancouver; 2nd L. Beckwith, Victoria.

880 yard—1st Frank Crompton, Victoria; 2nd George Simpson, Vancouver, 3rd Fred Carne, Victoria. Time 13.41.

Upset Canoe Race—1st H. S. Young and C. E. Hopper, Victoria; 2nd McCarter Brothers, Victoria.

Diving Championship—1st S. G. Baldwin, Vancouver; 2nd Fred Carne, Victoria.

Life Saving Competition—1st Victoria team, Warren Long and P. R. Pomfret; 2nd Vancouver team, S. G. Baldwin and F. E. Coy.

The committee wish to acknowledge with thanks the following donations towards the prizes for the events of yesterday afternoon: B. C. Electric Railway, $20; Hon. R. McBride, $10, for life saving medals; Capt. Griffin, $10; Mr. Hamilton, Gorge Boat house, $5; Japanese San Pan, $5; Japanese Tea Gardens, $5; F. A. Pauline, $2; R. P. Rithet & Co., $2.50; Mrs. Lipsky, $2.50; Mr. E. B. Marvin, 50c; Sylvester Brothers, $1; Dean and Hiscocks, $1; Wescott Brothers, $2; Hibben & Co., fountain pen; T. Redding, 5 pounds of tea; Hawkins and Hayward two electric lights; Margison brothers, printing.

The following comprised the officials in charge of the meet yesterday:

Course steward, J. Isslerr; starter, Ed. Sears, timer, Thomas Gawley; announcer, Thos. Dasell; clerk of course, A. J. Brace.

Judges: A. B. Paterson, B. Boggs, Capt. McIntosh. Judges for life saving: A. B. Paterson, A. J. Brace, 3rd to be chosen. Ian St. Clair, president and referee.

LOST GAME IN THE FINAL QUARTER

(Continued from Page 10.)

od while the visitors got but a single tally.

In the absence of Johnson between the posts Frank Sweeney played a game that was highly commendable, repeatedly throwing out hot shots from the sticks of the Vancouvers home players. In front of him Captain Stanley Okell and Dutch Clegg played great games and saved the situation repeatedly in the first stages of the match but the continued rushes of the green shirts in the final twenty were too much for the Victorians.

For Vancouver Peacock, Murray, McCraig and Gunn were the scorers, while Brynjolfson, Pettierew and Hurdy found the net for the losers.

Vancouver's win keeps them at the head of the league, but by winning the balance of their games the Victoria team will still stand a chance for the pennant, and from their showing made this afternoon it is expected by many that the Capital City net wielders will give the locals an awful time when they meet at Victoria next Saturday.

Summary

First Quarter: Vancouver, Peacock, 3.17; Vancouver, Peacock, 12.30. Penalties—Morris (Victoria) 5 mins.

Second Quarter: Victoria, Purdy, 20 secs. Penalties—Pettierew (Victoria) 5 mins.; Burns (Van.) 5 mins.

Third Quarter: Victoria, Pettierew, 15 mins; Vancouver, McCraig, 4.50.

Fourth Quarter: Vancouver, McCraig, 2 mins.; Vancouver, Murray, 6 mins.; Vancouver, Gunn, 7 mins.; Victoria, Brynjolfson, 1.20; Vancouver, Gilmour, 3 mins.; Vancouver, Murray, 1 min. Penalties—Donohue, 10 mins.

The Teams

Vancouver.	Position	Victoria
Macdonald	Goal	Sweeney
Matheson (F)	Point	Clegg
Burns	C. Point	Dakers
McCraig	1st Defence	Okell
Donohue	2nd Defence	Ross
Matheson (E)	3rd Defence	Brynjolfson
Friesheller	Centre	Sweeney
Gunn	3rd Home	Pettierew
Peacock	2nd Home	Kroeger
Knight	1st Home	Morris
Murray	Outside Home	Young
Gilmour	Inside Home	Purdy

Officials: Referee, W. Murray; Goal Umpires, Johnson, Victoria; M. Oppenheimer, Vancouver; Timers, John P. Sweeney and J. Reekie.

—A man who invested $1,000 one month ago in Amalgamated Development Company stock refused $2,500 cash for it few days ago.

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The initials "B & K" which we print in red on every sack of B & K Rolled Oats that leaves our mills, mean more to you than it does to us. It is your guarantee that the oats are grown in the finest oats district in the world, that they have been carefully milled, are free from hulls, cost less than ordinary oats and have a delightful flavor—much nicer than any other kind on the market. We therefore ask every woman before buying

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WAXINE is cheaper than anything else of its kind on the market.

WAXINE is used by many of the principle stores, offices, banks, theatres and private houses of Victoria and Vancouver.

WAXINE is manufactured in Victoria by Victoria people, who spend their money in Victoria.

Prices: 50-lb. box, **$2.00**; 100-lb., **$3.75**; 250-lb., **$7.50**

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Per Gallon **$1.00**

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ADJOINING CITY LIMITS—Five Lots, close to Douglas Street car. The lots are all in fruit trees in full bearing, 50 x 165 each. High situation and the best of soil. **$700** each, and terms to suit purchaser.

VIEW STREET—60 x 120, between Vancouver and Quadra Streets. **$5,000**, easy terms.

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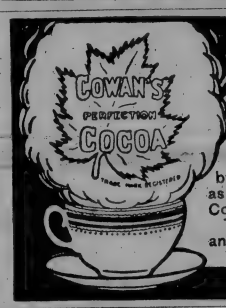

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VETO CLAIM OF LOCAL MARKSMAN

C. S. M. Caven Though Misunderstanding Will Not Represent Victoria on Team Shooting at Ottawa Meet

Will Victoria have representation on the British Columbia Ottawa team which will leave to compete in the annual rifle tournament at the Capital next Tuesday.

It was expected that this city would send C. S. M. Caven, of the Fifth Regiment, he being the eleventh in order of merit, as shown by the Grand Aggregate of the recent provincial meet at Vancouver. The claim, however, has been made that he did not notify officials of the B. C. R. in time and so has not been placed on the team which will journey East this week.

Incidentally it is learned that Sergt. Collings, of the Work Point garrison, who obtained a higher score in the Terminal City shoot, has not been told at the time of writing of any arrangements for his accompanying the party.

In an interview which clearly explains the circumstances, C. S. M. Caven says: "It seems that the secretary, Capt. G. A. Boult, did not receive delivery of C. S. M. Caven's acceptance of a place on the team. The letter was mailed in Victoria on Friday, July 29th, about 6 p. m., and up to the present it has failed to reach its destination. Capt. Boult then called on the next eligible man and although it was brought to his notice several days ago, he yet refuses to give me the place to which I am entitled and which is lost through no fault of mine. Some interesting developments may be expected before this matter is finally settled."

—Dalmatian, the champion three-year old and thought to be the equal of his blood relative and stable mate, Fitz-Herbert, has won $13,295 for S. C. Hildreth this year. He has stated ten times, winning six races, finishing second twice, and third twice. Dalmatian began this season's campaign at Aqueduct in a handicap at six and a half furlongs. With 105 pounds, and under a weak rider, he was beaten half a length by Jas. R. Keene's Maskette in 1-18, a new track record.

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The surroundings are all that could be desired, and the location—Rockland Avenue—is the finest and most exclusive in Victoria. Everything that goes to make up a modern residence, with delightful grounds, will be found in this instance.

Price is $25,000, on which favorable terms will be given.

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Cloverdale Ave.—9-roomed residence; all modern conveniences; 2½ acres, with stable. Rent $45.00
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47 Boyd St.—Cottage of 5 rooms, bath and pantry; 2 lots. Rent $20.00
"Kentholme," 1117 Yates St.—9-roomed bungalow; all modern conveniences. Rent $35.00
Market St.—2-storey, 8-roomed modern dwelling. Rent $20.00
Hillside Ave.—2-storey, 8-roomed modern dwelling. Rent $22.00
Discovery St., corner—6-roomed modern cottage, in good repair. Rent $30.00
2526 Third St.—5-roomed modern cottage. Rent $10.00
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FOR THIRD TIME SPIRITS SUCCEED

Although Surplis Pitched Well for Victoria in Yesterday's Match Visitors Took Locals' Measure

For the third time this season, the Spirits, of Seattle, defeated the Victoria baseball team at the Royal Athletic park yesterday afternoon by the score of 5—3.

Although the score was very close, the game was played with very little interest, the players on both teams being responsible for some stupid work. Surplis was on the slab for the Victoria team, and pitched a splendid game, striking out no less than ten of his opponents and allowing eight hits.

Owing to the many counter attractions the attendance was not as large as usual, but the majority of the regular fans were on hand. The Victoria team was somewhat changed from the usual line up, Moore being on third and Steenson taking his place in right field, and filling it very acceptably, making a brilliant catch and doubling another at third base by a good throw.

Trouble in First

The visitors started the trouble in the first innings when the first three men up got singles and, aided by an error and a pass ball, two scored. Parks struck out; Scott flew out to Steenson in right and Knapp was doubled at third. In the second innings only one man reached first, but he got no further than second. In the third a two-base hit by Kerry, a stolen base and an error allowed him to score.

At this stage of the game the score was even, but in the fourth Surplis took an ascension, walked two men and hit another, and a hit by Graff scored two runs.

This ended the scoring, although Scott landed a two-bagger in the fifth but got no further. In the sixth only three men faced the pitcher. The first struck out, the next sent a bouncer to Moulton and the third went out on a foul fly to Robertson. In the seventh the first three men up took three swings each and returned to the bench. A hit in both the eighth and ninth innings put an end to the visitors' batting.

In Victoria's first innings Moore was the only one to reach first, and he was caught sleeping away from his bag. In the second McQuade went out, Scott to Parks. Whyte got a hit, but was forced at second by Steenson and Brown sent a long fly to Bottolfs. In the third Robertson went out on a fly to centre. Surplis got four bad ones and walked, stole second and third, Wattalet in the meantime going out to Jean. Moulton walked, Moore got his second hit, scoring Surplis. Moulton started for home, but the ball was sent to Kerry, and Moulton made a bluff at going back. In the meantime Moore was beating it for second; Kerry ran half way down to second endeavoring to catch Moore, but failed by a nice slide on the part of Moore, and Moulton scored. Moore stole third and came home when Scott missed McQuade's grounder.

This evened the score and also ended it, Whyte going out, Jean to Parks. Although Victoria got men on the bases in the fifth, sixth and eighth, they were unable to change the result.

Detailed Score

The following is the detailed score:

Spirits	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bottolfs, c.f.	4	1	1	3	0	0
Kerry, c.	5	2	2	2	3	0
Knapp, r.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Parks, 1 b.	4	0	0	13	1	0
Scott, 2 b.	4	0	1	3	1	2
Young, l.f.	3	0	0	2	0	0
Riggs, c.f.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton, s. s.	3	1	1	2	1	0
Jean, 3 b.	2	1	0	0	3	0
Graff, p.	4	0	2	0	6	0
	34	5	8	*26	14	2

*Whyte out, running out of line.

Victoria	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wattalet, l.f.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Moulton, 1 b.	4	1	1	8	2	0
Moore, 3 b.	4	1	2	3	1	0
McQuade, s.s.	3	0	0	0	6	1
Whyte, 2 b.	4	0	2	2	3	3
Steenson, r.f.	4	0	3	1	1	0
Brown, c.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Robertson, c.	4	0	0	13	0	1
Surplis, p.	3	1	0	0	3	1
	34	3	8	*25	10	5

*Knapp out, hit by batted ball. Knapp out on infield fly.

Summary—Score by Innings

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Spirits—hits	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	—8
Spirits—runs	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Victoria—hits	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	—8
Victoria—runs	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two base hits, Kerry, Scott, Steenson. Sacrifice hits, McQuade, Brown. Stolen bases, Clinton, Parks, Whyte, Moore, Surplis, 2. Struck out by Graff, 2; by Surplis, 11. Bases on balls of Graff, 2; of Surplis, 3. Hit by pitcher, Bottolfs by Surplis. Passed balls, Robertson, 1. Double play, Steenson to Moore. Time of game 1 hour, 45 minutes. Umpire, Geo. Burnes.

The Best Headache Remedy

is "Mathieu's Nervine Powders." Prompt and safe. Do not create a habit. Sold by dealers, box of 18 powders 25c. If yours cannot supply you, take for immediate use some so called "just as good article" but send us 25c and we will mail you a box to use next time your head aches. A trial will convince of their worth. J. L. Mathieu Co., Prop., Sherbrooke, P. Q.

ALBIONS WIN FROM STRAWBERRY VALE

The match played yesterday on the Beacon Hill ground between an eleven from the Albion C.C. and Strawberry Vale, resulted in a win for the former by two wickets and thirty-four runs.

Strawberry Vale batted first and were all dismissed for an even 100 runs. Smith and Chandler made the highest scores, with 18 and 20 respectively. Goepel played a careful innings and carried his bat for 14.

For the Albion, Clegg and Hewett made a good stand, both batsmen showing splendid form. The former was not out with 42, the latter made 40, and was out, unfortunately, by hitting his wicket. Lloyd and Cooper also contributed useful scores.

The bowling of Tunnard for the Albions, 6 wickets for 14 runs, was good. And for Strawberry Vale, Thomas, 4 wickets at a cost of 38 runs.

Albion

Wicks, c Smith, b Ferris	2
Lloyd, b Ferris	16
Cooper, b Thomas	26
White, b Ferris	1
Tunnard, l.b.w., b Thomas	5
Clegg, not out	42
Hewett, hit wicket, b Sinclair	40
Gifford, l.b.w, b Thomas	1
Forsyth, b Thomas	0
Extras	1
	134

B. E. Lefevre and A Mercer to bat.

Strawberry Vale

Hutchison, b Tunnard	9
Ferris, b Tunnard	9
Hammond, c Hewett, b Tunnard	11
Thomas, c Hewett, b Tunnard	0
R. Chandler, c Hewett, b Tunnard	0
Smith, c Wicks, b Lloyd	18
Sinclair, c Wicks, b Tunnard	0
Locke, c Wicks, b White	10
Ferris, c Wicks, b White	5
Goepel (Capt.), not out	14
L. Chandler, c and b Cooper	20
Extras	4
	100

A championship in sport is in one respect, at least, like money—you have no sooner acquired it than all sorts of people set out to take it from you, and the harder they make you work to hold it, the better fun they think there is in the game. There is, however, this to be said in favor of the sporting honors, those who try to take them from you have to give due notice of their attempt, whereas those who separate a person from his money step in softly and speak sweetly, and the trick is done before one has time to realize that the game has commenced.

Perhaps never since Victoria was made the capital of British Columbia and Vancouver the Western terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway, has New Westminster been in so genial a mood, so willing to forgive its old rivals, so much inclined to feel tenderly towards the effete East. For Montreal in particular, New Westminster has only sympathy. From the St. Lawrence to the coast and back is a long journey to make for the purpose of accumulating a considerable stock of disappointment, but such are the chances of the sporting field, and the Montreal lacrosse players are not the ones to whine. All they ask is a fair field and no favors, and they can take their medicine, provided it is prescribed in the regular manner—Montreal Star.

New York Sun: The Jeffries-Johnson fight pictures, now on exhibition at several local theatres, display the interesting fact that as soon as Referee Rickard decided in favor of Johnson, Jeffries got up unassisted, and walked alone to his corner. The boilermaker at no time seemed to be bordering upon a state of unconsciousness, and in the opinion of veteran sporting men, who have seen the films, he was not knocked out according to the strict meaning of the term, and the enforcement of the rules. Jeffries wasn't counted out, and from the way he proceeded to his corner, he could have continued the fight if so ordered by the referee, after the ring had been cleared. The impression prevails among those who have watched the pictures of the fight carefully, that Jeffries knew when he had had enough.

W. P. McLoughlin writes in the New York World: "I have received a letter from Emilio Lunghi, the Italian runner, who came over here after the Olympic games and hung out a couple of world's records. Emilio says he is meeting with great success abroad, having won nearly a hundred races since he left here. On July 31st he will run at Stuttgart, Germany, and in Strasburg in August. From there he goes to Stockholm, after which he will probably come to America." On which McLoughlin comments: "Lunghi is a grand runner, but I would suggest that he keep away from here if he wants to retain his laurels. Mel Sheppard is looking for such champions as the Italian runner, and I hate to think of what a beating our American lad would give Lunghi in his present shape."

"How did the Englishmen like the Winnipeg four's victory in the Steward's," Cosgrove was asked when he returned to Toronto last week. "Well, you know that they hate to lose any of their rowing trophies, and I guess they took it a little hard at first, but they certainly gave the Pegs a great reception when they won. You never saw a crew that rowed so sloppy as they did, but they certainly got the pace out of the boat, and were by far the best four at the regatta. They are just good enough to beat any four in America at the present time, in my opinion and I only hope that you will get a chance to see them at the Canadian regatta."

The following is from a Hamilton exchange: Bobby Kerr will likely compete in the sprints in connection with the Labor Day sports at Winnipeg. He has never competed in the west, although he has had several invitations. When the Canadian championships were held there last year, Kerr was in England, and there was general disappointment among the athletic enthusiasts of Manitoba at his being unable to attend. The Labor people were anxious to have him compete there last year, but he could not spare the time to make the trip, his holidays having been all taken up by the trip to England. He will not compete at the Central Y.M.C.A. meet at Toronto and Charles Morgan will be the only Hamilton sprinter there.

Manager Murphy is determined to wipe out the defeat administered to the Toronto team in Cornwall a few weeks ago. The team are in much better shape than when they played in the factory town. Carter and Fitzgerald are rounding into shape.

Decimal System For Empire

MELBOURNE, Aug. 6.—The House of Representatives by 35 to 2 adopted a resolution endorsing the decimal system. Australia has decided to endeavor to seek the approval of the imperial conference for the adoption of the system within the empire.

Peculiar Bank Case

LINDSAY, Ont., Aug. 6.—After hearing the case against A. B. McGill, former manager of the Farmers' bank, who with J. J. Fleury and J. L. Coulter, also ex-employees, are charged with conspiracy, Magistrate Jackson has remanded the case until Wednesday in order to study the evidence before deciding whether to send the accused for trial or not. This unique case is attracting widespread attention. The allegation of the Farmers' bank is that people have been induced by misrepresentation to withdraw their deposits from that bank and place them with the Home Bank, of which McGill became manager of a new local branch on the very day he left the employ of the Farmers' bank, about July 2nd.

Former Sultan Reads Biography.

SALONICA, Aug. 6.—Abdul Hamid is now enjoying the unique experience of reading the history of his own reign. The officers of his guard have handed him a copy of a work in Turkish entitled, "Abdul Hamid: His Life and His Reign," by the historian Osman Nowri. The fallen Sultan peruses the record, replete with stories of his oppression, and the dastardly crimes committed at his instigation, without any show of emotion. He has been seen, however, to make copious notes against certain passages, which will doubtless be his attempt at justification. In view of an outbreak of small-pox in Salonica the Sultan's doctor proposed to vaccinate his patient, but Abdul Hamid would only consent to be inoculated with a mixture of blood and vaccine from the arm of his eight-year-old daughter.

Linden Ave.

Near Fort Street

Very desirable modern House, on lot 55 x 150 to a lane in rear.

FOR QUICK SALE

Owner will accept low price for this week only. Exclusive listing—ask to see this property.

Heisterman Forman Co.

1207 Government St. Phone 55

PRINCE RUPERT IN FOR OVERHAULING

Liner Arrived Last Night and Proceeded to Esquimalt, Where She Will Remain for Week

Lying high out of the water, with all water ballast discharged preparatory to being hauled out on the ways at Esquimalt, the G. T. P. liner Prince Rupert reached port last night from Stewart, Prince Rupert and way ports. About twenty-five passengers debarked here. The cargo was somewhat light, the majority of which was discharged at Vancouver, which included the Seattle freight.

Immediately after discharging, the vessel proceeded direct to Esquimalt, where she will remain for a week resuming the run next Saturday night leaving Seattle at midnight.

Charmer to Load

The Charmer will load 60 tons of freight at the outer wharf tomorrow night for the Terminal City.

FOR SALE

Comox, Vancouver Island

Cleared and bush farms; sea frontage in district at all prices. Fine farming country; good local market.

Apply Beadnell & Biscoe, Real Estate Agents, Comox and Courtney, B. C.

FORT ST.

40 feet frontage, between Quadra and Vancouver street, on the city side of the Skating Rink, for

$8,500

On terms.

Plummer & Rideout

Real Estate, Financial Agts.

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Advertise in THE COLONIST

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

7-Room House Catherine St.

Comparatively new two-storey dwelling; vestibule, cloakroom, drawing-room, kitchen, pantry and scullery downstairs; three bedrooms with clothes closets, bathroom, toilet and linen-room upstairs. House was well built for owner, shingled throughout, and heated with hot air; large open grate in drawing-room. Stone foundation; large basement with stationary washtubs. House is well ventilated and first-class plumbing throughout. One block from car line. Price $5500.

SOLE AGENTS

Telephone 30 **R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS** Established 1890

620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Fort Street

Valuable Income Bearing Property

We have for sale the Property situated on the corner of Fort-Vancouver and Mears Streets, having a frontage of 60 feet on Fort street, and running through to Mears street. During the past two weeks more property on Fort street has been sold than in any other part of the city. Fort street is at present, and always will be, the main thoroughfare leading from the best residential part of the town. As soon as the proposed improvements as to widening and lighting are finished, the street will quickly become one of the main retail streets of Victoria.

Apply to

SWINERTON & MUSGRAVE

1206 Government Street Victoria

Lots of Lots

12 Lots, Fell Street, 50 x 132 ..... $800 each
4 Lots, Leighton Road, 44 x 104 ..... $750 each
2 Lots, Leighton Road, 44 x 104 ..... $800 each
1 Lot, Duchess Street, 54 x 118 ..... $700 each
1 Lot, Chamberlain Street, 63.9 x 120 ..... $850 each

Oak Bay Avenue Neighborhood

5 Lots, Fifth Avenue and Mount Tolmie Road, 56 x 120 ..... $400 each
1 Lot, Fifth Avenue and Mount Tolmie Road, 56 x 120 ..... $450 each
2 Lots, Fifth Avenue and Mount Tolmie Road, 55 x 168 ..... $250 each
1 Lot, Fifth Avenue and Mount Tolmie Road, 55 x 168 ..... $300 each
1 Lot, Fifth Avenue and Mount Tolmie Road, 42 x 166 ..... $300 each

Very Easy Terms on all of above

GREEN & BURDICK BROS.

Real Estate Insurance

Cor Broughton and Langley Streets Phone 1518

Modern Bungalow, Hampshire Road, Oak Bay

Most Desirable Location, $7,000. Terms.

Five-roomed cottage on Craigflower Road, and two large lots. Price $2,500. Easy terms

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Fire Insurance a Specialty. **COLES & ODDY** Fire Insurance a Specialty.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS
1205 Broad Street, Next to Colonist Office

P. O. Box 167 Telephone 65

We have some good acreage in small blocks, for sale at Colwood, on very easy terms.

Several blocks of land on and near the new Mill Bay road.

Also several business properties in the heart of Victoria.

R. B. PUNNETT

Estate Agents, Stocks, Insurance, Etc.

Telephone 1119. P. O. Drawer 785. Room 10, Mahon Block, Victoria.

Abutting on Lake

157 acres of good land. 250 fruit trees bearing. Close to steamboat landing. Small house, barn and stables. An ideal spot.

ALBERT TOLLER & CO.

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MAHON BUILDING
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Farm and Fruit Lands.
Houses and Lots

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Three Snaps

(a)—Large Lot, facing city, fine view, near Hillside Avenue, on easy terms—
$450

(b)—Two large lots, snug 4-room House, good chicken house, near car line, Esquimalt. Easy terms—
$2,100

(c)—100 Acres good land, 3½ miles from Comox, much of it bottom land, large stream running across, lots of good, unfailing water—
$2,000

Fort Street Lot

60 x 120, near corner of Quadra and Fort. Price for a few days

$12,500

Terms: One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, equal payments, 7 per cent interest.

HOWARD POTTS

Bownass Building, Broad St.

434 acres, near Clayoquot, with water front of excellent sandy beach; price per acre $9
Lot, Menzies St., near Simcoe $1900
Large lot, Superior St., 60x140, near government bldgs. $2100
Business lot, 60x120, Esquimalt road, between Rock Bay and Point Ellis bridges, price $1600

E. WHITE

604 Broughton Street.

Shaw Real Estate Co.

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A Desirable Place for Your Home

ONLY A FEW CHOICE LOTS LEFT IN HOLLYWOOD ADDITION,

All within one block and less of the car.

Lots all level and cleared. Close to Foul Bay Beach

Building Restriction on every lot.

Price $550 Per Lot

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Acreage—Three miles out.

9 Acres, Cedar Hill

Good fruit land. Some oak trees. Good spring water.

PRICE $4,000

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All Saved

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Let Us Save Your Pocket

3 Lots 150 feet on Hillside by 203 feet on Cook street. Only

$1,750

Easy Terms

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Moody Block, Yates Street

FORT GEORGE—THE HUB OF B.C.

The coming commercial center of the last Great West, where they expect a population of at least 5,000 people before the G. T. P. reaches there in 1912, which will shortly be followed by three other railroads. At present the head of over 1,000 miles of navigable waters on which steamers are now plying and the distributing point to thousands of acres of the best agricultural land in the province. We have a few inside lots left (all corners are sold) in our subdivision at $175; each $43.75 cash and $43.75 in 6, 12 and 18 months at 7 per cent. Buy now from the original owners before the lots are all sold and the price is advanced.

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Real Estate, Loans, Insurance

Chancery Chambers 1218 Langley Street

Fort St. Business Property

Fronting on two streets and close in.

Lot 30 x 120, with two houses rented.

PRICE—

$7,500.00

Terms: One-third cash, balance to arrange.

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Excellent Value in a New Bungalow

Now nearly ready for occupation, within one mile radius and in the best locality.

A 7-ROOMED BUNGALOW

Handsomely designed and well finished in every particular, containing dining and drawing rooms kitchen with all conveniences, 2 bedrooms, bath and toilet, on the ground floor, 2 well finished bedrooms upstairs, large hall, verandah and back porch, good basement. All strictly modern.

Price $3,750

Terms, $500 cash, balance any way to suit the purchaser.

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Lovely Site for Home.

One Acre, with fine view, in the Oak Bay district. This property faces on three streets. The owner would built to suit purchaser. Price $3000

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FORT STREET

60x120 Business corner $12,000
60x120 Revenue producing 12,000
60x120 Near Blanchard st. 20,000
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A business corner lot in a fine location, can't be beat $850

Easy terms on all these.

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Fort and Yates Streets

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"SALADA" TEA

It increases the vitality while decreasing the temperature.

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Leaving Victoria at 8 a. m., Aug. 10, 17, steamers QUEEN OR CITY OF PUEBLA
THROUGH SERVICE
Leave Seattle 10 a. m., steamer GOVERNOR OR PRESIDENT, Aug. 12, 19.
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R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Agents.
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For further information obtain folder.

Port Angeles Excursion

Friday, August 12th

S. S. Chippewa
LEAVES VICTORIA
8 a.m., 12 noon and 4 p.m.
Returning Leaves Port Angeles
10 a.m., 2 p.m. and 6 p.m.

50c ROUND TRIP 50c

SEATTLE ROUTE
S.S. "IROQUOIS"

Leaves Victoria 9 a. m. daily except Sunday, for Port Townsend and Seattle.
From Victoria - Dock - Co's. Wharf, Wharf street. Returning, steamre leaves Seattle at midnight.
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Through tickets and through bills of lading are now issued from Puget Sound and British Columbia ports to Atlin, B. C., Dawson, Y. T. and Fairbanks, Alaska. Connections made at Skagway with our daily trains, at White Horse and Caribou with our river and lake steamers and at Dawson with steamers for points on the Lower Yukon river.
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Direct Service Between Vancouver and
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The favorite passenger steamer
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Leaves Vancouver every Wednes. 9 p.m.
Ar. Prince Rupert every Fri. afternoon
Arrives Stewart every Satur. afternoon
Leaves Stewart every Saturday 6 p.m.
Leaves Prince Rupert every Sun. 9 a.m.
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Tickets from Victoria at 1105 Wharf street. Telephone 1164.

S. S. "College Widow"
Leaves the G. T. P. wharf on
Monday and Thursday
at 7.30 a. m.
on Excursion to Gulf Islands
arriving back at Victoria at 8.30 p. m.

Round Trip $1.50 Round Trip

Tuesday and Friday 7.30 a. m. for Mayne and other islands. Leaving Mayne for Victoria Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a. m. See official time card.
Freight accepted.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION

TAKE NOTICE that the partnership heretofore subsisting between John Fraser and John Morrison at Victoria, B. C., under the style of "Fraser and Morrison," was dissolved on the 1st day of August, 1910, and that the said business will in the future be carried on by John Morrison, to whom all outstanding accounts are payable and who will be responsible for all liabilities in connection with the said business.

JOHN FRASER,
JOHN MORRISON.

On the Waterfront

HOW COLOWAN WAS TAKEN

Incidents of the Little War in Which Chinese Gunboats Joined Portuguese to Drive Pirates From Island

PIRATES ESCAPED DURING A STORM

Were Driven Back to Mountain Caves—Four Hundred Prisoners Taken — Many Freed by Portuguese Force

Full details of the fighting at Colowan, near Macao, were received by the Empress of India, which arrived yesterday. The Chinese admiral, Li Chun, placed his fleet of nine gunboats under the Portuguese to assist the Vasco de Cama, Patria, Reina Dona Amelia and Macao, in the bombardment and blockade of the island where the pirates were besieged behind the high mud walls of the village. The pirates, after a week's bombardment during which a number of fights between landing parties and the pirates took place, broke the blockade during a heavy storm at night, the majority making their escape. When the Portuguese and Chinese landing force rushed the walls of Colowan they found it practically deserted. There was considerable loss of life during the fighting, and 400 pirates were taken. The bombardment, although heavy—the gunboat Macao alone firing 400 shots from her 4-inch guns, wrecking the pirate village and setting fire to a portion of it—did not kill many of the pirates. They took refuge in caves on the hillsides, from where a number were smoked out by fires lighted at the cavemouths after the flight of the main body.

The origin of the trouble was wholesale kidnapping of Chinese boys from schools in Canton. The parents, mostly wealthy merchants, received letters, emblazoned with big red blotches of blood over drawings of a pre-historic tiger, with an eagle and dragon at either side, demanding that $35,000 be paid ransom. Two weeks were given to pay under pain of torturing and decapitating the captives. The parents offered $15,000 which the pirates refused. Three sons of a wealthy Canton merchant were held for $200,000 ransom, and the father offered $120,000 in vain. The parents then went to Macao and interviewed the Portuguese governor who sent Lieut. Ribas and 60 men to recover the captives. The Portuguese landed and were fired on by the pirates, a number being killed. While retiring the supposed peaceable villagers opened fire, and the Portuguese had to run for their lives. The shallow draft gunboat Macao was then sent with reinforcements on July 11th, and next day a force of 105 infantrymen, a company of artillery with two field guns was landed.

Colowan is but four miles from the mouth of the harbor at Macao and much excitement prevailed there. As soon as the larger landing force landed the villagers in the vicinity joined the pirates, and when the islanders opened fire—they were armed with Mausers and smokeless powder—from behind the mud walls, this was the signal for general cannonading by the naval and military forces.

The attitude of the Chinese fleet which quickly assembled caused some alarm, but this subsided when Admiral Li Chun sent a wireless message from the Kong Chu offering to turn over his fleet to asist in the fight against the pirates. He had nine vessels, four of them comparatively large gunboats, and soon brought up the whole West river flotilla, armed with Nordenfelts and other quick-firers. The larger Portuguese vessels dropped shells into the pirate stronghold from some distance, but the Macao was able with her shallow draft to approach close, and fired 400 rounds the first day. The heaviest loss of life was among the villagers, the pirates retiring into caves. The island has been a pirate stronghold for thirty years, the villagers living on the loot brought there.

After the first day's fighting in which two villages were reduced almost to ashes, the pirates were called upon to surrender. They refused. The bombardment continued on July 14th, after an interval given for burial of the dead—a boat laden with oil for this purpose being allowed to pass the blockade, while another carrying arms and explosives was sunk and the majority of those on board drowned. The landing force invested the stronghold, and some of the villagers began to hoist white flags. Seven of the kidnapped children were recovered among the prisoners taken this day, nearly all of them wounded, and some mutilated by the pirates. Numbers of junks were intercepted trying to pass through the blockade. The Chinese flotilla landed 1,200 men to assist the Portuguese, and the combined force assaulted the pirates on July 15th. There was considerable loss on both sides. Military hospitals were established, friend and foe being treated by the same doctors. The combined assault provoked many surrenders, parties hoisting white flags and coming in. The greater number of the pirates, however, retired into the caves. The work of driving them out was tedious, the district being mountainous and covering five miles. The investment was completed by July 22nd, when a small force was captured after being smoked out with burning sulphur placed at cavemouths.

It was then found that the majority of the pirate force, some 2,500 of them, had managed to escape by junks which broke through the blockade during a storm. The escape was under cover of darkness, the blockading fleet having been careless with its searchlights.

An incident of the fighting was the disguising as a coolie of Commander Woo, a Chinese manderin who has done much to supress piracy on the West river. He received information that a number of captives of the pirates were held in a Chinese house and led the Portuguese in an attack on it which resulted successfully, a big party of emaciated men, women and children who were imprisoned, many chained to walls, being taken. Commander Woo, disguised as a coolie, made a number of trips to the pirate stronghold to secure information.

The pirate chief, Leung Ye Wah, who escaped, is a well known agitator and leader of revolutionists, and a reward of $12,000 was on his head. The pirate caves were stored with rice enough to last for months and much plunder was found in them. The pirates have operated for thirty years, and many shocking incidents of their work are reported. One day Leung's men captured two men and demanded ransom for them. The relatives of one paid the money, but those of the other did not answer the letter. Next day the poor man's head, neatly wrapped in a parcel, was delivered to his neglectful relatives. In another case they actually went the length of returning the body of one of their victims in a brand new coffin.

A correspondent of the South China Morning Post of Hongkong "at the front" writes of the visit to the hospital at Macao after the wounded came in. He said: "The hospital is situated on an eminence just under the oldest lighthouse in China. I found it a charming spot and well ordered. The wards were pretty full if the ordinary cases of sickness among the troops; nevertheless, the wounded from "the front" were given three separate wards. In one ward were three unfortunate soldiers. One of these was in a bad way, a bullet having penetrated his stomach. Another had his left arm in splints, and I was told that the same bullet had done the damage to both these men. The third soldier's wound was not so serious. A ward was occupied by the two alleged pirates, who were each in the double role of prisoner and patient. They were both in a very bad way, and although conscious it is doubtful if they will survive. In one case a bullet has passed in at one side and out at the other. The other man was in a dreadful mess. He is supposed to have been the victim of an explosion while passing ammunition to his brother pirates. His face and the upper part of his body were covered with countless wounds, one hand was off, the other partially gone. The saddest sight of all however were the seven poor kidnapped boys, ranging in age from about 12 to 16. They had all been wounded, one of them rather seriously, a bullet passing down his back, but fortunately not penetrating very deeply. All the boys are likely to survive their wounds. If we might judge by the hearty meal with which each of them was manfully struggling there is a great deal of life in them yet. While I was in the ward a couple of men arrived from

(Continued on Page 16.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

By Government Wireless

8 a. m.

Pachena. — Cloudy; calm; 30.15; 54; sea smooth; Empress of India expects to arrive at quarantine at noon.

Triangle.—Fog; S. E.; 29.50; 51; spoke Prince Rupert 7.15 p. m. off Pine Island, south bound; Awa Maru at 9.15 west bound, no position; Leebro left early this morning.

Ikeda. — Clear; calm; sea smooth; Bruno north bound 7.30 p. m.

Prince Rupert — Cloudy; calm; 29.56; 57; sea smooth; spoke Spokane 9 p. m., entering Granville channel north bound.

Estevan.—Clear; W.; 30.06; 52; light swell.

Tatoosh. — Misty; fog in straits; wind S., ten miles; 30.16; 52; out, Governor 7 p. m.

Cape Lazo.—Clear; N. W.; 30.10; 60; sea moderate; spoke City of Seattle 10.20 p. m. south bound.

Point Grey.—Cloudy; calm; thick seaward; 30.01.

Noon

Point Grey.—Overcast; calm; 30.13; 62; hazy seaward.

Cape Lazo.—Clear; N. W.; 30.12; 70; sea smooth; Prince George north bound off Chatham Point.

Ikeda Head.—Clear; calm; sea smooth.

Prince Rupert.—Clear; calm; 29.47; 68; sea smooth; out, Camosun 9.30 and Petriana same time.

Tatoosh.—Cloudy; fog in straits; wind S., 10 miles; 30.17; 53; sea smooth; in, Empress of India 9 a. m.

Pachena.—Clear; calm; 30.19; 62; sea smooth; foggy seaward; Otter west bound 9 a. m.

Triangle.—Dense fog; S. W.; 29.65; 52; steamer with black hull and funnel, 25 miles south of Triangle, south bound, 9.15 a. m.

6 p. m.

Point Grey.—Cloudy; calm; bar., 30.16; temp., 60; spoke Empress of India, will arrive Vancouver 8 p. m.

Cape Lazo.—Cloudy; calm; bar., 30.15; temp., 56; sea smooth; no shipping.

Tatoosh.—Cloudy; S. wind, 18 miles; bar., 30.15; temp., 58; spoke Spokane, southbound reporting Dolphin northbound in Mill Bank Sound.

Ikeda.—Cloudy; N. W. wind; bar., 30.05; temp., 56; sea smooth; no shipping.

Prince Rupert. — Cloudy; calm; bar., 30.5; temp., 67; sea smooth; spoke Humboldt southbound; will arrive Rupert 7.30 p. m. Spoke Bruno 6 p. m.; will arrive Prince Rupert 11.30 p. m.

Estevan. — Cloudy; N. W. wind; bar., 0.17; temp., 67; sea smooth; no shipping.

STOWAWAY MAKES SECOND ATTEMPT

Austrian Who Came As Unqualified Passenger of the Monteagle and Was Deported Comes on Empress

WHITE LINER WAS IN A TYPHOON

Rear Admiral Lyon and Manager of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Among Passengers —Cargo Includes Silks

The most persistent stowaway brought by any steamer which has arrived at Victoria came by the R. M. S. Empress of India, Capt. Robinson, which reached the outer wharf yesterday afternoon from Hongkong and way ports, leaving Yokohama on July 26th. He was Julius Weisspeiner, an Austrian, who came first to Victoria as a stowaway about two months ago on the C. P. R. steamer Monteagle. He then said he was on a tour of the world afoot. He told of walking across China and Japan, and was to cross Canada afoot and reach Austria before August to win a wager of many thousands. He was deported on the C. P. R. liner Empress of Japan and landed at Yokohama. He did not remain at the Japanese port long, and when the Empress of India was out at sea, after the usual search by the Japanese police at Tokio bay, he appeared and announced that he was a stowaway. He was detained by the immigration officers to be again deported when the C. P. R. liner sails again.

The Empress of India encountered a typhoon when between Hongkong and Shanghai, and was considerably buffeted, but sustained no damage. The typhoon season was just beginning, and the blow was not a large one, compared with some typhoons encountered by the liner she has been ploughing the China seas during the last two decades.

The white liner brought 57 saloon passengers and 523 Chinese steerage, of whom 51 landed here. The saloon passengers included, Rear-Admiral Lyon, R. N., who has been in charge of the Hongkong station for the past two years. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter, valet and maid, E. C. Phillips, assistant paymaster, Commander J. Harrison, R. N., a retired naval officer resident at Kootenay lake, who returned from Japan with his wife, was detained for a short time by the immigration officials when he refused to answer the usual questions. He didn't want to tell his age. He ultimately did so, and was permitted to land. Hon. Edward Coke, a company promotor returned from China, Rev. Crabb, a missionary of the China Inland Mission, with his wife, came from central China, Bishop F. R. Graves came from Shanghai, R. M. Grogan, a mining engineer from South Africa, was bound to England, Norman Mackenzie, a barrister of Regina and wife returned from a holiday trip, H. Schiee, a tea merchant came from Hongkong, A. J. Hook and family returned to London from an Oriental tour, W. F. Inglis, wife and family of Shanghai arrived en route to London.

J. R. Smith, manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai bank at Hongkong and wife arrived en route to England. Other passengers were E. C. Blachflower, secretary to Admiral Lyon, and wife, Mrs. E. J. Carson and two children, C. N. Crosse, J. F. Dallas, Mrs. A. Dewette, Capt. C. Garcia, S. Haughton, Mrs. H. S. Hirsh and her sister, Miss C. Rayner, M. Isaacs and wife, V. H. Jackson, B. Lockhart, H. Logan, civil engineer, who has been engaged on the Hongkong-Kowloon railroad, Mrs. T. Phillips Morgan and two children, Miss M. D. Riddell, R. H. Shearer, Miss Spiers, H. B. Stephenson, Miss M. M. K. Wilson and Edgar Worch.

The cargo brought by the C. P. R. liner was a rich one, worth about two million dollars. It included 1,142 bales of silk, 139 cases of waste silk, 199 cases of silk and linen goods, 84 cases of seal and sea otter skins, part of the catch of Japanese sealers, 19 cases of cigars and cigarette, 19 cases of matting, 5 cases of curios and 2 of pongees, a total of 910 tons weight.

Rear-Admiral Lyon said that while stories were recurrent in South China of anticipated troubles, he did not think there was any likelihood of a widespread movement in the near future. He said the fighting at Colowan, near Macao, had been going on when he left, and had resulted in a combination between the Portuguese and Chinese authorities to drive out the pirates who made a stronghold there.

J. R. Smith, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai bank, is one of the most prominent bankers of the Far East. It was in 1882 that he went from the London office to the Hongkong bank, and was transferred to Shanghai, where he remained until 1887, when he went home on leave. On his return to the East in 1888, Mr. Smith opened the agency of the bank at Bangkok, and remained in charge there for three years, after which he proceeded to Rangoon and opened an agency there. He returned to Shanghai in 1892, and was sub-manager of the Shanghai branch until 1894. A year prior to his going home in 1895, Mr. Smith was sub-manager at Hongkong. Mr. Smith, returned to Shanghai in 1896, when he again took up the position of sub-manager at Shanghai, and for six months in 1898 he was in charge. After that he became inspector of branches. The year 1900 saw Mr. Smith back again in Hongkong as sub-manager, and a year later he resumed his post as inspector of branches, which he held in 1902.

The bank has prospered largely during Mr. Smith's managership, and the following figures speak for themselves as regards Mr. Smith's ability as a banker. In 1902 the capital of the bank was $10,000,000, the sterling reserve was £1,000,000, and the silver reserve was $4,250,000. Today the capital stands at $15,000,000, the sterling reserve at £1,500,000, while the silver reserve has increased to $16,000,000.

Annexing Korea

Some of the Japanese vernacular newspapers received by the Empress of India today state that the "amalgamation" of Korea will most likely take place before August ends. Expenses involved will amount to $7,500,000 during the first year to be obtained by floating Korean bonds in the Japanese market similarly to Formosan bonds. It is anticipated that the yangbans, Korean gentry, will be pensioned similarly as were Japanese officials of the same class at the time of the restoration. A Japanese military officer says there have been big importations of rifles, and some field guns recently by Koreans, and trouble is anticipated when the annexation takes place.

Prince Resigns Rank

Japanese newspapers devote much space to the resignation of his imperial rank by Prince Teruhisa, son of Prince Kitashirakawa, who was divested formally of his rank on July 20th, and is to enter the navy as a midshipman. This is the only instance of the kind in modern Japan.

A Sugar Trust

From Formosa news was brought that all the Japanese sugar companies there have formed a trust, and will have common agency. The trust intends to push sales in America.

News was brought from Shanghai of the failure of three Chinese banks, with losses of five million dollars, owing to the collapse of the rubber boom.

RATES OF PAY IN CANADA'S NAVY

Captains On Promotion Will Get $8.20 Per Day and Command Pay—Engineer Captains $13.50

The first of the Canadian cruisers for Esquimalt, the Rainbow, Commander Stewart, is to leave England in a few days for Esquimalt. She will have a skeleton crew of British officers and men, some of whom may probably be enlisted in the Canadian navy. The rates of pay for officers, men and employes of the Canadian navy have been provided as follows in an order-in-council recently passed. The principal are the following: Captains on promotion, $8.20 per day; after four years $9; after eight years, $9.60; command money per day $3; after four years $4; after eight years $4.50. Commanders on promotion $6; after three years, $7; after six years, $8; command money, $1.

Lieutenants on promotion, $4; after eight years, $4.50; after twelve years, $5; after fourteen years, $5.50.

In the accounting branch, the paymaster is to get $5 per day, the staff paymaster $6, the fleet paymaster $7, with increases after varying terms of service.

The engineer captain is to get $13.50 per day; engineer commander on promotion $7.50 with increases to $9; engineer lieutenants $4; sub-lieutenants, $3; chief artificer engineer, $3.75; artificer engineer, $3; head steward $2.50, the wages range down as low as 50 cents a day.

Deductions as high as $5 per day are made for absence. Provision is made for men who enter the service, but are unable to serve the requisite time to be entitled to a pension. They are to receive a month's pay and allowance for each completed year of service.

Lengthy regulations are also promulgated with reference to the supply of clothing to the men.

TEES BRINGS MANY PASSENGERS AROUND

Dredge at Alberni Discontinues Work Owing to Many Stumps at Entrance to Old Town Site.

Bringing a small sized army of capitalists interested in the resources of Vancouver Island and about fifty passengers, the C. P. R. steamer Tees arrived from west coast ports yesterday morning after a very smooth and pleasant voyage. Mr. H. H. Jones was at the head of one of the parties who were looking over mining properties in the Anderson lake district while another party which went north recently with the tug William Joliffe to Kyuquot, to inspect the Donahue timber limits returned very favorably impressed with the trip.

The Tees brought word that owing to the great number of stumps that lie at the bottom of the channel leading to the old townsite of Alberni, the dredge Fruhling has had to discontinue work as the suction pipes cannot be operated. Fishing in general on the west coast is reported as being excellent. The vessel sails again tonight.

BUOY MARKING SHOAL WAS NOT REPLACED

Was Several Hundred Feet Out of Position When the Princess Royal Grounded Recently

The steamer Princess Royal grounded on a shoal in the inner harbor when leaving for Seattle on Thursday. Investigation shows that the buoy, which marks the shoal was several hundred feet out of position, and was known for a week or more by the officials of the department of marine and fisheries to be out of place. It was dragged from its position marking the shoal in the vicinity of Hospital point two weeks ago by the tug Pilot and was reported out of place. A week before the stranding some of the officers of C. P. R. steamers were notified that the buoy was out of place. When the Quadra returned from her last trip it was out of place, but nothing was done to replace it until after the Princess Royal bumped on her way out of the harbor. The steamer sustained no injury.

Captain of Lonsdale.

The steamer Lonsdale owned by the Canadian-Mexican Pacific Steamship company and at present undergoing overhaul and survey at Esquimalt will be taken out next trip by Captain Bates who was formerly chief officer of the Georgia. More recently he has been second officer on the steamer British Columbia.

Canadian Pacific

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ENJOY DELIGHTS OF WONDERLAND

Members of Alpine Club of Canada at Their Annual Camp—Mr. Wheeler Now Permanent Director.

CONSOLATION VALLEY, Aug. 6.—On Tuesday, July 26th, the annual meeting of the Alpine Club of Canada took place at the camp in Consolation Valley and was very largely attended, all the members being called in, and no climbing parties going out that day until after the gathering was over. At 10:30 a.m. every one assembled round the campfire, several members arriving from distant points specially to be present at the meeting, among them Dr. Hickson, Professor Freeborn and Miss Vaux. A. O. Wheeler, F. R. G. S., the retiring president, occupied the chair with the secretary-treasurer, Mr. Mitchell, beside him. The meeting was called to order and the minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted. Then followed the address by the president, containing a comprehensive survey of the principal events of the past year; among the points specially dwelt upon being the generous assistance given to the Alpine club in the form of cash grants by the British Columbia and Alberta governments; and the decision of the president himself to resign from the topographical survey of Canada and devote all the time necessary to the affairs of the club, since unfortunately the department of the interior at Ottawa has found itself unable to understand or appreciate the magnificent patriotic exploration and scientific work the Alpine club is doing, in addition to its splendid mountaineering achievements and has refused to grant any assistance whatsoever in the form of the services of Mr. Wheeler and his survey party at the season of the annual camps.

The president's address was received with great enthusiasm, the more especially as every member present desired to express his or her intense pleasure and gratification at the action of the president, which had been prompted by his loyal devotion to the club.

J. D. Patterson, vice-president, then made a most able speech, and dealt with various points of importance, among them the appointment of Mr. Wheeler as permanent director of the club at the highest salary to begin with that the club can at present afford. Dr. Longstaff gave a most charming address, and spoke in part as follows:

"I know the Alps, I know the Caucasus, I know the Himalayas and I have never seen any mountain country in which it is such a pleasure to travel as it is in these Rocky mountains. I have never seen in any single one such a combination of forest, lake, river, of mountain, glacier and rock and snow which you can see at the same time from hundreds of points in these beautiful mountains.

"I speak as a member of this Alpine club, not as an outsider, and I am happy to say as a life member. The English members of the Alpine club of Canada have the very greatest interest in this club to which they belong. I may, without breaking confidence, as it is some years ago, say that when Mr. Wheeler was elected an honorary member of the English Alpine club I happened at that time to be serving on the committee. Had Mr. Wheeler so desired it, his climbing record would have got him into the club as an ordinary member. We are rather an older club, and can afford to have a very strict standard, which in a newer country is not called for. We limit the honorary members of the club to ten men, who are eminent mountaineers or men of science. We immediately decided that as soon as there was a vacancy Mr. Wheeler should be elected. He was elected as an honorary member because he had done more than any one man to establish this club, here, of which we are so extremely proud.

"It is very disappointing to us in England to see that the ministers of the Dominion government do not seem to realize their assets. In fact, if you will pardon my saying so, I begin to think that we think more of the Rockies than some of the people in Ottawa. In two or three years everybody will want to become a member of this club. You will put up your qualification higher and higher. I suppose that in ten years you will not take any one who has not been to the top of Assiniboine and Robson and a dozen other of your highest peaks. Under these circumstances it is necessary to have a leader. In Mr. Wheeler you have chosen the very best man possible. We should give the club hearty support to the best of our individual powers. Some can give time, some money, some can write and come can talk. If we support our director to the best of our ability, there is no doubt whatever that this club will become one of the greatest Alpine clubs in the world."

Reports were read from the honorary secretary, Mrs. Parker, the honorary treasurer, Mr. Rowley, and the librarian, Miss Jean Parker. Various votes of thanks were passed, one to the British Columbia and Alberta governments, one to Mrs. Parker, one to Mr. Makovski, and one to the staff who had contributed so much to the comfort and success of the camp. The meeting then adjourned.

Among the notable ascents made recently are those of Mount Hungabee, by Dr. Hickson, Mount Quadra (first ascent) by Dr. Hickson and Rev. Mr. Gordon, and Dr. Bell and Mount Temple by a number of graduative and graduating members.

The feature of today's camp has been the expedition to Boom Lake under the first lady guide in Canada, Miss Baxter, who took out a party of five on this beautiful trip.

Members are now beginning to leave the camp and scatter to other places in the mountains, some going to the club house at Banff and others to their respective homes. Soon the lovely camping ground in Consolation Valley will be deserted, and the marmots and the mountain goats will once more reign in undisturbed possession, but the memory of the past two delightful weeks will long remain green in the memories of the members as the most enjoyable and successful camp ever held by the Alpine club of Canada.

J. W. H.

AT THE CITY HOTELS

At the Empress—

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Taylor, Seattle; Mrs. Walter Curzon Tayolr, New York; Mrs. Louis W. Hall, St. Paul; Mrs. O. M. Miracle, Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Moore and child, Toronto; P. Hughes, Sydney; Mrs. W. T. Carolan and child, Mrs. E. A. Troughton, Seattle; Miss E. M. Van Winkle, Miss G. L. Van Winkle, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Van Winkle, Jr., New York; Miss Swinburne, Seattle; K. G. Chipman, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. Julian Meade and son, Danville; E. J. Stoltz and wife, New York; S. Gordon and wife, San Diego; C. N. Crowe, Kobe; Com. and Mrs. Harrison and the Misses Harrison, England; T. H. Whitehead, Brantford; W. F. Moncreiff, E. W. Breed and wife, Vancouver; Edward Fishre and wife, Toronto; Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Paul, J. C. Kenney, Fort William; Daniel Wells, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Lovekin, Riverside, Cal.; Mrs. Jas. G. Shepherd, Miss B. E. Eldon, James J. Shepherd, R. H. Patterson, John G. Moye, Scanton, Pa.; E. J. Lane, Seattle; A. G. Proctor, Nelson; A. R. Baker, Vancouver; Fred G. Osborn, Montreal; A. Schecke, Carl Vincentz, Germany; G. H. Petrick, Morpeth, B. C.; H. P. Hermanger, San Francisco; F. J. McHenry, A. Green, W. C. Carpenter, California; Mrs. Southland Sutts, Spokane.

At the King Edward—

C. T. Moore, Fred Caldwell, Mrs. Caldwell, Seattle; A. Dunn, Mrs. Dunn, H. Grighley, G. Fitzgerald, George T. Gilpin, Mrs. Gilpin, Vancouver; C. A. Plan, Seattle; F. O. Farrett, Boise, Ida.; Evelyn Haddon, H. V. Bright, R. Craddy, Seattle; Elizabeth Sheridan, Cecelia Nordstrom, E. M. Lawrence, Mrs. S. Laggitt, Florence Laggitt, Cherokee, Ia.; F. C. Garint, Jackson, Mich.; E. P. Loftus, A. Huhelim, Mrs. Huhelim, L. Duff, A. Kirkbride, Mrs. Kirby, Mr. R. Kirby, Miss G. Kirby, Miss R. Kirby, Vancouver; Miss Helen Collins, Miss Manett A. Smith, Milwaukee; S. J. Vallin, Vancouver; H. M. Olsen, Ladysmith; E. J. Skerns, Vancouver; James Hudson, Buffalo; Van Norman, Duncan; Charles Esply, Colwood; D. W. Stuart, Mrs. D. W. Stuart, Vancouver; Mrs. B. B. Turley, Miss Anita Turlay, Portland; H. A. Dickson, Seattle; C. E. Printey, New York; J. P. Gormann, N. Dorne, New York; Archie Bishop, F. J. Bittensourt, Saanich.

At the Dominion—

M. A. Parnell, C. G. Smith, Seattle; J. E. Garnall, Wilbur Garnall, Eugene, Ore.; F. Love, Seattle; W. H. Robe and family, Crete, Ill.; Margaret Frepp, Lewiston, Mont.; Dalton J. Little, Ottawa; E. Story, Kansas City; F. L. Robbins and wife, Tacoma; W. S. Davidson and wife, Chicago; Geo. Clay and wife, Marinette, Wis.; C. Marks, wife and child, Vancouver; A. Ward and wife, Calgary; Harold Nelson, F. G. Garrette, W. A. Garrette, Bellingham; P. R. Bun, New Westminster; C. O. Rosendahl, W. H. Anderson, Port Renfrew; Mrs. D. H. McKenzie, Alberni; P. Parritt, Port Alberni; E. D. Jones, J. Davis, J. R. Munroe and wife, Black Diamond; E. J. Peaslie, Seattle; M. P. Bailey, San Francisco; Mrs. Kate Wise, Seattle; Clara W. White, Boston; Rose McCann, Council Bluffs; J. G. Lister, Miss Lister, Vancouver; F. F. Thomasson, New York; Grace Johnson, Bess Stanton, Carroll Ashburn, Fred E. Dainlaw, R. E. Williamson, Arthur Snyder, Clarence Howard, Carrie Gunderman, Ernest O'Reilly, Pierre of the Plains Co.; C. W. Garvey and wife, Vancouver; C. E. Schrengolist and wife, Sumner, Wash.; Geo. Green, Dominion City, Man.; Mrs. Ray Grupe, Vancouver; Mrs. Geo. Heustis, Olympia; Mr. and Mrs. J. McCormack; Mary Ann Brown, R. Clarke, Chicago; S. Sanneckson, Vancouver; J. P. Wright, Vancouver; Miss W. Webster, Regina; C. Bittencourt, Sidney.

At the Balmoral—

Dr. Young, Miss Young, Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons, Mrs. Knocker, Miss M. Campbell, St. Leonards, Eng.; G. K. Newton, Barkley Sound; J. D. Hunter, Vancouver; Miss Officer, Salt Spring Island.

At the Brunswick—

A. S. Clifton, Chaplean, Ont.; C. E. Hill, Calgary; R. Powder, John Matthews, Vancouver; W. Switzer, Sultan, Wash.; A. E. Wilson, Dorsey Island; E. C. Clark, Shirley; J. P. Caffery, Sooke; D. J. McLeod, Vancouver.

CHINESE STOWAWAYS TAKEN WHEN LANDING

Two Contraband Arrivals by the Kumeric Captured at Vancouver When Trying to Escape

How persistent are Orientals in their efforts to get into this country and how ingenious the methods used is shown by the capture at Vancouver of two Chinese at 4.30 o'clock Friday afternoon as they walked down the gang plank of the Weir steamer Kumeric, which arrived early yesterday morning from the Orient and left for Seattle and Tacoma this morning.

The captured Chinese who are now held in the detention shed were stowaways on board the liner but their presence was undoubtedly known to some members of the Chinese crew and the plan adopted to get them ashore was simple and effective—if it had not been spoiled by the watchfulness of the customs officer on duty at the gang way. When this official saw two Chinese tally clerks walking ashore with tally books under their arms and pencils stuck behind ears he might have been excused for letting them pass, but as it happened he knew how many tally men were ashore and stopped these two. The inquiries speedily showed that they were "fake" tallymen and they were promptly put under arrest.

On board the Kumeric there are five Chinese tally clerks who are allowed ashore in order to check the cargo into the sheds. The other Chinese of the ship are not allowed ashore. These tally men are intelligent Orientals, and it is very seldom that they run away. They often take a walk up town or around the railroad station, and thus there was nothing unusual when two tally men walked towards the station yesterday afternoon except that officials on the dock spotted the fact that they were not some of the five bona fide tallymen but a couple of the Chinese firemen rigged up in the height of tallyman fashion.

It was at this stage of the game that the stowaways made their appearance. If they had got ashore they would also have walked through the sheds, casually strolled over the station to see what was going on—and then disappeared. With brand new tally books displayed in an ostentatious manner they trotted down the gang plank at 4.30 o'clock but the official on duty stopped them, knowing that five of the tally boys were already on the wharf. The interpreter of the Kumeric also saw them and gave the alarm, and the would-be citizens of Canada were taken to the detention sheds and will be deported to China when the Kumeric sails in a week or two.

The ship's officers knew nothing of the men, but it was evident that most of the Chinese crew did. The stowaways said the Chinese bo'sun had furnished them with the tallymen's clothes and books and at first they told the customs officers they were members of the crew. This was speedily disposed of for the crew were mustered and checked and there were two over. The stowaways also overlooked the fact that the photograph and identification marks of each member of the crew is kept.

There was a good deal of excitement when the capture was made and the incident shows how difficult it is to keep a ship clean of stowaways when the Chinese crew stands in with them. The method suggested by some shipping men is that every vessel leaving the Orient should be fumigated and the stowaways would then be discovered dead.

AIRSHIP IN WAR

Prussian Ministry Experimenting With Dirigible That is Meant to Throw Shells.

BERLIN, August 6.—The Prussian Ministry of War has decided to spend a considerable sum of money on building and experimenting with a novel type of dirigible airship to be employed in throwing shells and other explosives. It is known as the Zorn system of dirigibles.

The new type will be about 380 feet long, consisting of three parts, each separate and complete in itself. These parts can be disconnected while in the air.

The balloon is being manufactured at Crefeld. Its ribs and other structural parts are of pinewood, and will be constructed in such a manner that it can be easily taken to pieces. The dirigible will also be supplied with apparatus for wireless telegraphy, and its division into three parts will give the crew greater facilities for escape should one compartment be struck by a shot.

A special meeting of the leading military authorities has been held at Potsdam to deliberate on the questions involved in its construction.

Kaffir as Attorney

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 6.—The Supreme Court, which recently refused admission of a white woman as an attorney, has now granted permission to a Kaffir man to practice in that capacity, which is unprecedented in the history of the Transvaal. The matter has given rise to much comment.

CLEANLY WOMAN

Erroneously Thinks by Scouring Her Scalp That She Cures Dandruff

Cleanly woman has an erroneous idea that by scouring the scalp, which removes the dandruff scales, she is curing the dandruff. She may wash her scalp every day, and yet have dandruff her life long, accompanied by falling hair, too. The only way in the world to cure dandruff is to kill the dandruff germ, and there is no hair preparation that will do that but Newbro's Herpicide. Herpicide by killing the dandruff germ, leaves the hair free to grow as healthy Nature intended. Destroy the cause you remove the effect. Kill the dandruff germ with Herpicide. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

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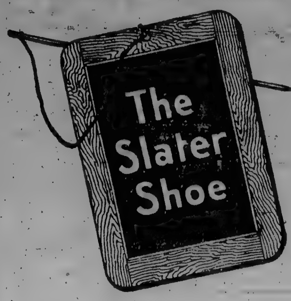

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You always can tell the Slater Shoe by its finished style and fine craftsmanship.

There's another outward sign of its inward worth—"The Sign of the Slate—and this mark of Truth you will find on every pair of Slater shoes.

Standard prices—the same good values from coast to coast, the same Slater shoe which is sold in every part of the British Empire.

The Truth Mark

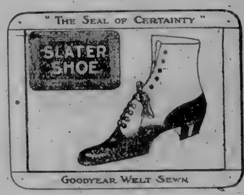
We are enthusiastic about the Slater shoe because we have known it and sold it to many thousand satisfied customers in our experience in the shoe business.

We will esteem it a privilege to show you the very latest styles in Slater shoes—whether you wish to buy or but to see—the pleasure will be ours.

White's Shoe Store

909 GOVERNMENT STREET

Sole Victoria Agency



WESTERN CANADA OIL PROSPECTING CO.

Capital $375,000 - Par Value $1.00 per Share

DIRECTORS; B. C.
FRANCIS J. MARSHALL, Victoria, B. C.
CHARLES B. DANIELL, Victoria, B. C.
HENRY MARTIN, Victoria, B. C.
E. A. HALL, Victoria, B. C.
REGINALD G. TALBOT, Victoria, B. C.

BANKERS:
Bank of British North America

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. POOLEY, LUXTON & POOLEY, Victoria, B. C.

This Company has been formed to acquire the right to prospect for Oil on an area of 11,159 acres, situated at Muir Creek, Sooke, about 20 miles from Victoria, B. C.

The Company's consulting engineer, Mr. J. W. Frank, a well known California oil expert, has reported most favorably upon the geological formations at Muir Creek, and the management has contracted with the Murray Drilling Company to bore the first well.

DRILLING OPERATIONS HAVE COMMENCED, AND THE WELL IS NOW DOWN 200 FEET, WITH MOST PROMISING INDICATIONS, SIMILAR TO THOSE FOUND IN THE PENNSYLVANIA OIL FIELDS

An issue of 30,000 shares of the Company's Stock has been placed on the market for development purposes.

Application for shares made until further notice will give the shareholders an option to apply for three shares at par for every share now applied for after oil has been found, and the shareholders will be at liberty to take up this option within thirty days after due notice has been given them by the Directors.

For further particulars and information apply to

OLDHAM & MATTERSON

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY

1122 Hibben Block, Government Street, Victoria.

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PIANO RELIABILITY

When purchasing a Piano from us you are assured of getting more piano value for your money than elsewhere. The policy of this establishment is to offer to its customers only instruments that are reliable and trustworthy. We do not indulge in

Any Exaggeration Or Misrepresentation

but instead, offer you the best the foremost makers can produce at a fair price. Gerhard Heintzman, Behning, Mendelssohn and others which we handle are the limit of perfection in their respective grades.

Fletcher Bros.

The Music House of Reliability
Government Street

Never Too Late to Make a Good Beginning

Why stay on with high prices when you might as well save. We help you save on all your kitchen needs.

Good Brooms, each	25c	25c Scrub Brushes, each	15c
Good Wash Boards, each	20c	25c Stove Brushes, each	15c
Good Wash Boilers, each	$1	Galvanized Pails, each	25c
Good Wash Tubs, each	$1	Coat Hooks, doz.	10c
30 Clothes Pins	5c	Lead Pencils, doz.	10c
4 doz Spring Clothes Pins	25c	Mouse Traps, 2 for	5c
6 large Dinner Plates	25c	20c Bowls, each	10c
		Bread Pans, 3 for	25c

Complete lines of Stoves and Ranges, Stove Fittings, Pipes, etc. Repairing of all kinds. Galvanized and Tin Ware made to order. All prices moderate.

Halliday Clyde Co., Ltd.

Tinsmiths, Sheet Metal Workers
Phone 855 558 Johnson Street

Malthoid Roofing

Now is the time to roof your building.

Don't wait until the rains start and you are inconvenienced by working in the wet.

Do the work while the conditions are favorable and save yourself the annoyance and disagreeable duty of being compelled to hurry a job that requires care and attention.

No matter what kind of a roof you have or what kind of a building you own, you ought to see us about your roof troubles.

Our roofing experience will help you. We will show you the kind of a roof you should have and the way you should lay it and demonstrate to your complete satisfaction that there is no other roofing on the market that will give you so good a roof service as Malthoid Roofing.

It's free

Send for it. A new and valuable book on "Cheerful Homes." This booklet illustrates some of the most beautiful bungalows of Southern California. A book every home-builder will prize. Sent free.

R. Angus

Wharf Street
Victoria

Made by The Paraffine Paint Co.
San Francisco and Everywhere

Subscribe for The Colonist

WRECK IS DRY AT LOW TIDE

Hull of Princess May Clear From End to End When Water Is Low.—Surtees Hope Tells of Ship's History

The telegrams received in Victoria from the scene of the wreck of the C. P. R. steamer Princess May at Sentinel Island added little to the complete narrative given in yesterday morning's issue. The steamer Princess May is dry from end to end at low water, according to advices received by C. P. R. officials yesterday from Juneau, and at high water her engine room and dining saloon are completely filled. The steamer ran ashore at good speed and is understood to be badly injured.

The steamer Santa Cruz of the Puget Sound Salvage company is expected in Victoria this morning and will leave for the scene soon afterward. The Seattle bound passengers and some of the crew are coming south on the steamer Jefferson, Capt. McLeod and a few men remained on Sentinel Island to stand by the ship. The Princess Beatrice, which will bring those remaining at Juneau south, is due there today.

Surtees Hope, a prominent shipping man of Seattle loaded the vessel for her first voyage with a general cargo. Capt. Pybus, now master of the Empress of Japan, was the first captain of the Cass. The first crew was composed of Chinese and one of the old-time "bucko" mates, whose fame for brutality has gone down in history, had the handling of the men.

Passing through the Suez canal on this first voyage to China the mate manhandled one of the crew and in abusing the man pulled out his pigtail. The Chinese, who regard the loss of the pigtail as everlasting disgrace, immediately rose in mutiny to avenge their countryman.

Decks Strewn With Dead

In the fight which followed in a twinkling there was loss of life, and the decks of the newly launched Cass ran red with blood. The officers were driven for shelter to the bridge and there they were held in a state of siege until their signals of distress were observed from the shore and help was sent to them. Capt. Pybus and his officers were taken ashore but it was many days before the crew was placated and the Cass resumed her trip to the East.

Losing Investment for Owners

On the run out of Amoy the Cass did not pay dividends to her owners. She was tied up at Shanghai and a firm composed of French adventurers opened negotiations for the vessel. The government officials held out for a high price and the negotiations dragged. The would-be purchasers figured that possession, besides being nine points of the law, would furnish a better basis from which to conduct negotiations and they accordingly set about capturing the steamship.

An English captain and engineer were sent aboard the vessel, ostensibly to survey her and appraise her value. At nightfall bargeloads of coal drew quickly alongside and the fuel was speedily taken aboard. Before morning the steamship was missing from her anchorage in Shanghai harbor and well out at sea.

Captured by Warship

Chinese warships were sent out in pursuit. The steamship was overtaken at Hongkong and forced to return to Shanghai. For some years afterward the vessel remained in the Oriental trade under various managements. Once she was boarded by Chinese pirates and for a second time her decks were soiled with human blood.

Salvage Steamer Starts

SEATTLE, Aug. 6.—The salvage steamer Santa Cruz left tonight for the scene of the Princess May wreck with manager Jas E. Pharo on board. Capt. W. H. Lang, wreck master of the London Salvage Association, left Vancouver tonight with Captain Troup, and will take charge of the salvage operations when the Santa Cruz arrives on the ground.

HOW COLOWAN WAS TAKEN

(Continued from Page 14.)

the Suaning district and identified them as all having been kidnapped from the school there. They were all being attended to with tender, almost solicitous, care by soldier nurses, and all the officials of the place seemed to take a keen interest in their comfort. The contented looks on the faces of the lads suffering though they undoubtedly were indicated that their lines had now been cast in pleasanter places than they had experienced for some time.

I questioned one of the youngest boys through an interpreter. He said they had "got a great fright" when the bombardment began. There were he said 200 pirates on the island. There were others besides the Suaning boys who had been kidnapped by the pirates—altogether fifty boys. They were worked very hard and kept very hungry in their captivity (there was no questioning this latter statement). They had to make bullets for the pirates and if they did not make them fast enough they were flogged. They thought they were to be killed by the pirates. Such was the tale of the boy—and the half will perhaps never be told.

It was on the evening of July 16th that the pirates decided at last to abandon the village which they have been occupying, and flee to the mountains, where they immediately hid themselves in the various caves which are however more or less known to the Portuguese. The troops at once took possession of the village and started a rigorous search with very successful results. They discovered several women, eight children and an old man who had undergone incarceration by the pirates, and who showed unmistakeable signs of privation and ill-treatment. These poor people were profuse in their expressions of gratitude to the Portuguese for having rescued them from the hands of the pirates.

For Stewart.

The steamer British Columbia, Captain Foullmer, of the Coast Steamship company, left the Fraser river yesterday for Stewart with a cargo of lumber. She also towed a scow laden with lumber and had a total of 17,000 feet for the Canadian Northern railroad at the Northern port. The steamer Celtic or the same fleet is due at Nanaimo from the Skeena today. She will load coal there and then go to Victoria to take on lumber and oil, completing cargo at Vancouver for the north.

TETSUREI MARU WRECK OFF KOREA

Disaster to Osaka Shosen Kaisha Not as Serious as Stated in Cabled Reports

Arrivals by the Empress of India which reached port today from Yokohama state that few lives were lost when the Osaka Shosen kaisha liner Tetsurei Maru went down near Fusan, Korea, with 246 passengers on board, July 22nd. Of six boats which left the wrecked vessel, which grounded on Chindo, an island 40 miles from Makpo, five were picked up by other steamers and one reached Mokpo. One boat was missing when the Empress left. Despatches to Vernacular newspapers from Korean points told of a panic on board and of many being thrown into the sea, but the owning company's officials at Osaka denied these and stated their information was that no one was lost.

SEAL RAIDERS ARE TAKEN BY RUSSIANS

Japanese Sealing Schooner Kamo Maru Seized by Patrol Cruiser When Poaching at Copper Island

News was brought by the Empress of India from Japan of the capture of the Japanese sealing schooner Kamo Maru by one of the Russian patrol cruisers off Copper islands. The Japanese sealer was captured with boats crew making a landing on the seal rookery during a fog. The Russian cruiser towed the captured vessel to Vladivostok where the crew were imprisoned.

Disapproval of the proposed Japanese South Polar expedition under Lieut. Shirase has been expressed by the Japanese Minister of the Navy and naval authorities who state they do not consider the preparations ample and predict failure. Meanwhile newspapers are opening subscriptions and public meetings are being held by the promotors to secure subscriptions, about $9,000 being subscribed when the Empress left. The government has refused a grant.

Prince Tsai Chun, who is to leave for the United States in September will be accompanied by Admiral Sa and investigation is to be made regarding naval affairs.

FIGHTING THE HEADHUNTERS

Japanese Capture Position on Which Intend to Mount Artillery to Dominate Strongholds of Rebels

Fighting is being continued in Formosa, and popular subscriptions are being collected, sums of five cents being taken by Japanese newspapers for comforts for the troops. On July 22nd the Japanese forces captured Shinareki, the mountain objective where it is proposed to place artillery dominating the rebel positions. The Japanese were driven back twice. On one occasion the Formosans lay hidden in tall grass until the Japanese were within ten yards and poured in a disastrous fire. The Japanese shortly afterward took advantage of a storm from which the headhunters took shelter to capture several important strongholds. The Japanese casualties since the beginning of the operations number 360, while the native loss has been much heavier.

For some days the soldiers were engaged in attempting to dislodge the barbarians from a high mountain commonly known as Shinureku, but their efforts were unsuccessful, so that it was necessary to re-enforce them with the reserves, together with heavy guns. The mountain seems to be an important position to the aborigines and they are reported to be defending it with the utmost effort. According to an official report, the mountainous district is covered with tall trees, growing so thickly that sun light never penetrates, and the undergrowth makes almost an impassable jungle. The aborigines availing themselves of the woods are making obstinate resistance. The only path for the assailants for ascending the mountain, about three thousand feet, is a precipitous narrow rock side. The barbarians have adopted a very sagacious defensive means on the narrow path, where large stones are piled in such way that they can be dropped at a moment's notice upon the assailants coming there. According to an officer who has recently returned to Tokyo, there are some Chinese adventurers among the aborigines. The Chinamen are acting as strategists and their doings resemble those illustrated in old Chinese war tales. A later telegram reports that the Japanese soldiers have carried out a desperate attack upon the aborigines at Giran and overwhelmed their stronghold. In this engagement, the Japanese casualties were some twenty-five killed or wounded.

Tees Sails Tonight

The steamer Tees will leave for the west coast this evening.

Amur for Rose Harbor

With 10,000 feet of lumber, 300 whale oil barrels and a large general freight the coasting steamer Amur of the C. P. R. navigation company will leave tomorrow night for Rose Harbor.

To Load Coal

The British steamer Needles arrived last night at San Francisco from Probolinggo with a cargo of 6,600 tons of sugar for the Western refinery. She is under charter to the Western Fuel Company to load coal at Nanaimo for Acapulco.

Inaba Maru Coming

E. R. Stephen, local agent of the N.Y.K. line, is in receipt of a cable from Japan which states that the Inaba Maru sailed from Yokohama on August 3, with 76 passengers for Victoria, including 42 Chinese. The steamer has 225 tons measurement for Victoria and is expected to arrive here August 17th and sail again August 20th, as per schedule.

Loads for Orient

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.—The British steamer Knight of St. George, which is being handled by Dodwell & Co., while she is on the Coast, is expected to accept a charter tonight or tomorrow for a round voyage from here to the Orient, loading lumber on the Sound and coming back to this port with Oriental merchandise. She has long been idle. Alexander Stewart, chief manager for Dodwell & Co. on the Pacific Coast, has arrived here from his headquarters in Tacoma and will make a visit of several days.

THE FORT GEORGE TRIBUNE

The Pioneer Newspaper of Central British Columbia

FOUNDED BY JOHN HOUSTON, the Newspaper Trail Blazer of Western Canada, and edited by Albert Dollenmeyer, and the only newspaper printed in Fort George. A newspaper that prints all the news—or at least as much of it as is worth while, and that can be crowded into its fourteen-inch columns. The only paper that is in a position to give first hand information as to progress in Fort George and its great tributary country, including the Salmon River and William River country, the Nechaco Valley, the Babine, Stewart and Nation Lake and the Omenica country.

Politically non-partizan and independent, The Tribune aims to reflect the happenings, the views and the hopes of the people who are today laying the foundations of a big Canadian city at what until a year ago was a lonely fur-trading post. The Tribune's further mission is to give outsiders reliable information as to the immense natural resources tributary to British Columbia's Central Commercial Capital. Its readers will tell you that the Tribune is succeeding in both these aims.

If you want to know what is going on in this city in the making, send $3.00 and The Tribune will undertake to keep you posted for 52 weeks.

Address All Communications— **The Tribune** *Fort George, British Columbia—*

It Is Not too Late to Buy a

TWO-PIECE SUIT

If the Price Is Right

Monday and Tuesday

We will clear the balance of our Summer Two-piece Suits at exactly half-price. All goods are marked in plain figures.

$18.00 SUITS TO CLEAR AT	$9.00
$16.50 SUITS TO CLEAR AT	$8.25
$15.00 SUITS TO CLEAR AT	$7.50
$12.00 SUITS TO CLEAR AT	$6.00
$8.50 ENGLISH FLANNEL SUITS TO CLEAR AT	$4.25

Men!---The Time to Buy Is Now

Three months remain in which you can wear a Two-Piece Suit. See them in our window tomorrow.

—YOU'LL LIKE OUR CLOTHES—Regd.

FITZPATRICK & O'CONNELL

811-813 Government Street Opposite Post Office
HATTERS AND CLOTHIERS

FIRE SALE! FIRE SALE!

Thursday, August 11th

AT 9 A.M.

will mark the opening of the

GREATEST FUR SALE

Ever Seen In This Part of the World

$50,000 Worth of Elegant Goods

consisting in part of

Coats, Stoles, Muffs, Feathers, Etc.

Including $20,000 worth of

SOUTH SEA SEAL SKINS

The Equal of which, for Elegance and Richness, cannot be obtained elsewhere in America outside of New York City. Much of this stock having been damaged but very little by the fire which destroyed our premises, but must all be sold just the same, regardless of price.

Ladies! Don't miss this opportunity in a lifetime to secure the richest and rarest gifts of the Southern Seas. You can buy them and have them made up by your own furrier to suit your own tastes

The Great Fur Fire Sale

AT THE

B.C. Fur Manufacturing Co's Store

W. LINDLEY, Sole Proprietor

904 Government Street (Close to the P.O.) - - - - - - - - - - - - Victoria, B.C.

Beauty In House Decoration

The prettiest house can be marred or the ugliest made beautiful by incorrect or correct house decoration. Artistic and discerning people take a hint from Dame Nature—from the bark, the rocks, the foliage and the sea—then their eye never tires of it, 'tis a joy forever.

Maybe we can surprise you in the soft, harmonious effects we can produce by means of

ART LEADED LIGHTS AND STAINED GLASS

The most pronounced characteristic of the present season in house decoration is the strong demand for beautiful doors and windows. Anticipating this demand, we have many new and exclusive designs to show you, and cordially invite your inspection. Owners of houses and those who contemplate building this fall should see us without delay.

Art Glass for Churches and Public Institutions a Speciality

Free Estimates supplied on request

Melrose Co., Ltd.

Art Decorators,
618 FORT STREET
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Lace Curtains 50c a Pair

A very low price for good Nottingham Lace Curtains, 2½ yds. long.
At 75c, Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 yds. long.
At $1.00, Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3½ yds. long.
At $1.50 and $2.00 to $4.00, really remarkable values in beautiful new designs, 3½ yds. long.

See them today

E. E. Wescott

Sole Agent for McCall Patterns and Fashion Journal
649 Yates St. Tel. 56.

Know How To Keep Cool?

When Summer's sun and daily toil heat the blood to an uncomfortable degree, there is nothing so comforting and cooling as a glass of

Iced Postum

served with sugar and a little lemon.

Surprising, too, how the food elements relieve fatigue and sustain one.

The flavor is delicious—and Postum is really a food drink.

"There's a Reason."

Canadian Trade supplied by Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

We're Going to Extend Our Wharf

This proves that we are doing well in supplying Contractors and Builders with their materials.

Raymond & Sons

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HOTEL STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO

Geary Street, above Union Square
Just opposite Hotel St. Francis
European Plan $1.50 a day up
American Plan $3.00 a day up

A new steel and brick structure. Furnished at a cost of $200,000. Every comfort and convenience. A high class hotel at very moderate rates. In the center of the theatre and retail district. On car lines transferring to all parts of city. Omnibus meets all trains and steamers. Elaborate booklet with splendid map of San Francisco free on request.

HOTEL STEWART

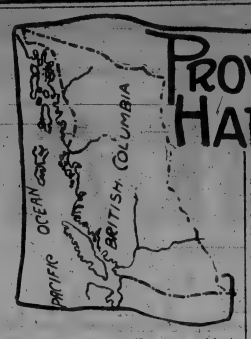
Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

HOUSES BUILT
On the Installment Plan

D. H. BALE
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Phone 1140.
Cor. Fort and Sinclair Streets.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

PROVINCIAL HAPPENINGS



Nanaimo will hold a big athletic meeting on Labor Day.

The Spokane Chamber of Commerce is organizing a large excursion to Nelson on the 25th and 26th insts.

A report is current that the townsite of Spence's Bridge will shortly be placed on the market.

Col. Alfred Jenkins, one of the picturesque pioneers of the Kootenays, is dead at Vancouver.

Merritt having decided to incorporate, the first municipal election is announced to be held in January next.

Work on the erection of the new cottage hospital at Lillooet is to begin immediately.

Vashon Island will next year be the meeting place of the Photographers' Association of the Pacific Northwest.

The Kootenay Jam Company, of Nelson, has shipped to Calgary an entire carload of jam made from this season's strawberries.

The centenary of Manchester Union, I. O. O. F., is to be generally celebrated by the lodges and brethern throughout this province.

Joseph Morton, an old timer of Vancouver, has been granted patents for a valuable invention in connection with an automatic fire alarm system.

The Dominion Government's Nanaimo-Comox telegraph line has been extended to connect with the wireless station at Point Lazo.

Clearing of the townsite of Port Mann is being extended to the river bank, which circumstance is taken as indicative that the growth of a large town at this port is contemplated.

The government road crew which has been working at Mirror lake has completed that road and moved to the location of the Fry road, construction of which will begin next Tuesday.

A large Vancouver party is being organized to attend the convention of British Columbia Christian Endeavor Union, to be held in this city from the 10th to the 14th instant.

The body of C. S. Wiley, the Seattle millionaire who with his wife was drowned recently at Jervis Inlet, has been recovered, and shipped to the Sound city for interment.

The mysterious malodorous beetle which has been occasioning Nelson citizens so great annoyance has been identified as bearing the scientific name of Nomias Pygmaeus.

A party of especially prominent Englishmen, including Mr. Morton Griffiths, a well known parliamentary advocate of Imperialism, and Sir Gilbert Parker, novelist and publicist, are en route to British Columbia for a summer visit.

A loss of $100,000 is reported in connection with the gutting by fire of the oil refinery at Port Moody. Night engineer Cormier had his leg broken and his skull fractured while escaping from the blazing building. He is now in a very serious condition at the Vancouver General Hospital.

Two Vancouver laborers, Kinston and Holland, are at the general hospital as the result of an accident at the Little Mountain reservoir in South Vancouver. The men were riding in an empty truck when, in some inexplicable manner, the cable became entangled and they were thrown out.

Andy Drewery, a Rossland resident, encountered a bear on the road to the Sunset mine a few days ago, the bear in its actions contradicting the theory that Canadian bears if not molested will not offer offence to man. The bear gave chase, and Mr. Drewery succeeded in qualifying for any future Marathons.

The Provincial Hospital for the insane reports a total of 554 patients at the beginning of July and 556 at the month's close, making 622 under treatment during July. Nineteen were admitted, two returned from probation, thirteen were discharged at the expiry of probation, four died, and two escaped. The present total of probationers is sixty-six.

Inspector of Fisheries E. G. Taylor has returned to Nanaimo from a trip of inspection along the West Coast, in the course of which he visited the salmon traps, the several canneries, Sechart whaling station, and the two Dominion hatcheries now in course of erection on the western seaboard of the Island. Inspector Taylor reports fishery interests booming all along the West Coast. Last Sunday Ternan's cannery at Uchucklesaht made a record single haul of 16,000 salmon. The Anderson lake and Kennedy lake hatcheries are nearing completion, and the whaling station at Sechart reports having enjoyed a successful and highly profitable season.

YOUNG SWISS GIRLS CAUGHT BY FLOODS

Terrifying Experience of Party in Recent Storm—Two Young Men Drowned.

GENEVA, Aug. 6.—Six young Swiss girls had a terrifying experience while returning from Lavey-les-Bains in an hotel omnibus to St. Maurice.

The vehicle was suddenly struck by a torrent of water from the Mauvoisin mountain stream, which had overflowed and flooded the route. The horses were soon breast high in the water, and the coachman ordered the girls to climb on the roof. He then unhitched the horses and set out to St. Maurice for help. Two hours elapsed before his return with assistance, when he found the girls safe, but up the waist in water on top of the vehicle. They owed their lives to the solidity of the omnibus.

The same evening two Swiss girls, while descending from the Alpine hamlet of Coulat to Bex were caught in the storm and ran across the first light bridge across the Gryonne to an isle, to find the second bridge washed away. They retraced their steps hastily, only to see the first bridge destroyed by the Gryonne, and find themselves stranded on a little island, while the waters around rose, and the heavy rain continued. The girls were rescued early the next morning, after having passed ten hours in the storm without shelter or food.

Lower down the Gryonne two young Swiss named Roux and Aviolat were swept off the route by the torrent and drowned.

PREPARE DESIGNS FOR NEW COINAGE

Mr. Bertram MacKinnal, the Australian Sculptor, Expected to Execute Artistic Work on Royal Effigy

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The production of a new coinage is always a rather slow process, but on the present occasion it may be expedited to some extent.

In the case of the late king, who came to the throne in January, 1901, the order in council and proclamation determining new designs for gold and bronze coins was issued on December 10 in the same year, and came into force on January 1, 1902, while the order relating to silver coins was not approved until January 13.

On that occasion there were several changes in the reverses, notably the half-crown and florin, with the object of making the two coins as dissimilar as possible. The only change, it is understood, which will be made in the new coins will be the royal effigy, for which Bertram MacKinnal, R. A., the Australian sculptor, is now engaged in making designs.

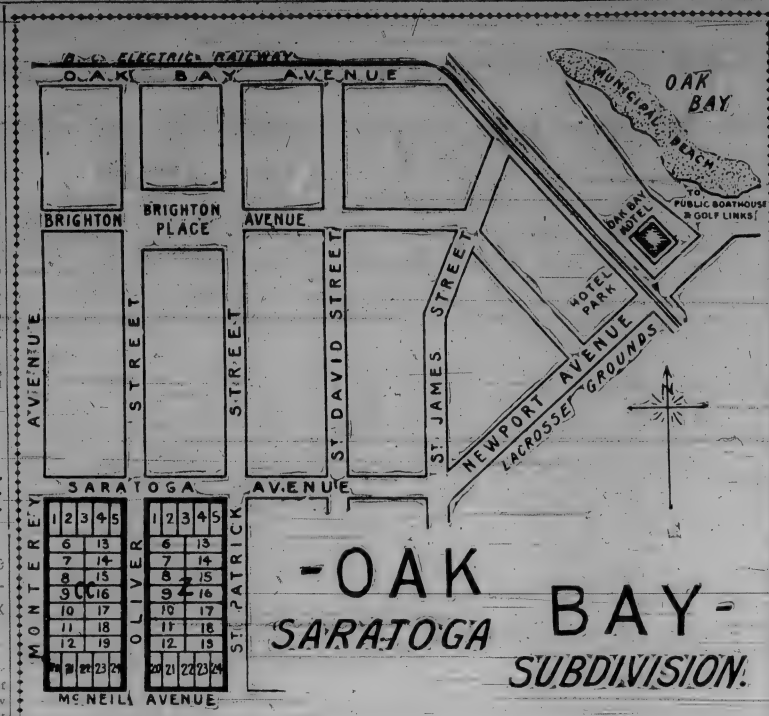
The portrait of King Edward which appears on the present coinage is the work of Mr. De Saulles, the then engraver to the mint, the head in profile being truncated in a similar manner to the effigy on the first coinage of Queen Victoria and on the coinages of most of his late majesty's predecessors since the reign of Charles II. Perhaps the best that can be said for the design is that it is commonplace and inoffensive. There is a confident expectation that Mr. MacKinnal will produce something worthy, not only of his reputation as a sculptor, but also of a coinage which, as far at least as its gold is concerned, enjoys the largest circulation in the world.

Many suggestions are being made as to alterations which might properly be made in the new coinage. It is contended, for instance, that the inscription should be in English instead of Latin. There is a good deal to be said for the change from "Georgius V. Del Gra: Britt: Omn: Rex Fid: Def: Ind: Imp:" to the plain and simple legend "George V. King and Emperor."

Regrets have been expressed at the withdrawal of the ship and lighthouse which accompanied the figure of Britannia on the reverse of the bronze coinage. That took place in 1895, and there was a mild agitation against their removal. Still it is certain that the present figure of Britannia is infinitely better modelled than her predecessor, while the ship and lighthouse are neither particularly decorative nor useful as helping to support Brittannia's pretensions to rule the waves.

French General Drowned

PARIS, Aug. 6.—News has reached Paris that General de Boylle, who was in command of the 3rd brigade in Cochin China, was drowned in the rapids of the Mekong river below Leang Prabang. He was in a boat with the health officer of Laos and three native sailors. The boat went down with all hands, and the bodies were not recovered.



If you are looking for an A1 investment, or for a homesite, you can find nothing in the Oak Bay Municipality that can beat lots in this subdivision, either for beautiful surroundings, convenience to street car, beach, recreation park, and price. Study the plan; it speaks for itself.

If you have a little ready cash, put it to work without delay on this subdivision; the results will surprise you.

Lots 48ft. x 115ft. and 50ft. x 120ft.

Prices from $475 to $700

Very Reasonable Terms

ISLAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.
Bank of Montreal Chambers Phone 1494

Maricopa Oil Company, of Los Angeles, California

Under Canadian Control

Under Canadian Control

Capital, $1,000,000

Study the following prices of oil stocks and see what this Company's prospects are.

	Issue Price.	Present Price.	Dividends.
Lucile	$ .15	$15.00	10% monthly
Sauer Dough	.10	3.00	10% monthly
Sterling	.35	4.00	25% quarterly
Caribou	.15	15.25	25% monthly
San Francisco and McKittrick $10 shares	2.25	28.50	30% monthly
Peerless	.50	7.00	6c per month.

Most of these companies pay special bonuses in addition.

Dividends on Listed Stocks for May
$1,326,626

Total Dividends to Date
$31,284,902.

This Company owns a lease of 60 acres in section 32, 12-23, in the very heart of the Maricopa Sunset Field, surrounded by gushers of flowing wells for a royalty of 1-7 of the oil produced.

The Lake View Gusher, within 2 miles, has produced over $3,000,000 in Oil during 3 months. Now flowing 40,000 barrels per day.

The Obispo, within ¼ mile of our property, brought in a 10,000 barrel Well on 5th June at 1,800 feet.

NOTE THE LOCATION—WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS ARE DOING

Extract from the Los Angeles Times, July 17th—From a correspondent—**On Section 30, which is within three-quarters of a mile of the Lakeview gusher, a tremendous well has recently been brought in, which I saw flowing at the rate of 1,000 barrels per hour.** As Congressman Hale has aptly said, I prefer this well to the big one of the Lakeview, as it is absolutely under control and should be a steady producer for years to come. This well holds the record in the Midway field for having been drilled in seventy days with a ten-inch casing its whole depth of 2,165 feet, and its production is remarkable when it is considered that the oil was struck after the drillers had entered the oil sand but two feet, whereas in the case of the Lakeview, I understand they entered the oil sand sixteen feet before the big production came about. Just south of Section 30, the company is drilling two wells on the forty and sixty acres it owns on Section 32. One of the wells is down over 1,200 feet and will reach the oil sand at about 1,500 feet.

The Midway Northern, within 300 yards of this Company's property, brought in a similar Well on July 4th last, at a depth of 1,920 feet.

Contractors expect to reach oil in 90 days.

One Well Producing 1,000 Barrels per day Means a Profit of $500 per day to the Company

Drilling Commenced July 20th. Watch the Drill.

Over 250,000 Shares have been sold privately in Prince Rupert and Vancouver.

Shares of $1 Fully Paid and Non-Assessable, now each 25c

As soon as the Drill reaches 1,000 feet the price will be raised to 50c. Oil will be reached at 1,800 feet to 2,000 feet. Price then subject to quotation on the Oil Exchange. Today you buy dollar bills for 25c.

I Will Pay 5c per Share Cash for an Option to Repurchase These Shares Any Time Within Six Months at $1.00 per Share

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS

A. T. Frampton
FISCAL AND TRANSFER AGENT
Mahon Building, Victoria, B.C.

Do You Want To Make Money?

And make it quickly and easily. If so, investigate the following. They can all stand the test of a thorough and careful scrutiny, and we feel sure that as a result of your enquiries you will prove for yourself that they are all that we represent them to be, if not more. We only ask you to look into the immense possibilities of their advancement in the near future. The rest we leave to your own common sense and good judgment.

FORT STREET

Lot 60 x 120, running through to Mears, renting at $35 per month. The cheapest buy in the block at **$13,000**

Lot 30 x 120, running through to Mears, with two buildings renting at $26 per month. A bargain at **$7,500**

Lot 60 x 124, running through to Mears, and renting at $80 per month. A good investment. Terms can be arranged. Price **$15,000**

FINE APARTMENT SITE

Corner lot, 60 x 120, one block from the C.P.R. Wharf, renting at $25 per month. A splendid site for a good apartment house. Cheap at **$8,250**

DOUGLAS STREET

Corner, close-in. Lot 120 x 180. Price **$12,500**
One of the finest apartment sites to be obtained in the city.

Full particulars can be obtained by calling at our office, or Phone 645

Marriott & Fellows

Phone 645 619 Trounce Avenue
Office Open Evenings, 8 to 9 p.m.

Regular Habits

An Absolute Necessity For Good Health

You might as well expect to find a man or woman healthy with constipated bowels as to find a city healthy when its sewers are blocked with refuse.

Nature demands that the indigestible food and waste matter which collects in the lower bowels shall be got rid of at least once in twenty-four hours. If this is not done it decomposes, filling the bowels with poison, which is taken up into the blood and carried all through the body.

Naturally, this poison affects the work of every organ. *The liver is deranged, digestion is upset, and biliousness, headaches, lassitude and dizzy spells follow.*

Literally millions of people suffer these results of constipation without realizing the cause, or doing anything to remove it. Yet it can be removed, easily and with certainty, by using **Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.**

Take, for example, the case of Mr. George Andrews, Halifax, N.S., as he himself describes it:

"For many years I have been troubled with chronic constipation. This ailment never comes single handed, and I have been a victim to the many illnesses that constipation brings in its train. Medicine after medicine I have taken in order to find relief, but one and all left me in the same hopeless condition. At last I read about these Indian Root Pills. That was indeed a lucky day for me, for I was so impressed by the statements contained therein that I determined to give them a fair trial. They have regulated my stomach and bowels. I am cured of constipation and claim they have no equal as a medicine."

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills were first taken to cure constipation nearly a hundred years ago, and during the last half century they have been very extensively and very successfully used throughout the world. *They are entirely vegetable in composition and do not sicken, weaken or gripe like mineral purgatives.*

DR. MORSE'S
INDIAN ROOT PILLS

For Constipation

For Sale Everywhere at 25c. per Box. 21

Modern Methods

and painstaking care in cleaning and pressing men's garments give our work the preference with the men of care in their dress.

Costs no more than less skillful work, but what a difference in results!

We'll call for and deliver your orders if you'll say the word.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS

844 Fort St. Phone 717

AT CITY CHURCHES

Church notices to appear in this column should be left in the Colonist office by Thursday evening. Notices sent in later than Friday at 10 p.m. will be too late for publication.

ANGLICAN

Christ Church Cathedral.

Matins, 11 a.m.—Organ, andante, Wely; Venite, Dr. Elvey; Te Deum, Simper; Benedictus, Dr. Hopkins; hymns 251, 253; Kyrie, Mendelssohn; Gloria, Phillips; hymns 233, 259, 630.

Evensong, 7 p. m.—Organ, allegretto, Tours; Psalms, as set; Magnificat, Goss; Nunc Dimittis, Attwood; hymns 484, 525, 497; vesper hymn, "Lux Beata"; recessional hymn, 657; organ, postlude, Lemare.

St. John's.

Matins.—Organ, prelude; Venite, 7th day; Psalms for 7th morning, Cathedral Psalter; Te Deum, Lawes; Langdon; hymn 230; Kyrie, Burnett in F; Gloria tibi, Burnett in F; hymns 195, 321; organ, postlude.

Evensong.—Prelude; pro. hymn, 193; Psalms for 7th evening, Cathedral Psalter; Cantate, Woodward; Deus Misereatur, Haverga1; anthem, "What are these," Stainer; hymns 285, 17; Amen, Burnett; vesper, Burnett; organ, postlude.

The Rev. P. Jenns, the rector, will preach in the morning and the Rev. A. J. S. Ard in the evening.

St. James.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet.

Matins and sermon at 11; celebration of the holy communion at 12; evensong and sermon at 7. The music follows:

Matins.—Organ, voluntary; Venite and Psalms, Cathedral Psalter; Benedictus, Langdon; hymns, 3, 174; Kyrie and Sanctus, Bridgewater; com. hymn, 322; Nunc Dimittis, Felton; organ, voluntary.

Evensong.—Organ, voluntary; Psalms, Cathedral Psalter; Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; hymns 193, 184, 23; vesper hymn, Burnett; organ, voluntary.

St. Barnabas.

There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m.; matins at 10:30 a.m.; choral eucharist and sermon at 11 a.m.; children's service at 2 p. m.; choral evensong at 7 p. m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller will be the preacher for the day. All seats are free and unappropriated. The musical arrangements are as follow:

Morning.—Organ, "I will call upon the Lord," Mozart; communion service, Maunder in G; hymns from the new Canadian hymn book; offertory anthem, Maunder; Nunc Dimittis, St. John; organ, "The heavens are telling," Haydn.

Evening.—Organ, "Hear my prayer," Mendelssohn; Psalms, Cathedral Psalter; Magnificat, Barnby; Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; hymns from the new Canadian hymn book; vesper, "Keep us safe this night"; organ, "Lift up your heads," Handel.

St. Paul's Esquimalt

Services as follows: Holy communion 10:30 a. m.; evensong, 7 p. m.; preacher, the rector, Rev. W. Baugh Allen.

PRESBYTERIAN

St. Andrew's.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. the pastor will occupy the pulpit at both services. Strangers heartily welcome. The musical selections are as follows:

Morning.—Organ, voluntary, "Chanson du matin," Jungmann; Psalm, 36; anthem, "O, worship the King," E. V. Hall; hymns 387, 228, 185; organ, voluntary, prelude and fugue, Lemaigre.

Evening.—Organ, voluntary, "A song of life," Wesley Councell; Psalm 26; anthem, "The radiant morn," Woodward; hymns 205, 149; solo, "Hosanna in the highest," St. Quentin, Mrs. W. E. Staneland; organ, voluntary, "Offertoire in F," Stern.

St. Columba

Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school and Bible class at 2:45 p. m. All are welcome.

First Presbyterian.

Corner of Blanchard and Pandora streets, Rev. Dr. Campbell, minister. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; adult Bible class immediately after the forenoon service. Strangers cordially welcome to all the services.

CONGREGATIONAL

First

Corner Pandora avenue and Blanchard street

Divine worship at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The pastor, Rev. Hermon A. Carson, B. A., has been fortunate in arranging an exchange with Rev. Lester L. West, D. D., of Everett, Wash., who will preach at both services. Morning subject, "Faith and life"; evening, "The final word." Bible school, adult class for women, and men's own Bible class at 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. of W. W. meeting will be omitted on Monday evening. Tuesday at 7:15 p m., Ladies' Aid society trolley party; prayer meeting Thursday omitted in favor of Provincial C. E. convention in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. Strangers, visitors and friends are cordially welcomed.

BAPTIST

First

Blanchard street, near Pandora. Rev. J. B. Warnicker, B. A., pastor.

Services as follows: Men's Baraca class at 9:45 a. m.; morning, worship, 11; ladies' Philathea class and First, Victoria West and Burnside Sunday schools at 2:30 p. m.; evening at 7:30. Special sermon by Pastor Warnicker on the theme, "Does it matter what we believe?" The ordinance of the Lord's supper at the close of the evening service. The young people's meeting on Monday at 8 p. m., and prayer meeting on Thursday at same hour.

METHODIST

Centennial.

The pastor, Rev. A. Henderson will preach at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject, "Grace stronger than nature"; evening subject, "The Unchangeable One." Sunday school and Bible classes at 2:30 p. m. Music for the day is as follows:

Morning.—Organ, voluntary, prelude, Batiste; anthem, "Thou wilt keep Him," Lee Williams; interlude, Dr. Blare; postlude, Guilmant.

Evening.—Organ, voluntary, "Hymn of nuns," Wely; anthem, "I will lift up mine eyes," Clark-Whitfield; voluntary, romance in E, Lemare; vocal solo, Mr. Dowler; voluntary, offertory in E, Wely.

Metropolitan.

Corner of Pandora avenue and Quadra street. Pastor, Rev. T. E. Holling, B. A., residence 916 Johnson street. Class meetings at 10 a. m. Public worship at 11 a. m.; Metropolitan Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; Spring Ridge Sunday school at 2:45 p. m.; public worship at 7 p. m. The pastor will conduct both services. Music as follows: Morning—Anthem, "Rejoice in the Lord." Evening—Anthem "Fear Thou Not for I am With Thee," S. Benyon; anthem, "Take, Lord, My Life." A hearty welcome for all. Strangers and visitors cordially invited to attend.

Victoria West.

Corner of Catherine and Wilson streets, Rev. James A. Wood, pastor. Divine worship at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Song service by the choir at 7:15. The subject for the morning will be "Purifying the Temple," and in the evening "Restoration." At the close of the evening service the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. All interested in the old theology or in sympathy with true Christian faith will find here congenial associations. Sunday school and adult Bible class at 2:30. The Ladies' Aid have arranged for a social gathering at the home of Mrs. McDonald, Liverpool street, Esquimalt, on Tuesday afternoon and evening, August 9th. Everyone will be made welcome and an enjoyable time is promised.

LUTHERAN

St. Paul's

Divine services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The morning service will be in German. Subject of sermon, "A purely human but sound Christian faith." The evening service will be in English. Subject of sermon, "A divinely chosen instrument." Violin solo, "Reverie," Marias. Mr. A. G. Brightwell will assist in the music for the evening service. The Sunday school meets at 10 a. m. All are cordially welcome.

Grace English

Sunday school, 10 a. m.; service, 11 a. m., Luke xvii. 10, "Why go to church?" 7:30 p. m. Eph. ii. 12, "Without Christ, who, and why?" Everybody cordially invited.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL

Church of Our Lord

Services 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sacrament of the Lord's supper at morning service. Sermons by Rev. T. W. Gladstone. Morning subject, "The parable of heaven hid in three measures of meal." Evening, "God's almight power shown in mercy and pity."

Morning.—Organ, andante, C. W. Pearce; Venite and Psalms as set, Cathedral Psalter, Te Deum, No. XI, Mercer; Jubilate, No. 12 hymn 343, Kyrie, V. Mercer; hymns 268, 450 tune 145.

Evening.—Organ, andante, Bruce Steane; hymn 383; Psalms, as set, Cathedral Psalter; Magnificat, VII., Mercer; Nunc dimittis, VII., Mercer; hymns 324, 211, 394, Doxology, XVI; organ, allegro, R. G. Thompson.

MISCELLANEOUS

Bible Students

International Bible Students' Association next Sunday afternoon and evening at 3 and 7:30 in Room 5, Lee building, corner Broad and Johnson streets. All welcome, no collection.

Salvation Army.

Services.—7 a. m., knee drill; 11 a. m., holiness meeting; 2 p. m., Sunday school; 3 p. m., praise meeting; 7:30 p. m., salvation meeting. The week-end meetings will be conducted by Capt. Knudson and the local corps. All are invited.

Strike Breakers in Trouble

SARNIA, Ont., Aug. 6.—Thirteen strike breakers who entered Canada, were arrested and put in jail, appeared before Magistrate Gorman here. All pleaded guilty to the charge of giving false information, and were remanded for sentence. It would appear that they had been gathered in all the way from Minneapolis and Kansas City to Port Huron. It was claimed that some one represented to them that the strike was over, and they claim that they were deceived. They were supplied with the necessary money for qualification, but had to pay it back after coming into Canada.

CALABASH

The Cigarette of Quality

15c.

Per box of Ten.

(Cork Tips.)

COATES' PLYMOUTH GIN

Remember that name when next you want a real dry gin rickey---an appetising cocktail---

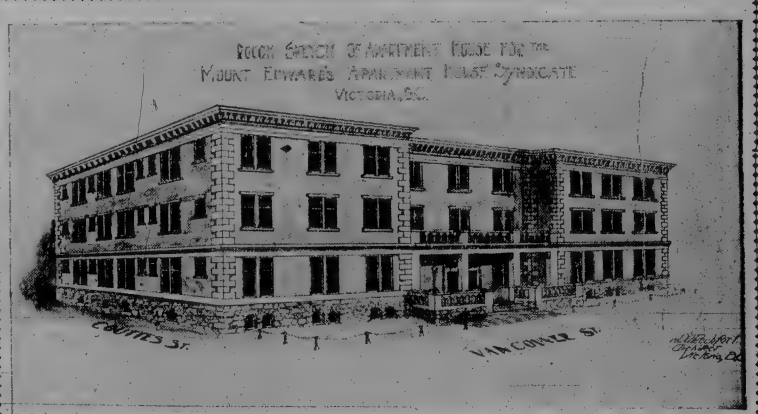
has the pleasing dry tang, without a hint of oiliness, that only master distillers can put into gin. No wonder! The Black Friars' Distillery have been making Coates' Plymouth Gin supreme ever since 1793!

No other gin is in the same class.

Imported in bottles, only; and the Black Friar is on the label. That's your warrant of quality.

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO., Limited, Export Agents. D. O. ROBLIN, Toronto, Sole Canadian Agent.

11



Above is cut of Apartment Block to be erected on South East corner of Vancouver and Couttes streets, for the Mount Edward's Apartment House Syndicate. For plans, specifications and prospectus apply at

PEMBERTON & SON,
FORT STREET

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources—Here and Elsewhere

Allied Printing Trades Council.....2nd Friday
Barbers.....2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers' Helpers..1st and 3rd Th.
Bookbinders.....Fourth Thursday
Bricklayers.....2nd and 4th Monday
Bartenders.....1st and 3rd Sunday
Carpenters' and Joiners'.....
.....2nd and 4th Thursdays
Cigarmakers.....1st Friday
Cooks and Waiters..2nd and 4th Tuesday
Electrical Workers..2nd and 4th Friday
Garment Workers.....1st Monday
Laborers.....1st and 3rd Friday
Laundry Workers..1st and 3rd Tuesday
Leather Workers on Horse Goods
.....First Monday, at 8 p. m.
Longshoremen.....Every Monday
Letter Carriers.....4th Wednesday
Machinists.....1st and 3rd Thursday
Marine Engineers.....Monthly
Moulders.....2nd Wednesday
Musicians.....1st Sunday
Painters.....1st and 3rd Monday
Printing Trades Council..Last Sunday
Printing Pressmen.....2nd Monday
Shipwrights.....2nd and 4th Thursday
Sheet Metal Workers—1st and 3rd Thurs
Steam Fitters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Stonecutters.....2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees.....
1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Stereotypers.....1st Monday
Tailors.....
Teamsters.....1st and 3rd Friday
Typographical.....Last Sunday
T. & L. Council..1st and 3rd Wednesday
Theatre Stage Employees...1st Sunday
Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday

Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

The eight-hour day has gone into effect at Chatham, Ont.

Cigar makers at London, Ont., have been granted an increase of $1 per 1,000.

Bricklayers and masons at St. John, N. B., have obtained a scale of 45 cents per hour.

Corporation laborers at Ottawa, Ont., have been advanced from $1.75 to $1.80 per day of nine hours.

Bricklayers and masons of Niagara Falls, Ont., have received an advance from 50 to 55 cents per hour.

Printers—at Woodstock, Ont., have had their hours reduced from fifty-three to forty-eight per week.

Masons and bricklayers at Montreal have obtained an increase from 40 cents to 45 cents per hour.

For employing a non-certificated engineer to operate their steam shovel the Wells contracting Co. has been heavily fined at Vancouver, the provincial authorities prosecuting.

Conductors, brakemen, yardmen and baggagemen on the Pere Marquette railway system have received a substantial increase in wages.

Laborers employed by the Nova Scotia Coal company, to the number of 300, have obtained an increase from $1.40 to $1.52 per day.

Sheet metal workers at Hamilton, Ont., have had their wages advanced, from 25 cents to 32½ cents per hour. Electrical workers in the same city also obtained an advance.

Carpenters at Halifax, N. S., have had their wages increased from 27 to 30 cents per hour. Plumbers in the same city (thirty-eight) were advanced from 25 to 30 cents per hour.

John H. Lewys, late of the Victoria Union, of the Prince Rupert Journal's force, has been elected secretary of the local branch of the Typographical Union at its regular monthly meeting last week.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters were represented for the first time at the last meeting of the Trades and Labor Council by Delegates Thompson and H. A. Lindsay. H. O. Wilson reported as delegate of the Electrical Workers' Union.

E. W. A. O'Dell, international organizer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, arrived last week and will spend a couple of weeks on the coast in label agitation work among the unions.

There are now eight daily newspapers in the new province of Alberta, all manned mechanically by members of the International Typographical Union. The Medicine Hat News is the latest addition.

Sheet metal workers at Ottawa have obtained an advance in minimum rates from 27 to 30 cents per hour. Stove plate mounters in the same city have been advanced 25 cents per day.

Lethbridge, Alta., unionists have lifted the last payment on their Labor hall and large site and are now busy devising ways and means of erecting a modern Labor temple. Lethbridge is one of the best organized towns in western Canada.

The stone operators in the Bedford district have granted the increase asked for from $4 to $4.50 a day. A general strike has been in progress there since last November.

The electrical workers of Minneapolis, Minn., have discarded the working card and substituted the working button. It is issued monthly, and the color is changed every month.

Cleveland trade unionists, through their Labor Day committee, have invited ex-President Roosevelt to head the programme for a monster celebration on the first Monday in September.

For the tenth time in succession, Joseph N. Weber, of New York, was nominated for president of the American Federation of Musicians, by the national convention of that body at Cincinnati, Ohio, recently.

Many of the cotton mills of the United States have shut down for the purpose of curtailing production. The curtailment agreed to by the cotton interests of New England affects 150,000 operatives until October 1st.

A local of the Structural Iron Workers' International has been organized at Sault Ste Marie, Ont., through the efforts of Vice President Butler and A. F. of L. Organizer Flett. An effort is also being made to formulate a Trades and Labor council.

Port Arthur was without telephone service between midnight and 1 a.m. last Wednesday owing to a strike of girl operators on account of wage trouble. On the promise that they would get a fair hearing before the committee managing the civic telephone department the girls returned to duty.

President Gloucking of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has evidently elected himself to the payroll and is now busy in western Ontario. He was in London, St. Thomas, Brantford and Port Stanley, and in all places had good meetings, secured new affiliations and made sure of a good delegation to the Fort William convention.

The delegates of the machinists' union announced at the last meeting of the Trades and Labor council that their men were still on strike and there was no sign of weakness yet, nor is there likely to be. The situation along the coast as far as Los Angeles is still on a strike basis, but the unions are gradually and surely gaining ground and the unions had no fear of the final result.

The International Molders Union of North America is about to start a strictly life insurance feature, the rates being those provided by the fraternal congress tables. The amount to which members will be insured will run from $500 to $2,000. The union proposes to take out a charter in the state of Ohio, which will permit it to operate in other states and Canada.

The membership of the Structural Ironworkers is on the increase throughout western Canada, especially in British Columbia, where there has been a great deal of bridge and skyscraper work going on. The large number of photographs reproduced in the Bridemen's Magazine every month of burial scenes, indicates the dangerousness of the occupation. Fortunately the trade is well organized, and the loss of life is reduced as low as one could expect under the profit system.

Bremerton heads the list of machinists working eight hours. There are 150 in that place. The government navy yard is situated there. Seattle has 85 men at work on the eight-hour system; Vancouver 50; Tacoma 29; Portland 25; Olympia 15, Spokane 3, Snohomish 5, Astoria and Everett each 2; while in Victoria there are no machinists working eight hours.

Some 30,000 lithographers are to receive the eight-hour day beginning on Jan. 1, 1911. Several years ago the lithographers waged a national strike to enforce the shorter workday, but were generally unsuccessful. The employers have recognized the merit of the contentions of the men.

A proposed new working agreement, which will call for a wage increase of 25 per cent, has been adopted by the International Jewelry Workers' convention in Boston, Mass., and will be presented at once to the jewelry manufacturers throughout the country. The convention also demands improved working conditions.

When the union label becomes as important a factor in commercial life as it should, there will be joy among trade unionists and their sympathizers. Not only will the demand prove satisfactory to the natural friends of such an emblem, but it will be beneficial to many who are unorganized, and for whom the laws adopted at the instigation of trade unions mean the only protection they have.

G.E.B. Memeber Richard Cornelius reports agreements having been signed in the interest of Divisions Nos. 101, 109 and 134, of Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, B.C. The agreements bring increased advantages to the membership of British Columbia locals and a substantial increase in wages, effecting a maximum for the city lines of 35c per hour and for the interurban lines of 36 1-2c per hour. After the signing of the agreement in Vancouver Board Member Cornelius visited meetings of Division No. 109, Victoria and 134, New Westminster. He reports the locals of British Columbia in healthful and progressive condition, and that they are among the leading organizations in the northwest. —Motorman and Conductor.

The International Seamen's Union has sent out an appeal for organized labor to oppose those senators and congressmen who voted at the last session for a resolution which included in its objects the prosecution of trade unions under the Sherman anti-trust law. The appeal denounces these men as public enemies, especially those representatives who acquiesced in the action of the senate in increasing the appropriation from $100,000 to $200,000.

The opening wedge toward a settlement of the big cloakmakers' strike in New York was made by a number of small manufacturers, employing about 15,000 men, who signed the agreement of the union. President Gompers and Treasurer Lennon of the American Federation of Labor have spent considerable time in this city helping the strikers in various ways. The local labor movement is also giving much assistance to the striking cloak makers. It is believed that another week will see the end of the strike, and the men back to work under union conditions.

It will not be denied that the healthier, the more intellectual and the more patriotic the units of the government are, the better will be that government, says W. G. Sterrett, in Dallas (Tex.) News. It will not be denied that these things are essential to attain a good and a happy social condition. Too wages put women and children at labor to which they are not adapted. Good wages to the man of the home will put the children of that home in school instead of on the streets or in a factory, and the wife of that home in attendance upon her domestic duties and her intellectual cultivation instead of in the mill and in the shop. Shorter hours, or, rather reasonable hours, contribute to the cultivation of the domestic virtues, to the love of home and all that in it is—and only by labor unions can good wages and reasonable hours be produced, and the employers and the country itself will later be rewarded for its wisdom in granting both.

The labor movement is a step in evolution. We cannot judge it correctly or be wisely interested in it except as we look at the whole field of society in which it is active, says Prof. John Bascom. The labor movement may be so handled as to become a new phase of discord, a grasping of advantages of which others are to be deprived; or it may be a diffusion of good, a reconciliation of the various forms of prosperity and a wider opening of the doors which lead to them. There are gains which are ultimately no advantage to those who secure them, and there are losses which it behoves every member of society to aid in correcting. We cannot strike an offhand harmony between them; we cannot give and take as if it were merely a question of barter. When we reduce an advantage equally as when we give one, society must find its gain in our action. The redistribution must not here appear as robbery, nor there as plunder. It must offer itself everywhere as correction and reconciliation.

Realizing the need of rendering what assistance it can to enable railway contractors to secure a supply of labor, the Ottawa government has modified the immigration regulations that were so bitterly complained of.

The immigration department has furnished the following memorandum to the press:

"Owing to the great scarcity of railway laborers, it has been decided to admit from all countries except Asia, railway construction laborers who are mentally, physically and morally fit and willing to work and who are guaranteed employment by railway contractors or railway companies, irrespective of money qualifications or direct journey."

This means that, for the time being, railway construction men are placed in practically the same position insofar as immigration regulations are concerned as farm laborers have been in the past. It also means that contractors in the prairie provinces and on the Pacific coast will be able to secure large numbers of Scandinavians and other first class construction men.

A Better Way

From time to time social reformers organize societies for the extermination of other societies which have for their object the securing of better conditions for the workers. Now it is perfectly legitimate for the objectors to disagree with the exponents of particular social theories or special programmes. Those who form the society to be exterminated no doubt have the same right to their personal convictions, especially in this country. On general principles, it is a mighty poor policy to organize any society upon a merely negative basis. It is far better to work constructively. In any event, if a group of persons is opposed to the programme of a particular organization, the best way to make that organization non-effective is either to eliminate the causes which give occasion to the formation of the organization, or, to advocate a programme or a system which will more effectively bring about the conditions which are desired. The best way to destroy the evils in any situation is to pour in so much good that there will be no room for the bad. A vacuum is always abhorrent. Men do not ordinarily become enthusiastic on negatives. They desire the positive note and the constructive policy, says the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

The Cost of Living

According to Bradstreet's (and this is conceded to be the most reliable source of information) bread stuffs and live stock have more than doubled in price; provisions, fruits, hides and leather have increased over 50 per cent., and textiles over 60 per cent. This increase taking place since 1896. Going over the list of articles most used by the average working man, and Bradstreet says that flour has increased in cost 100 per cent. since 1896, beef over 80 per cent., pork about 150 per cent., mutton 125 per cent., hams 33 1-3 per cent., bacon over 110 per cent., lard over 180 per cent., butter 70 per cent. and potatoes over 130 per cent. Even during the past twelve months there has been a great increase and it is worth mentioning certain articles: During the last year flour has advanced 60 per cent., pork over 20 per cent., butter 18 per cent., and coffee over 25 per cent. Bradstreet's figures are based on market reports which are beyond controversy. This reminds us of the two things: One, that when we claimed that the cost of living had increased more than 25 per cent. within ten years, our statement was disputed by a large employer of labor, who was opposing an increase of wages for certain men who had been working for the same wage for more than twelve years; the other, that even with the more fortunate branches of labor, the increase in wages during the period mentioned have not amounted to quite 18 per cent. Is it any wonder there is a clamor in this country for a more equitable division of the product of labor?—Union Banner.

SOCIALISTS THROWN INTO EXCITEMENT

Find Some of Their Number Guilty of Too Much Humility Before Authorities

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The Social Democratic party has been suddenly visited with a wave of uncontrollable excitement. It is all about twenty Socialist deputies in the Landtag of the Grand Duchy of Baden. The majority of these are moderates or revisionists belonging to Bernstein's wing, who regard co-operation with the "Burgerliche" parties in passing Liberal laws as not inconsistent with Socialist principles. These Baden Socialists have disgusted Vorwaerts and the entirely revolutionary wing under Herr Bebel by helping the Grand Ducal government to pass their budget.

But the Baden Socialists show still further depths of depravity. They have actually appointed three of their number to visit the Grand Duke in September and congratulate him and the Grand Duchess on their silver wedding day. This, says Vorwaerts, is evidence of the "pestilence of Byzantinism," which has corrupted German human nature; and a few days since, when the Baden diet adjourned and the president called for "Hochs" for the Grand Duke, the Socialist deputies present actually stood up in their places with the rest of the members, instead of ostentatiously leaving the chamber. Hence the storm of indignation in the revolutionary or Marxian camp.

MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR CORONATION

Committee to Be Appointed, With Duke of Norfolk At Its Head to Do the Work

LONDON, Aug. 6.—It is stated that the coronation committee, which will draw up suggestions for the arrangements in connection with next year's ceremony, will shortly be appointed.

It is expected that the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal, will be at the head of the committee.

On this occasion the procedure will be considerably simplified, because there is a recent precedent. At the time of King Edward's accession matters of ceremonial governing the coronation were so vaguely understood that it was necessary for a court of claims to sit and investigate the titles to various rights and privileges which were claimed as the exclusive possession of more than one person.

Those knotty points having been settled less than ten years ago, there will hardly be any necessity for a court of claims.

It is understood that the general arrangements will be on the lines of those which governed the coronation of King Edward.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

TELEPHONE CABLE UNDER THE CHANNEL

Increasing Facilities Afforded for Conversation Between England and France

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A submarine telephone cable of a novel type was recently laid across the channel from Dover to Cape Grinez by the British Post office.

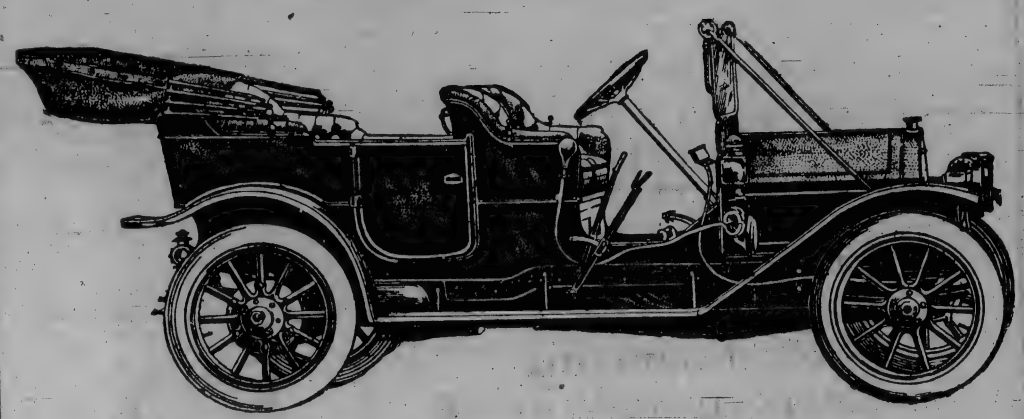
The new cable will be brought into regular use as soon as the corresponding French land lines are completed, but the tests so far made have given very satisfactory results. Its efficiency has been increased more than three times beyond the value which it would have if it had not been specially treated.

This improved efficiency is due to the insertion of "loading coils" in the cable at intervals of one knot. The coils reduce the distortion of the current impulses which correspond to the spoken sounds, and so render the speech more distinct.

The French government proposes to lay a new cable across the channel, and it will thus be possible to provide for the increased traffic likely to result from the reduction of charges for conversations between England and France which will then take effect. In the meantime it is proposed to use the new English cable for experiments in conversations between London and Amsterdam, and possibly Berlin and other cities in Germany. Hitherto such conversation has been prevented by the difficulties involved in the use of submarine cables of great length, and the only continental country besides France at present in telephonic communication with Great Britain is Belgium.

MILAN, Aug. 6.—Prof. Giovanni Flora of the military academy, Turin, and his sister have been murdered at their country villa outside the city. The professor, who was 82, was found lying shot through the brain and stabbed in many places, while Signora Beneventura had a dagger still thrust in the heart. All the money and valuables were stolen. The police have no clue to the authors of the crime.

This Car Will Add New Lustre To An Honorable Name



The new Cadillac Model for 1911 is the greatest achievement in modern motor car construction, and will prove the most popular car on the market. The features which appeal to the automobile owner or prospective buyer is the increased power. The cylinder bore is increased from 4¼ in. to 4½ in. This, with the more efficient carburetor, which is water-jacketed, effects a material increase of power. Piston stroke, 4½ in. The four cylinders are cast singly, with copper jackets applied, retaining the exclusive Cadillac feature throughout.

In purchasing the 1911 Cadillac Thirty Model you are receiving the most advanced type of exact and scientific motor car manufacture which the industry has produced.

1911 Cadillac Specifications In Brief

MOTOR—Four cylinder, four cycle; cylinder cast singly, 4½ inch bore by 4½ inch piston stroke. Five-bearing crank shaft, 1⅝ inch diameter. Bearings, Cadillac make, bronze with babitt lining. Five-bearing cam shaft.

HORSEPOWER—A. L. A. M. rating 32.4.

COOLING—Water. Copper Jacketed cylinders, copper inlet and outlet water manifolds. Gear driven centrifugal pump; Radiator tubular and plate type of unequalled efficiency. Fan attached to motor, running on two point ball bearings; center distances of fan pulley adjustable to take up stretch in belt.

IGNITION—Jump spark. Two complete and independent systems, including two sets of spark plugs; Bosch high tension magneto; also new and improved Delco system, single unit coil with high tension distributor and controlling relay. (Delco apparatus located in former commutator position.) Wiring enclosed in copper tube.

LUBRICATOR—Automatic splash system, oil uniformly distributed. Supply maintained by mechanical force-feed lubricator with single sight feed on dash. Most economical and simplest system ever devised.

CARBURETOR—Special Schebler, water jacketed. Air may be adjusted from driver's seat.

CLUTCH—Cone type, large, leather faced with special spring ring in fly wheel. Clutch readily removable and most easily operated ever devised. Universal joint between clutch and transmission practically noiseless in all positions and easily removable.

TRANSMISSION—Sliding gear, selective type, three speeds forward and reverse. Chrome nickel steel gears. Chrome nickel steel transmission shaft and clutch shaft running on five annular ball bearings.

DRIVE—Direct shaft to bevel gears of special cut teeth to afford maximum strength. All gears cut by us. Drive shaft runs on Timken bearings. Two universal joints, the forward telescopic, each enclosed in housing and running in oil bath.

AXLES—Rear, Timken full floating type; special alloy steel live axle shaft; Timken roller bearings. Double torsion tubes arranged in triangular form affording unusual strength. Front axle drop forged I beam section with drop forged yokes, spring perches, tie rod ends and steering spindles. Front wheels fitted with Timken bearings.

BRAKES—One internal and one external brake direct on wheels, 14 inch x 2½ inch drums. Exceptionally easy in operation. Both equipped with equalizers.

STEERING GEAR—Cadillac patented worm and worm gear sector type, adjustable, with ball thrust. 1⅜ inch steering post, 13 inch steering wheel with corrugated hard rubber rim, aluminum spider.

WHEEL BASE—116 inches.

TIRES—On Touring car, Demi-tonneau, Roadster and Coupe, 34x4 inches; Limousine 34x4½ inches.

SPRINGS—Front, semi-elliptical 36 inches long by 2 inches wide; Rear, three-quarter platform; sides, 42 inches long x 3 inches wide. Rear cross 38 inches long x 2 inches wide.

Other Important Improvements for 1911

Enclosed Wiring
Larger Radiator
Improved Appearance
Two Ignition Systems
Larger Brake Drums
Copper Manifolds

Price of Cadillac Thirty 1911 Model $2,550 complete

Touring Car, Demi-Tonneau and Roadster. Prices include the following equipment: Bosch magneto and Delco system, one pair gas lamps and generator. One pair side oil lamps and tail lamp, one horn and set of tools, pump and repair kit for tires. 60-mile season and trip Standard speedometer, robe rail, full foot rail in tonneau and half foot rail in front. Tire holders.

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Work done by us in any of the above departments cannot be excelled throughout Canada. Our aim is to do only first-class work at reasonable prices. In fact we will not turn out a poor job. Our object is to retain our customers with the quality of our work and the very reasonable prices.

We carry by far the largest and most complete stock of Flat Papers and Envelopes in British Columbia, and are always prepared to execute anything in our line, whether it be a Visiting Card or Commercial Work of any kind, printed or lithographed; Pamphlets, large or small Labels, plain, colored or varnished; Ruling, Punching, Binding Law Books, Blank Books, large or small; also making cuts or designs, such as Line Drawings, Zinc or Copper Half-tones. Lithograph Maps equal to any that can be got from the Eastern cities.

We are sole agents for the Tengwell Loose-Leaf Files and Binders, also the celebrated Majestic Loose-Leaf Ledger, the best on the market.

If merchants and others that have been getting their supplies from the East would give us a chance to compete before sending their orders away, they will find the work can be done better at home and at the same price in equal quantities.

TELEPHONE

THE COLONIST

197

FINANCIAL---COMMERCIAL

WHEAT VALUES SHOW DECLINES

Markets Close at the Low Point of the Day—Damage Reports From Abroad the Feature

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The market in wheat closed at the bottom for the day. The same bullish news from the other side as yesterday, French crop damage reports and an advance in all European markets, was in evidence again this morning but the local trade was more anxious to secure profits than to follow either domestic or foreign features. Many of the local leaders who were long wheat with good profits on the advance of the past two days were early sellers and as the market began to weaken cash and elevator people also offered wheat freely, causing the later break. Foreign markets closed higher. Liverpool claimed to have unfavorable reports from Russia and Argentine and the continent was still bidding actively for wheat. There was a rumor that an extraordinary run of wheat would be posted for Monday but the estimate given out near the close was moderate. Northwest dispatches claim that threshing from stacked wheat will be delayed for a time as a result of rains in several districts.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—				
Sept.	104	104	102⅝	102¾
Dec.	106⅝	107	105⅛	105⅛
May	110¾	110¾	109	109¼
Corn—				
Sept.	63½	63½	62⅝	62⅞
Dec.	60½	60⅝	59⅝	59⅞
May	62⅝	62⅝	61¼	61½
Oats—				
Sept.	37¼	37¼	36¾	36⅞
Dec.	38⅝	38¾	38¼	38½
May	41⅝	41½	40⅞	40⅞
Pork—				
Sept.	21.30	21.35	21.10	21.10
Jan.	18.20	18.20	18.10	18.10
Lard—				
Sept.	11.52	11.57	11.42	11.40
Oct.	11.40	11.42	11.37	11.37
Short Ribs—				
Sept.	11.35	11.35	11.27	11.32
Oct.	10.95	10.95	10.90	10.90

VICTORIA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

Stock—	Bid.	Asked.
Alberta Canadian Oil	.09	..
American Canadian Oil	.15	.18
Canadian Northwest Oil	..	.25
Alberta Coal and Coke	..	.04
Diamond Vale C. and C.	.07	.14
International C. and C.	.63	.64
Nicola Valley C. and C.	..	.75
Royal Collieries	21½	24½
Western C. and C.	1.50	..
B. C. Perm. Loan	128.00	..
Dominion Trust Co.	95.00	..
Gt. West Permanent	120.00	126.00
Pacific Whaling com.	60.00	..
Pac. Whaling pfd.	76.00	85.00
Stewart Land	..	28.00
S. A. Scrip	625.00	700.00
Bitter Creek	..	.85
Bear River Canyon	.05	..
Glacier Creek	.15	.25
Main Reef	—	.31
O. K. Fraction	..	.15
Portland Canal	.33	.33½
Red Cliffs	1.20	..
Stewart M. and D.	3.00	..
Nugget Gold	1.10	..
Lasqueti	.08	.10½
Lucky Calumet	.03	.05½
Snowstorm	.54	..
Rambler Cariboo	.25	.28

Vancouver Stock Sales.

1400 Portland Canal at .33.
50 Stewart M. and D. at $3.15.
30 Dominion Trust Co., $100.00.
470 Red Cliff Mining at $1.35.
1 South African Scrip at $668.00.
1000 Idora at .04.
100 Snowstorm at .64.

METAL MARKETS.

London silver, 24 7-16. New York silver, 52⅞. Mexican dollars, 44 cents.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

Stock—	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.
Amal. Copper	63½	62⅞	63½
Am. Car Fdy.	45½	45¼	45½
Amer. Loco.	..	..	36
Amer. Smelt.	67¼	66	67
Amer. Sugar	..	..	118
Anaconda	..	..	38⅝
Atchison	97⅝	96⅝	97½
B. and O.	107	106⅝	106⅝
B. R. T.	75⅝	74¼	75⅝
C. P. R.	186⅝	186	186⅝
C. and O.	71⅝	70⅞	71½
C. and G. W.	..	..	22½
C. M. and S. P.	122½	122	122½
Cent. Leather	34⅝	34¼	34½
C. F. and I.	..	..	28
Con. Gas	128½	128	128⅝
Harvester	..	..	80
Gt. Nor. pfd	124½	123⅝	124
Inter-Met.	17	16⅞	17
do pfd	..	..	46½
M. S. P. S. S. M.	130½	128	130¾
M. K. and T.	30½	30¼	30½
Missouri Pac.	50	50	50
Nevada Cons.	20	19⅞	19⅞
N. Y. Central	111⅝	111	111⅝
N. Y. O. and W.	..	..	39⅛
Northern Pac.	114¾	114¼	114¾
Pennsyl. Ry.	127⅝	127	127⅝
Peoples Gas	105	105	105
Reading	138⅞	137⅞	138½
Rep. Steel	..	..	29½
Rock Island	30¼	29¾	30
do pfd	..	..	62⅞
Southern Pac.	112¼	111	111⅞
Southern Ry.	22⅝	22	22¼
Union Pac.	163⅝	162½	163
U. S. Steel	68⅝	68	68⅝
do pfd	114⅝	114½	114⅝
Utah Copper	44¼	43⅝	43¾
Wabash	..	..	16⅞
do pfd	..	..	33¾
Westinghouse	..	..	68

Total sales, 105,800 shares.

NEW YORK COTTON.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

Option—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Jan.	13.46	13.42	13.39	13.43
March	13.47	13.47	13.40	13.47
May	13.46	13.48	13.45	13.48
July	....	....	....	13.53
July	15.76	15.88	15.75	15.82
Sept.	14.38	14.42	14.34	14.40
Oct.	13.54	13.60	13.51	13.60
Dec.	13.42	13.45	13.40	13.47

SPOKANE MINING STOCKS.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

SPOKANE, Aug. 6.—Today's closing bid prices were: Alameda, 4½; B. C. Copper, 450; Can. Con. S. and R., 60; Copper King, 6¼; Gertie, 1; Granby Smelter, 30; Humming Bird, 7½; Hypotheek, 5¾; International C. and C., 62; Idaho S. and R., 3¾; Lucky Calumet, 4; Oom Paul, 3; Mineral Farm, ⅞; Missoula Copper, 4¾; Monitor, 4; Nabob, 7½; North Franklin, 4¾; Portland Canal, 32; Rambler Cariboo, 24; Rex, 7¼; Snowshoe, 7½; Snowstorm, 56; Stewart, 69; Wonder, 1¾.

LOSS BY BUSH FIRE

Buildings and Equipment of Hillis Logging Company on Lasqueti Island Burned

NANAIMO, Aug. 6.—Serious bush fires are reported to be raging on Lasqueti island, destroying much valuable timber. Among the heaviest losers is the Hillis Logging company, whose buildings and logging equipment have been destroyed. The fire has spread over an area of a mile and is the biggest and fiercest ever seen on Lasqueti island.

Montenegro's Elevation

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—According to information received in diplomatic circles here, the date of the proclamation of the elevation of Montenegro to a kingdom has been fixed for the second half of August. Prince Nicholas, by a special ukase, has summoned an extraordinary meeting of the skupshtina for August 19 to ratify the act of proclamation. The title His Royal Highness intends to assume is that of "Servian King to Montenegro in the Orthodox Christian Faith."

Killed His Friend

SEATTLE, Aug. 6.—Capt. Wm. P. O'Brien, a sea captain for twenty-three years, on the Pacific coast, was held responsible today by a coroner's jury for the death of his friend, Alexander Smith, aged 50, who was shot by O'Brien last Monday night while Smith was trying to meddle in a quarrel between O'Brien and his wife. The evidence showed that Smith, who had lived as a boarder in the O'Brien home for years, tried to pacify O'Brien, who had been drinking, and O'Brien drove him from the house and fired a shot that struck Smith in the leg, resulting in his death later on the operating table.

Inspection of Explosives.

NANAIMO, Aug. 6.—Capt. Desborough, an English explosive inspector, and Joseph G. S. Hudson, superintendent of statistics on mining explosives of the Department of mines at Ottawa, are making a tour of British Columbia looking into the causes of premature explosions in the province. The two experts will visit Nanaimo in about two weeks' time, and as Mr. Smith, the local member, intends to leave about that date with Mr. Templeman to meet Sir Wilfred Laurier at Banff, he will give instructions to Mr. Hudson as to looking into the question of explosives in this district.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Feedstuffs.	
Bran, per 100 lbs	1.35
Shorts, per 100 lbs	1.45
Middlings, per 100 lbs	1.70
Oats, per 100 lbs	1.45
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs	2.10
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs	1.55
Barley, per 100 lbs	1.50
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs	1.60
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs	1.50
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs	1.85
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs	1.90
Feed, Cornmeal, per 100 lbs	1.90
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	24.00@25.00
Hay, prairie	19.00
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	.40
Eastern Eggs, per dozen	.30
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb.	.20
Neufchatel, each	.10
Cream, local, each	.10
Butter—	
Alberta, per lb.	.35
Best Dairy	.35@.30
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	.45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	.45
Comox Creamery, per lb.	.45
Salt Spring Is. Creamery, lb.	.45
Flour.	
Royal Household, a bag	1.90
Lake of the Woods, a bag	1.90
Royal Standard, a bag	1.90
Wild Rose, per sack	1.85
Robin Hood, per sack	1.95
Calgary, a bag	1.90
Snowflake, a bag	1.85
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.75
Three Star, per sack	1.75
Moffet's Best, per bag	1.85
Meats.	
Beef, per lb.	.08@.10
Mutton, per lb.	.18@.20
Mutton, Australian	.18@.20
Veal, dressed, per lb	.16@.20
Geese, dressed, per lb.	.20@.24
Chickens, per lb.	.25@.30
Chickens, per lb., live weight	.12½@.14
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	.22@.25
Hams, per lb.	.18@.25
Pork	.18@.20
Fruit.	
Figs, table, per lb.	.35
Lemons, per dozen	.20
Oranges, Naval	.30@.50
Bananas	.35@.40
Apples, 3 lbs	.25
Asparagus, (local)	.12½@.15
Green Peas, 2 lbs.	.25
Spinach, 4 lbs	.25
Apples, per box	2.50@3.50
Grape Fruit, (Cal.)	.15@.12½
Grape fruit (Florida)	.15
Strawberries, per box	.10
Vegetables.	
Onions, 6 lbs for	.25
Beets, per lb.	.03
Carrots, per lb.	.03
Onions (Australian) 3 lbs	.25
Tomatoes (Florida), per lb.	.25
Artichokes, (Globe), each	.10
Artichokes, Jerusalem, lb	.5
Parsley, per bunch	.05
Celery, per bunch	.10
Cucumbers	.10@.15
New Potatoes, 5 lbs.	.25
Cauliflower, each	.20
Cabbage, new, per lb.	.04
Lettuce, a head	.05
Garlic, per lb.	.10

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

TAKE NOTICE that the partnership heretofore existing between Frederick Jeune and Philip Jeune, trading as sail and tent makers under the firm name of F. Jeune and Brother, at No. 570 Johnson street, has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 30th day of June, 1910, the said Philip Jeune retiring from the firm.

All liabilities of the firm will be met by F. Jeune who is continuing the business and all moneys owing to the late firm are to be paid to the said F. Jeune.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1910.

F. JEUNE.
P. JEUNE.

NOTICE

In the Estate of Thomas H. Towers, late of Victoria, British Columbia, Deceased, Intestate.

All persons having claims against the deceased are requested to send particulars thereof, duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of September, 1910, after which date the administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she then has notice.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1910.

OLIVE M. TOWERS,
651 Belton Ave., Victoria West,
Victoria, B. C.
Administratrix.

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TO LEASE FOR LENGTH OF TIME, A furnished six-room cottage, all modern conveniences, near beach and car line. Apply 31 South Turner street, James Bay.

HOUSE TO RENT—NEW, MODERN 8-room house, good basement, hot-air furnace; large grounds and stable; very near car line, $30 per month, or would lease for one year. Apply 1728 Denman street, near Jubilee hospital.

TO RENT—THE 10-ROOM HOUSE FURnished at 1485 Fort street, for six months or one year from September 1st. Phone 2480, no small children.

HOUSE TO RENT—1712 DENMAN ST. 10 rooms with all modern conveniences, large garden with flowers and vegetables, twenty-four fruit trees, thirty dollars per month or would lease for one year. Apply Victoria hotel.

TO RENT—FURNISHED NINE ROOMED modern bungalow with 26 acres of land, barns, outhouses, etc., also use of cow for six months commencing in September at $25 per month. The B. C. Land and Investment Agency, Ltd.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—FURNISHED, LARGE DOUBLE room with every convenience, 860 Johnson street; phone R906.

RIGHT IN TOWN, ONE BLOCK FROM city hall, a fine, large newly furnished front room, single or double, $5.50 per month up. Electric light, bath and phone. 720 Fisguard street near Douglas.

FINE FURNISHED ROOMS, 748 HUMboldt street.

COMFORTABLE, NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, board if desired. Chichester Villa, 1017 Burdette avenue.

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED BEDroom, 221 Quebec street.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, modern home, moderate; phone R1641; terms; board optional. 1309 Stanley ave.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOM, MODERN new house, breakfast if desired. 321 Michigan street, phone R2377.

TO LET—NICE FURNISHED BED rooms, 925 Johnson.

TO LET—NICE SUNNY ROOMS, REASonable rates, Hotel Canada, 1318 Broad street. Phone 1391.

TO LET—LARGE COMFORTABLE BEDsitting room, extra bedroom if required. use of kitchen, bath, electric light, quiet, pleasant house on car line. Mrs. Walker, city limits, Esquimalt road. Phone R1627.

NEWLY FURNISHED, MODERN SYLvester rooms, hot water, bath etc. centrally located. 50 cents night, $10 monthly up. 715 Yates street. Phone 2487.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, 414 MENzies street. Two minutes from C.P.R. wharf.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT THE Poplars one of the most beautifully situated rooming houses in Victoria, on corner of Bellville and Government streets, facing Empress hotel and Parliament Buildings. Fitted up with all modern conveniences Only one minute from either postoffice or C.P.R. Docks. Large and sunny rooms, best of fare and terms moderate. Telephone No. 652. Miss L. J. Green, Proprietress.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS—ALSO housekeeping rooms to let. Electric light, bath, hot and cold. 813-817 Fort St.

FURNISHED ROOMS, 812 GORDON ST., near Empress hotel.

LIST YOUR BOARD AND ROOMS WITH us. Warburton & Co., 1005 Government street.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADVERTISER DESIRES OPENING FOR self, and $2,000 in genuine concern; no gambler; expert stenographer and accountant; steady habits; highest Canadian references. Apply Box 132, Colonist.

FOR SALE—A PAYING ROOMING house. Apply 521 Simcoe street.

ROOMING HOUSE AT LADYSMITH, 12 rooms. Price $500, three year lease, rent $20 per month. Room 2, 715 Yates street.

SPLENDID OPENING FOR A SOBER INdustrious blacksmith and woodworker, newly built shop will be rented to the right person. For further particulars apply to L. O. Demers, Colwood, Oak Dell Park.

FOR SALE—LAUNDRY AND LOT ON Simcoe street, block 29, lot 20 triangle shape. Price $3,700. Apply 1709 Gov't St.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

WE ARE INSTRUCTED BY THE EXECutor of the Estate of the late James Rollin to offer for sale the licensed premises known as the King Edward Hotel, Port Alberni. The property consists of a double corner with 125 feet frontage on Argyle street and 66 feet frontage on First avenue. The hotel is a new 3-story building, containing 26 bedrooms, diningroom, ladies' and gentlemen's private sitting rooms, kitchen, card room, bar and liquor room, and is completely furnished throughout. The King Edward Hotel is one of the two licensed houses in Fort Alberni and is magnificently situated in the heart of the town commanding a view of the harbor and mountains.

For further particulars apply to
CARMICHAEL & MOORHEAD, Ltd.,
Port Alberni and Chancery Chambers,
Victoria, B. C.

WANTED—TO RENT.

ROOMS WANTED FOR DELEGATES TO the B. C. Christian Endeavor Convention, here August 10-13; single and double rooms needed. Write giving all particulars and price to Rev. H. A. Carson, Drawer 574.

WANTED — A SMALL FURNISHED house, two or three miles from city. A. W. Jones, Ltd.

GENTLEMAN WISHES TO RENT TWO or three unfurnished rooms, all conveniences (gas) with someone who will attend to his phone. Box 173 Colonist.

WANTED TO RENT ON LEASE FOR 1, 2, or 3 years, chicken or small fruit ranch. Apply Box 169 Colonist.

WANTED—BEDROOM AND SITTING room with board, 112 Colonist

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM IN A private house, close in, by a Victoria business man. Send full particulars. Address B. H., Colonist.

TO LET SMALL MODERN COTTAGE for couple; close in; or one block from car; reasonable; permanent 126 Colonist

WANTED TO RENT LARGE ROOMING house or boarding house or hotel, furnished or unfurnished, Room 2, 715 Yates street

Advertise in THE COLONIST

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

TO LET—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

FURNISHED FLAT, FIVE ROOMS, COOK street, $30 month. Warburton & Co., 1005 Government street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, LARGE BEDroom with use of diningroom, kitchen, bath and telephone. Apply 120 Government street, James Bay. No children.

TO LET—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, 734 Humboldt street.

FOR RENT—TWO FRONT FURNISHED housekeeping rooms, one as bed-sitting room, other kitchen, gas cooker, sink, hot and cold water, etc., bath, $4 week. Barnes 834 Courtney street.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, centrally located, all modern conveniences. Telephone, etc. Apply 944 Fort St.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPing rooms, 819 Pandora avenue.

UNFURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS 922 North Park street.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

MECHANIC, 35, GOOD HABITS, WIDOWer, wishes to correspond with nice young lady or widow, object matrimony; all letters strictly confidential. Address Box 171 Colonist.

WANTED—KITCHEN RANGE; STATE make and price. Box 175, Colonist.

WANTED—NEW LAID EGGS, SMALL OR large quantity; will collect weekly and pay cash. G. L. Walker, Esquimalt Road, city limits; phone R1627.

WANTED—LADY'S BICYCLE, SMALL size, in good condition and reasonable. Apply Box 142, Colonist.

BOY, GOOD MANNERED, 13, NEEDS home and continued education, where best services will give him a change for kind treatment by married couple or lady. Box 133 Colonist.

WANTED—PARTY TO HANDLE U. S. and Canadian patents, big money in new invention; confidential; no curiosity seeker need apply. Clifford Lewis, Room 2, Canada Hotel.

WANTED—MOTOR REPAIRS, MEchanical repairs, all sorts and conditions of repairs; parts turned in brass or steel. A. Dandridge, general engineer, Blanchard street, near Y. M. C. A.

WOMAN WANTS CHARGE OF SMALL rooming house; will go out of city. Apply Box 49, Colonist. References exchanged.

IF YOU WISH TO DISPOSE OF YOUR law or theology books, drop me a card and I will call on you. I will be in Victoria once a month. Edwin J. Galloway, new and old book store, 782 Granville St., Vancouver.

WANTED—EXCAVATING, WELL DIGging and concrete work. R. Alexander, 2540 Third street.

BAGGAGE PROMPTLY HANDLED AT current rates by the Victoria Transfer Co., Phone 129. Office open night and day.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, OLD MAhogany furniture, clocks, grandfather clocks, coins, stamps, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson street.

WANTED—SCRAP BRASS, COPPER, zinc, lead, cast iron, sacks and all kinds of bottles and rubber; highest cash prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street. Phone 1336.

ANTIQUE JEWELERY, DIAMONDS, ENgravings and pictures bought and sold. Mrs. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARLES BUDDEN, MINIATURE PAINter, etc., miniatures for lockets, brooches, etc. Photos colored, all sizes, or enlarged. Orders may be left at J. Sommer's Art Gallery, where specimens of work can be seen. Residence 2761 Graham Street.

CHARLES VILLIERS (OR ANYONE knowing his whereabouts) is entreated to relieve advertiser's overwhelming anxiety concerning his reported suicide October last. Secrecy pledged. Write "Star" Box 52, Dorland Agency, 3 Regent street, London, England.

MRS. H. W. LE LIEVRE HAS REOPENED her candy, stationery and ice cream store at 2015 Douglas street.

TO SPEAK FRENCH OR GERMAN IN three months; improvement on Berlitz method. Trial lesson free, 1309 Stanley avenue, phone R1641.

VICTORIA WINDOW CLEANING CO., 721 Fort street, phone 2491. Contracts taken by week or month.

ACETYLENE SEEMS TO BE THE COMing light. It gives a better light than electricity. Hayward & Dods, Fort street. Phone 1854.

STAMPING FOR FANCY WORK ON your own material. Orders taken at Mrs. Turner, 817 Fort street.

VIOLIN, FLUTE AND HARP—MR. DAN Green (Late Sergt., Soloist, and teacher, Royal Artillery String Band) and London concerts, etc. Desires pupils, 1065 Richmond avenue.

MRS. H. E. BAKER; TEACHER OF ELOcution and expression, 1202 Vancouver street.

SPECIALIST—I AM A SPECIALIST AT collecting rents. Stinson, Fairfield office.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AGENcy. Wm Waine, manager, 79 Alexander street Vancouver, B.C., Phone 6486. If you need good reliable help you must get them from a reliable man whose reputation will bear strict investigation.

RE-UPHOLSTERING AND FURNITURE repairing, neatly done by P. O. Lilyah. Address 1526 Amelia street.

REMOVAL NOTICE—B. C. HARDWARE Co., Ltd., have removed their farm implements, buggies, wagons, etc., to 733 Johnson street, east of Douglas street.

STUMP PULLERS AND ANY TOOLS REquired for land clearing, logging etc., Free trial. Prices and terms apply The Ducrest Stump Puller and Tool manufacturers, 466 Burnside road, Victoria B. C.

LET US SHOW YOU OUR UP-TO-DATE method of lawn-mower grinding. H. M. Wilson, 614 Cormorant St., Market Bldg. Phone 1718

REMOVAL NOTICE—THOMAS CATTERall, builder and general contractor, has removed to 921 Fort street, above Quadra. Tel. 820.

GREEN HOUSES—FLAT BOTTOM BOATS, long ladders, steps, meat safe, dog houses in stock and made to order. Jones, Capital Carpenter and Jobbing Factory, 1003 Vancouver and Yates street.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—LADIES' OPAL DIAMOND ring, English, cost $35 in old country; will accept $20. Box 176 Colonist.

FOR SALE, $250, COLUMBIA RIVER boat with six horsepower Fairbanks Morse engine, sails and oars all in good order. Apply Box 172 Colonist.

FOR SALE—SMALL STEAM TUG, A1 condition, 1025 McCaskill street, Victoria.

FOR SALE—LADY'S AND GENT'S bicycle, good condition, coaster brakes and Brook's saddles. Apply 1306 Wharf street.

FOR SALE—MOTOR LAUNCHES ON 21x6 Fairbanks engine, 7 h. p. on 28x7; Buffalo, four cylinder engine on 20x5, two cylinder engine; 102 Colonist; phone 2422.

FOR SALE—MOTOR LAUNCH, THE "Gladys" 18 feet long, almost new, in first class condition. Apply caretaker, Oak Bay boat house.

SELLING OUT—BIG REDUCTIONS IN buggies, wagons and carts. New and second hand. R. Ledingham, 723 Cormorant street.

PROPERTY WANTED

I WANT TO BUY A CORNER LOT, PRICE not to exceed $1,000; what have you to offer. State full particulars. 160 Colonist.

WANTED TO PURCHASE SIX-ROOM bungalow; modern, with large lot or acreage. Owners only, apply 948 Heywood avenue.

WANTED ACREAGE—HOUSE AND lot or two vacant lots on easy terms. Box 30, Colonist.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE 35 ACRES improved Saanich property for Victoria property. Phone R2315, 1020 Hulton St., Oak Bay.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

ROOM AND BOARD.

SAXENHURST, 617 GOVERNMENT street, close parliament buildings, under new management, is place for home comforts, also table board; sure satisfaction; worth a trial. Phone 2441.

ROOMS AND BOARD, TERMS MODERate, Angel Hotel, Langley street, opposite court house.

GOOD ROOM AND BOARD FOR TWO young men, 1039 Pandora street, phone L1487.

HOLLIES—756 COURTNEY (LATE Rae) Tel. L1616. Room and board. Terms moderate. Miss Hall.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—BLACK MINORCA COCKERels, $1 each. Apply 2639 Prior street between Hillside and Kings road.

ENGLISH SETTER DOG, NINE MONTHS old, for sale, 3157 Gamma street.

WANTED—PONY OR LIGHT DRIVING horse; must be sound. Apply 1451 Hillside avenue, or phone R900.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH SETTER PUPpies, six months' old; Lowen property. Enquire on Gorge, E. Carroll.

FOR SALE—A FEW FINE BARRED Rock pullets and cockrels, 1502 Pembroke street.

WANTED—FAMILY HORSE AT ONCE Apply the Willows Hotel.

TEAM FOR SALE—A FINE TEAM OF mares, 2,800 lbs., sound and willing; price $500; very good wagon and heavy set of double harness all in perfect condition; Can be bought with them for $100 more; terms cash. Apply The V. I. Nursery Co., Ltd., Somenos.

FOR SALE—TEAM, ABOUT 1350 LBS. Apply Copeman, Keatings P. O.

WANTED TO HIRE, A STRONG HORSE for two weeks, for country; best of care, 151 Box, Colonist.

FOR SALE—DOGS—FOUR THOROUGHbred Dachshunds, two Irish terriers, one fox terrier. Apply R. Archenet, 725 Courtney street, Victoria.

FOR SALE—GOOD GENERAL PURPOSE quiet bay horse, about 1150; work single or double. Apply after 6 p. m. Campbell, Beaumont P. O.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FRESH COWS Apply Oaklands Dairy.

FOR SALE BY TENDER—HEAVY TEAM of Bay Mares, genuine, 7 and 8 years old; five Jersey milking cows in good condition; three heifer calves, 4, 5 and 6 months old; three Berkshire pigs. Will be sold before August 12, in one lot or separate to suit purchaser. S. Spencer, Saanichton, Turgoose, Postoffice.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY horses, 4 and 5 years old, also a good pony. J. G. McKay, Keating, P. O., Saanich.

FOR SALE—JERSEY BULL, FOUR years old. P. Vogelaar, Royal Oak.

FOR SALE—THREE FRESH CALVED cows. Apply H. G. James, Carrie St., off Craigflower road.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

$3,600 ON EASY TERMS WILL BUY this new house, six rooms, panelled staircase and reception hall, tinted walls, sliding doors, three bedrooms, bath, etc.; cement floor in basement; furnace. One block from car. Pemberton & Son, 614 Fort street.

FORT STREET SPECIAL—30x120 FEET, close to Quadra, running from Fort to Mears with two rented houses, for $7,500, on terms for a few days, by J. O. Stimson, phone L2467, Fairfield office.

DOUGLAS STREET SPECIAL—OVER AN acre of ground on Douglas street, right in the business part, for $4,200, on terms, by Stimson, Fairfield office.

$22,000 WITH $6,000 CASH BUYS 58x120 feet on Fort street, almost adjoining Blanchard; balance can be arranged. Pemberton & Son, 614 Fort street.

LINDEN AVENUE—LAST CHANCE TO buy a lot on Linden avenue at $1,050, at Fairfield office.

FORT STREET—TWO GOOD LOTS; CAN be delivered for the next few days at a price below present market value. A. R. S. Sherwood, Northern Crown Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—NEW 4-ROOM BUNGALOW; cement foundation; fine basement; situated on one of the best lots on Shelbourne, off Edmonton road, near Haultain, $1,400, on easy terms. This is the cheapest buy in Victoria. See it. Apply Owner, 6301 East B. street, Bismarck, Wash.

SNAP—LOT, MICHIGAN STREET, 40x120 feet; high; car line; near Government buildings, $850; terms. Owner, Box 164, Colonist.

FOR SALE—SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF ACRE on Gorge water front. Apply P. O. Box 1036.

A MODERN 6-ROOM COTTAGE WITH all conveniences, on Princess avenue; five minutes from city hall, $2,800; on easy terms. Apply 830 Princess avenue.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, NEW 1½-storey 6-room modern house on Niagara street, near Beacon Hill, good view of sea and mountains. Apply Owner, 926 Green street.

FORT STREET—READ THIS—120x120 on corner, close in, with splendid buildings going up all around it, with two small buildings, 2 to 5 years to pay for balance, $25,000. Pemberton & Son, 614 Fort street.

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT, 6,400 ACRES near line of the Canadian Northern Railway; well watered on lakes and creeks; can be divided into 12 good farms. Price low and terms easy. Apply to Room 22, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, or 5 Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C.

FOR SALE—A FULL SIZE LOT IN ESquimalt, $500 cash, Box 113, Colonist.

WILL SELL—LOT 3, BLOCK 88, PORT Alberni, for original price, $800; $200 cash, balance over 27 months at 6 per cent. H. W., Colonist.

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT, 6,400 ACRES near line of the Canadian Northern Railway; well watered on lakes and creeks; can be divided into 12 good farms. Price low and terms easy. Apply to Room 22, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, or 5 Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C.

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT, 6,400 ACRES, near line of the Canadian Northern Railway; well watered on lakes and creeks; can be divided into 12 good farms. Price low and terms easy. Apply to Room 22, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, or 5 Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C.

$5,000 FOR A NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE facing Beacon Hill park, one block from cars; burlayed walls, sliding doors built in sideboard; dumb waiters or lifts from basement; bathroom, etc; cement floor in basement; furnace, etc. Pemberton & Son, 614 Fort street.

ONE ACRE IN LOT 113, WHICH ADjoins Alberni Townsite, $850, easy terms. Compare this with the price of lots in the same. Apply P. M., Colonist.

GOOD LAND FOR SALE—FIFTY MILES from Victoria on E. & N. Railway easy to clear, close to good market, close to school and churches. Will cut up to suit purchaser from ten acres up, land adjoining held twice the price I am asking. Also good seventy-five acre farm, as a going concern, can show fifteen per cent on money invested. If you mean business write for particulars. No agents need apply. Box 953 Colonist.

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT, 6,400 ACRES, near line of the Canadian Northern Railway; well watered on lakes and creeks; can be divided into 12 good farms. Price low and terms easy. Apply to Room 22, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, or 5 Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C.

$10 PER MONTH MAKES PAYMENTS on a $200 lot, cleared and cultivated, 3½ blocks from cars; 50 per cent. has been made in one week in resales in Parkdale. Pemberton & Son, 614 Fort street.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM PARliament square, on Government street, house and lot; lot 64x105; house has six rooms; cement foundation, large basement with cement floor, furnace and all modern conveniences, $15,000; $5,000 cash, balance one to seven years at 7 per cent. Apply Box 28, Colonist.

FOR SALE—SMALL ACREAGE OVERlooking Cowichan Bay, opposite hotel. A splendid location for fishing and shooting box. Easy terms. For price and particulars, P.O. Box 786.

READ THIS—FOR SALE OFF THE Burnside road, close to Portage inlet and proposed line, 17 acres at $200 a acre. Holmes, Burnside greenhouses, Strawberry Vale, P.O.

CONDENSED ADVERTISING

PROPERTY FOR SALE—(Cont.)

FOR SALE, ON QUEEN'S AVENUE lot 60x120, one block from Douglas street, price $1,800; $600 cash, balance one year. Apply Box 29, Colonist.

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT, 6,100 ACRES near line of the Canadian Northern Railway; well watered on lakes and creeks; can be divided into 12 good farms. Price low and terms easy. Apply to Room 22, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, or 5 Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C.

SMALL FARM—SOUTH SAANICH, 8½ miles from Victoria on main road, 20 acres, pretty six roomed bungalow, recently painted inside and out, spring water on house, barns, stables, five chicken houses, 200 fruit trees, 1,000 strawberries, kitchen garden, all small fruits, about six acres in oats and peas and seeded down to clover and grass. 60 chickens, ducks, three incubators, brooders, good family cow and a quantity of farm implements. A genuine going concern. $2,000 takes immediate possession. Price $7,000, 10 years to pay the balance. Apply J. K. Colonist office.

$25 AND $10 MONTHLY PAYS FOR A $200 cleared and cultivated lot in Parkdale. Lots on equal distance from the proposed car line are held at $900. This subdivision is only 3½ blocks from cars. Lots half mile further out sold for $350 each. Only twelve of the original 55 lots left. New block on market at $225 each. Pemberton & Son, 614 Fort street.

REAL ESTATE

ROYAL REALTY CO.

Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Agts. Conveyancer and Notary Public
618 Fort Street Victoria, B. C.

$3,200—NEW; FIVE ROOMS, SUTLEJ street.

$3,800—NEW, SIX ROOMS, PENDER East street.

$3,600—NEW, EIGHT ROOMS, RICHmond road.

$3,300—NEW, FIVE ROOMS, MANchester road.

$4,200—NEW, SEVEN ROOMS, MANchester road.

$2,325—NEW, FOUR ROOMS, KING'S road.

$3,650—NEW, FIVE ROOMS, ESQUImalt, with one-third acre.

$2,200—NEW, FIVE ROOMS, BURdette avenue.

$2,250—NEW, FOUR ROOMS, JAMES Bay.

ALL THESE PROPERTIES CAN BE handled with a small cash payment.

THE GARDNER REALTY CO

649 Yates Street Phone 1987

SAANICHTON—50 ACRES OF FIRST class land, 20 acres slashed and 1½ acres cleared; one mile from Saanichton hotel; stream of good water runs through. Price per acre $200; good terms.

SIDNEY—FIVE AND TEN-ACRE BLOCKS of first class land in cultivation. Price per acre $300, good terms.

GOLDSTREAM—150 ACRES OF LAND with good timber and some fine bottom land. Can be had dirt cheap and on easy terms.

BRITISH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, LTD.

Corner Broad and View Streets.

VICTORIA WEST—FINE WATERFRONT lot with wharf. Price $17,500.

FORT STREET—FULL LOT, INCOME producing, $15,500.

CORNER 30x120 FEET ON MONTREAL street. This will become valuable warehouse property in the near future. 8 room house now on property. Price $6,000; easy terms.

HEWLINGS & CO.

1109 Broad Street. Phone 1734.

$2,000—CORNER LOT, OAK BAY DIStrict, 120x100 feet. ($500 cash.)

$1,500—FOR TWO CORNER LOTS ON car line.

$3,000—FOR HOUSE AND 1½ ACRES, Victoria Arm (Portage Inlet), good view; good well of water.

GORDON HEAD ROAD—28 ACRES, $700 per acre.

MONTREAL STREET, HOUSE AND LOT $2,800.

$4,500—SAANICH DISTRICT—FOR 9 acres with small house, partly cultivated.

160 ACRES, SPROAT LAKE, 40 CHAINS waterfront, $70 per acre.

CITY PROPERTY; GOOD INVESTMENTS on Douglas, Johnson and Yates street.

THE GLOBE REALTY CO.

Room 7, Mahon Blk. 1112 Government St. Tel. 1613.

HERE ARE TWO OF THE CHOICEST buys in James Bay; $2,500 purchases a lot on good corner on Government street, 65x112.

$4,950 IS THE PRICE FOR MODERN six-room house in the best part of James Bay. A very good bargain.

AMONG THE ACREAGE WE HAVE FOR sale here is one which stands out prominently in point of attractive price, one acre close to car line in fruit trees and best of chicken sheds and runs; only $8,500.

E. HENDERSON & CO

Sylvester Block, Room One, 711 Yates Street

$1200—HALF ACRE CLOSE IN, GOOD view with good surroundings. One third cash, balance seven per cent.

$3900—EIGHT ROOM BUNGALOW with all modern conveniences, close to car line and perfectly new with out houses and ½ acre of good soil. This will not last long and if you wish to purchase your own home at your own price act quickly.

$3500—BUYS SIX ROOM HOUSE AND two good lots on Hulton street on easy terms.

C. H. RICHARDSON

615 Fort Street, Room 1, Upstairs

FERNWOOD ROAD—SIX-ROOM HOUSE, $500 cash, balance as rent at 7 per cent.

FERNWOOD ROAD—two lots, $100 cash, balance $50 monthly, 7 per cent.

DOUGLAS STREET BUNGALOW, SIX rooms, three-quarters acre, $2,500; cash $900, balance 6, 18 months at 7 per cent.

EDWARD STREET, VICTORIA WEST, two storey house, $3,000; cash $900, balance to suit.

FAIRFIELD ESTATE, NEAR CAR LINE Olive street, four lots each 60x120, $700 each; cash $100 at $10 month.

A BLOCK OF EIGHT LOTS NEAR DALlas road, on Moss street, each lot is 54x135. Price $4,400; average $550 each.

TWO LOTS, WELLINGTON STREET, near Linden avenue, 100x146; $1,900 the two; terms.

CITY BROKERAGE

1218 Douglas St., Opposite Merchants Bank

$2,100 BUYS GOOD 5-ROOM COTTAGE close to car; excellent garden, almost new; easy terms.

$4,200 BUYS A FIRST CLASS 6-ROOM house, good garden and fruit trees; thoroughly modern and close to High School and car.

$4,750 BUYS ONE OF THE BEST planned houses in the city, 8-large rooms and good basement; large closets in all bedrooms, the most fastidious would be pleased, within half mile of city hall.

$6,000 BUYS GOOD 8-ROOM HOUSE stone foundation; cement floor; good garden and shade trees, on the best part of Oak Bay avenue, about one-third acre of land.

THE CAPITAL CITY REALTY COMPANY.

Real Estate Financial and Insurance Agents
Phone 2162 618 Yates street.

30 FEET ON FORT STREET, REVENUE bearing, running through to Mears, close to Quadra, at $7,500; makes this the best on Fort.

THREE-ROOM HOUSE ON CAR LINE lot 60x130. Price $900; $250 cash, balance monthly.

TO LET—TWO 4-ROOM COTTAGES, $16 month; also 6 room bungalow, Fairfield Estate, $20 month.

A. WILLIAMS & CO., LTD.

704 Yates Street. Phone 1386.

80 ACRES FACING ON MAIN ROAD, seven miles from city. Very cheap, $3,200.

20 LOTS AT $250 PER LOT, HIGH, DRY, fine view, good land.

SEVENTY ACRES, WITH GOOD COTtage, stable and chicken house, only seven miles from city, good roads, good water, nice location, cheap $4,000.

FARM—34 ACRES, FINEST OF SOIL, cleared, under crop, good house and outbuildings, considerable stock, four miles from city, $16,000, good terms.

THIRTEEN ACRES, FINE SOIL, NEARLY all cleared, nice new house, good outbuildings, good orchard, a bargain at $8,500.

SCOTTISH REALTY CO.

Room 2, Challoner Block, Yates street, next bank. Phone 1403.

100 ACRES OF SPLENDID LAND, TWO miles from Cowichan station and half a mile from Cowichan wharf, 40 acres under cultivation, good new house; large barns; well watered. Price $10,000, terms arranged.

68 ACRES ON SOUTH PENDER ISLAND new, well built cabin, three acres slashed and partly cleared; 30 or 40 acres of fine land, nearly quarter of a mile waterfront; good beach; good water; splendid shooting and fishing. Price only $2,000; on easy terms.

30 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, NO ROCK, good water supply, 12 acres slashed; small house, close to station. Price only $2,500.

LEE AND FRASER

Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Trounce Avenue.

$4500—WILL PURCHASE A SIX roomed, modern house on Clarence street.

$1200—ONLY, FOR TWO GOOD LOTS on Montreal street.

$2500—FOR A FIVE ROOMED COTtage, close in, on Collinson St.

$4000—WILL BUY TWO LOTS ON Kingston street, a good buy.

$5250—ONLY—FOR A SEVEN ROOMed bungalow on Menzies street, modern in every respect.

$1500—FOR A LOT WELL SITUATED on Harbinger avenue.

HINKSON SIDDALL & SON

P. P. Box 177 New Grand Theatre Building Tel. 869.

207 ACRES ON SOOKE HARBOR, plenty of good water, magnificent view of harbor, straits and Olympic mountains, about one half million feet good timber. Property most suitable for sheep, hogs, poultry, dairy cattle or orchards. Barkley Sound Railway surveys run within quarter mile of either side of this property. The price is $1,600 with terms to suit purchaser.

D. McINTOSH

Real Estate and Financial Agent.
Mahon Bldg., Government Street, Victoria B. C. Telephone 1749.

LOT 5, BLOCK 4, OSCAR STREET $1,100; terms.

TWO LOTS ON ALDER STREET, 50x177 each, price $300 each.

ONE HALF ACRE ON CARROLL street, $1,000.

A. W. BRIDGMAN

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agent
1007 Government Street Victoria, B. C.

A SNAP—TWO SMALL COMFORTABLE dwellings in Spring Ridge. Price $1,800 cash for both. A. W. Bridgman, 1007 Government street.

HERBERT S. LOTT

Phone L1224 Board of Trade Bldg.

NINE-ROOM HOUSE, MODERN, FIVE minutes from car, seven-eighths acre; stable, 11 poultry yards; fruit trees, etc. Price $4,500.

C. ARTHUR REA

Real Estate, Insurance, Money to Loan, Etc.
Phone 1521. Law Chambers Bastion St.

FARM LANDS IMPROVED, WILL EXchange good farms in Manitoba for city property. Several Victoria homes for sale at reasonable prices and terms.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION

TAKE NOTICE that the partnership heretofore subsisting between S. L. Wilson and J. Kennedy at Victoria, B. C., under the style of "The Victoria Garage" was dissolved on the 20th day of July, 1910, and that the said business will in the future be carried on by S. L. Wilson to whom all outstanding accounts are payable and who will be responsible for all liabilities in connection with the said business.

SYDNEY L. WILSON,
J. KENNEDY.

Maynard & Son

AUCTIONEERS

Important Sale

OF

Magnificent

IRISH LINENS

Under instructions from J. P. Murphy, Esq., of Belfast, Ireland, we will sell

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE

at the

Broad St. Hall

Opposite our salesroom, Broad St. on

Wednesday and Thursday

August 10, 11

At 10:30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

The above shipment consigned to us and including: Irish Linen Damask, Irish Linen Sheeting, Irish Linen Hand Embroidered Costumes, Irish Linen Hand Hemstitched Sheets and Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, Double Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs Irish Linen Hand Embroidered Bedspreads, Irish Linen Handmade Skirts and Underclothing, Christy's Towels, Bath Robes, Sheets, Lace Curtains, Woollen Piece Goods, Worsteds, Irish Serges, Indigo Dye; Ladies' Costumes and a quantity of the very best Sheffield Cutlery.

These goods are now opened and arranged for inspection and we cordially invite the people of Victoria to inspect this elegant display. We have arranged with Mr. Murphy to have two days inspection, being

Monday and Tuesday, From 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sale commences on Wednesday at 10 o'clock and things will only be sold by auction.

MAYNARD & SONS, Auctioneers
1314 Broad Street.

Preliminary Notice

To Dairymen Farmers and Others

Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed by Messrs. Finnerty & Sons will sell by public auction at their farm on the Finnerty Road, Cadboro Bay, on

THURSDAY, August 25

at 11 o'clock sharp

a part of their well known

MILKING HERD AND CARTS

Including: 20 grade Jersey milch cows (10 freshly calved), 3 heifers (2 years old) in calf, 1 heifer 1 year old, Clyde colt 7 months old, rubber tired runabout buggy, English 4-seated phaeton, milk wagon (nearly new), milk cans, etc.

Lunch will be served on the grounds.

The Auctioneer. STEWART WILLIAMS

Preliminary Notice

Stewart Williams & Co.

Duly instructed by MAJOR TOOLEY, who is leaving for the east, will sell by Public Auction at his residence, "Upwood," Signal Hill, Esquimalt, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23

at 2 o'clock sharp

the whole of his well kept and nearly new

Household Furniture and Effects

Comprising: Very fine quartered oak diningroom suite, mahogany drawingroom suite, mahogany afternoon tea table, Rattan rockers, lace and tapestry curtain, Brussels carpets, rugs, double and single bedsteads, spring and top mattresses, pillows, oak cheffonier, bookcase, child's cot, and mattresses crockery, glassware, cutlery, hose, garden tools, contents of an amateur's machine shop, including a 9-inch screw cutting lathe with chuck and hand tools complete (only been in use a few months), a quantity of plumber's fittings and other goods too numerous to mention.

Full particulars later.

STEWART WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

B. C. OWNER HAS ENTRIES IN DERBY

King Broomstick and Queen Sain Will Carry Wheatcroft's Colors in the 1912 Blue Ribbon of the Turf

For the first time in racing history a British Columbia owner will be represented in the English Derby. Mr. Irving H. Wheatcroft of St. James Island, having entered two yearlings for the 1912 Blue Ribbon of the turf. His entries are being bred on the St. James Stock Farm at Lexington, Kentucky, and the strains from which they are sprung are amongst the highest in British racehorse blood. The entries are:

King Broomstick, a chestnut colt, by Broomstick, out of Imported Esteem by Childwick by St. Simon.

Queen Sain, a brown filly, by Sain out of Ora Bailey by Hanover.

At the stock farm owned by Mr. Wheatcroft at Lexington are 250 thoroughbreds, including St. Savin, the great sire by St. Simon, one of the greatest racehorses the world has ever seen. St. Savin has been leased by Mr. Wheatcroft for a term of three years. The sire is valued at $100,000 and is covered by an insurance of $75,000. Within a month from the time she arrived at the St. James stock farm she was booked to serve 500 of the best mares in the United States at a stud fee of $500 each.

Mr. Wheatcroft owns Cesarion, the premier sire in America during the last four years. Cesarion's book is filled every year at a stud fee of $250. Among other famous stallions sheltered in the St. James stables are Yorkshire Lad, Go Between and Lotus Eater.

Mr. Wheatcroft's Derby entries will probably be sent over to England and trained there during the summer of 1911, and will thus be acclimatised for the classic events of 1912.

ANOTHER RE-PLAY IN LACROSSE SERIES

The Victoria West and North Ward intermediate lacrosse teams must play off a second time to decide the local championship, the match which took place on Friday evening having resulted in a draw of 5 goals each. The date of the next, which will be the second extra encounter necessary as a result of the tie in the regular scheduled contest, will be decided by the executive of the Victoria Lacrosse club at a meeting to take place on Tuesday evening. The suggestion has been made that it might be put on next Saturday at the Royal Athletic grounds as a preliminary to the Victoria-Vancouver provincial league game.

Secretary Fred Thompson, of the Toronto's, states that fully 15,000 people saw the National-Toronto game, and that the receipts were close to the record amount, $7,000, and that despite the fact that each one of the 700 ticket-holders of the Nationals is entitled to bring in three friends with him.—Toronto World.

Births Marriages, Deaths

MARRIED.

CLARKE-MARTIN — On Wednesday, July 20th, 1910, at 120 Suffolk street, Guelph, Ont., Mr. Earl Winton Clarke, B. A., of Victoria, B. C., to Ella Jean Martin, only daughter of Mrs. Joseph Carter.

DIED.

YOUNG—Louis Young, of New England Hotel, died August 5, 1910; a native of Bavaria, Germany, aged 62 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, August 7th, at 2:30 p. m., from the Victoria Undertaking Parlor, 577 Yates street.

Friends please accept this intimation.

Granite and Marble Works

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART
Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for School at Mission, B. C.," will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, up to noon of Monday, the 22nd August, 1910, for the erection and completion of a four-roomed timber framed schoolhouse at Mission.

Plans, specifications, contract, and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 4th day of August, 1910, at the offices of the Government Agent, New Westminster; R. C. Abbott, Esq., Secretary to School Trustees, Mission, J. H. Bowman, Esq., architect, 112 Crown Building, Vancouver, and at the Department of Public Works, Victoria.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of the amount of the tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.
Public Works Department,
Victoria B. C., 2nd August, 1910.

CITY OF VICTORIA

A complete list of Local Improvement Works, authorized by Bylaw, from time to time, will be found posted on the Bulletin Board at the main entrance to the City Hall.

Tenders for Sheds and Stalls

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on Friday, August 12, for building sheds and stall in Market yard as per plans and specifications, which can be seen at my office, City Hall. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Building Inspector.

Companies Winding Up Act, 1898.

NOTICE

Final meeting pursuant to Section 39 to be held at the office of J. G. Elliott on the 23rd day of August at the hour of 3 p. m. to receive report and pass account of Liquidator of the Stuart Robertson Company, Limited.

A. STUART ROBERTSON,
Liquidator.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 21st day of July, 1910.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing in crown lands in the vicinity of Babine Lake, situate in Range 5, Cost District, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette, dated December 17th, 1908, is cancelled in so far as said reserve relates to lots numbered 1519, 1518, 1517, 1516, 1515, 1510, 1507, 1506, 1506A, 1503, 1501, 1502, 1512, 1511, 1505, 1504, 1513, 1514, 1509, 1508, 1530, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1541, 1544, 1543, 1545, 1546, 1542, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526 and 1551.

ROBERT A. RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands.
Lands Department, Victoria, B. C., June 16th, 1910.

COLEMAN!

IMPORTANT SALE

OF

Building Lots

In the Townsite of

Coleman, Alberta

Situated in Famous Crow's Nest Coal Fields

Headquarters of the Gigantic Collieries of the International Coal and Coke Co., Ltd.

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co., of Victoria, having been duly instructed by the International Coal and Coke Co., Ltd., will sell by Public Auction at Victoria, B. C., on Monday and Tuesday, the 19th and 20th September, 1910, the remainder of the company's Real Estate Holdings in the City of Coleman, Alberta, comprising some Three Hundred eligible Business and Residential Sites, located in this thriving industrial centre.

For further and full particulars, plans, maps, photographs, etc., apply to The Auctioneer,

Stewart Williams

637 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

DAVIES & SONS

AUCTIONEERS
565 AND 828 YATES STREET

To Rent

House and cottage, central, for sale, pianos, sealers from 35c dozen, beds, bureaus, chairs, blinds from 25c and lots of other goods. Davies & Sons, Auctioneers, 565 and 828 Yates street.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

NOTICE

The Woodworkers, Limited

Have their new factory on Douglas street almost completed, and it is the best of its kind on the Canadian coast. They manufacture everything in the Building Trade, mantels, showcases, store, bank and office fixtures. They can turn out 300 doors and 100 windows per day. Detail work given special attention. They handle all kinds of rough and dressed lumber, lath, shingles, and have a large stock of hardwood on hand. Their dry kiln system has all the latest improvements. Architects and builders are invited to call and inspect the plant and prove for themselves that the above statements are correct.

Office and Mill

2843 Douglas Street.
VICTORIA.

Call and see them. They will be pleased to show you through their plant.

R. McKINNEY. Manager.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Reserve existing on crown lands in the vicinity of Babine Lake, and situate in Cassiar District, notice of which bearing date June 30th, 1908, was published in the British Columbia Gazette, dated July 2nd, 1908, is cancelled.

ROBERT A. RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands.
Lands Department, Victoria, B. C., June 16th, 1910.

NOTICE

In the matter of the estate of Blanche Ede, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., widow.

All persons having claims against the above estate are requested to send particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before August 22, 1910, after which date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he has notice.

Dated this 21st July, 1910.
Victoria, B. C.
GEO. A. MORPHY,
Solicitor for Executor.

NOTICE

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

In the Matter of the Estate of Harvey Waters, Deceased, Intestate,

and

In the Matter of the Official Administrators Act:

NOTICE is hereby given that under an order granted by the Honorable Mr. Justice Clement, dated the 28th day of June, A. D. 1910, I, the undersigned, was appointed administrator of the estate of the above deceased. All parties having claims against the said estate are requested to send particulars of same to me on or before the 29th day of August, 1910, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 29th day of July, 1910.

WM. MONTEITH,
Official Administrator.

NOTICE

Re Capt. Edward Barkley, R. N., Deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of Captain Edward Barkley, R. N., deceased, late of Westholme, B. C., are required to send particulars, duly verified thereof to Messrs. Crease & Crease, 521 Fort street, Victoria, B. C., on or before the 31st day of August, 1910.

Dated the 30th day of July, A. D. 1910
(Signed)
GEOFFREY BARNARDISTON,
Executor.

NOTICE

In the matter of the estate of Chan Tong Ork, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., Merchant:

All persons having claims against Chan Tong Ork, deceased, are requested to send particulars thereof, duly verified, to the undersigned, on or before the 9th day of August, 1910, after which date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he has notice.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1910.

GEO. A. MORPHY,
Victoria, B. C.
Solicitor for Executor.

TIMBER AND FORESTRY COMMISSION.

Final Sitting

NOTICE is hereby given that final sittings of the Timber and Forestry Commission will be held in the Court House, Victoria, commencing August 15, next, at the hour of 10:30 a. m.

FRED J. FULTON, Chairman.
Victoria, B. C., July 23, 1910.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing upon the lands embraced in special Timber Licences Nos. 28962, 28963 and 28964, situated in Goldstream District, is cancelled, and that the said lands will be open for location under the provisions of the Land Act at midnight on October 14, 1910.

ROBERT A. RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands.
Lands Dept., Victoria, July 14, 1910.

Livery Stables

MILL WOOD AND STOVE WOOD FOR SALE

R. DAVERNE, 1615 Douglas St.
Opposite City Hall.
R. DAVERNE. Tel. 97.

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO., LTD

(Established 1808.)

Capital and Funds for security of policy-holders exceeds $26,000,000

The undersigned has succeeded to the agency of this company formerly held by the Stuart Robertson Company, Ltd., and will give prompt attention to all communications regarding new business or alterations required on existing policies. Please address all comunications to

J. G. ELLIOTT,
Special Agent for Vancouver Island.
1212 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.
P. O. Box 450. Phone 660.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

"In the matter of an application for a duplicate certificate of title to Lot 91 of Sublot 69, Fernwood Estate (Map 262), Victoria City.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication hereof to issue a duplicate certificate of title to said land issued to John David Landers on the 31st day of October, 1908, and numbered 18964 C.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., July 23, 1910.

J. P. McLEOD,
Deputy Registrar General.

NOTICE

Re Capt. Edward Barkley, R. N., Deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of Captain Edward Barkley, R. N., deceased, late of Westholme, B. C., are required to send particulars, duly verified thereof to Messrs. Crease & Crease, 521 Fort street, Victoria, B. C., on or before the 31st day of August, 1910.

Dated the 30th day of July, A. D. 1910
(Signed)
GEOFFREY BARNARDISTON,
Executor.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing upon the lands embraced in special Timber Licences No. 20289, situated near Sechelt Inlet, New Westminster District, is cancelled, and that the said lands will be open for location, under the provisions of the Land Act, at midnight on October 14, 1910.

ROBERT A. RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands.
Lands Dept., Victoria, July 14, 1910.

NOTICE

Navigable Waters Protection Act

NOTICE is hereby given that John Raymond of the City of Victoria, British Columbia, is applying to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada in Council for approval of the plans and descriptions of site, of works proposed to be constructed by him in Victoria Harbor immediately fronting Lot 562A, Block 41, Victoria, B. C., and has deposited the said plans and descriptions of site with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa and a duplicate thereof with the Registrar General of Titles in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., and that the matter of the said application will be proceeded with at the expiration of one month from the time of the first publication of this notice in the "Canada Gazette."

Dated this 26th day of July, 1910.

W. H. LANGLEY,
1111 Government Street,
Victoria, B. C.
Solicitor for Applicant.

"WATER ACT, 1909."

TAKE NOTICE that I, Frederick N. Norton, of the city of Vancouver, B. C., lumberman, intend to apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on Tuesday, the 11th day of October, A. D. 1910, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as the application can be heard, for a final license under Parts XI. and XII. of the "Water Act, 1909," to clear and remove obstacles from Salmon river and Orford bay, an arm of Bute Inlet, British Columbia, for the purpose of making the same fit for rafting and driving logs and penning back and storing water, and for erecting booming-grounds in said Orford bay, approximate maps, plans and particulars of which undertaking are filed in the offices of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Water Commissioner at Victoria.

Dated this 29th day of July A. D. 1910. FREDERICK N. NORTON.

FREE BONDED

MERCHANDISE OF ALL KINDS STORED AND DISTRIBUTED

Duncan's Warehouse

Negotiable Warehouse Receipts issued. Furniture and Household Goods carefully handled. Stone Building and Low Insurance.

Phone 1665. 535 Yates St.

SAMUEL HARRISON & CO.

Stewart, B. C., and Prince Rupert, B. C.

Fiscal Agents for the

Main Reef Mining Co.

The property of this company adjoins that of the Stewart Mining and Devolopment Co.

NOTICE

Campers and Picnicers are not permitted to land on Section 96, Esquimalt District, otherwise known as Rosebank.

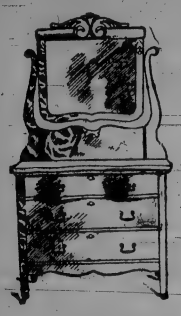
June 13th, 1910.

It Will Pay You Immensely to Visit All Our Housefurnishing Departments. There Are Many Bargains Which We Are Unable to Advertise at One Time.

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.

It Will Pay You Immensely to Visit All Our Housefurnishing Departments. There Are Many Bargains Which We Are Unable to Advertise at One Time.

New Housefurnishing Bargains for Second Week of Aug.



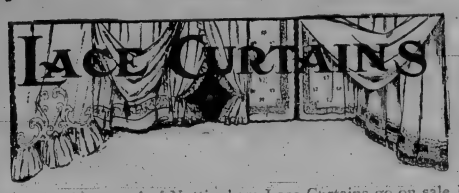
Writing Desks, Monday, $2.90

Writing Desks, contain pigeon holes for stationery, neatly finished in golden and Early English. Only a few in stock at this wonderful bargain price. August Sale Price **$2.90**

Bureaux at $9.90

Solid Oak Bureau, finished golden. These Bureaux are marked far less than half price, and are wonderful bargain. Brass draw pulls **$9.90**

Washstand **$5.75**



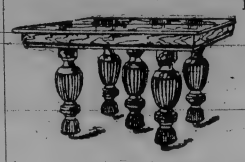
Lace Curtains, Monday, at 90c

Another big parcel of Nottingham Lace Curtains go on sale Monday. These come in the latest designs, most of them being very neat patterns. Prices, $1.90, $1.35 ..... **90¢**

Madras Muslins Priced at 25c

Our Drapery Department is replete with all materials and fabrics which are needed for curtains and window hangings. We are placing on special sale for Monday the best values we can offer in Madras Muslin. The largest selection of designs we have ever had in stock. All are put out for quick selling. Be here on time Monday morning for this big bargain. Price, per yard ..... **25¢**

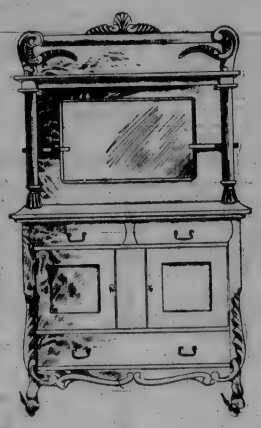
Extension Table, Monday, at $7.95



Extension Table, in solid oak, golden finish, constructed on the same basis as table at $100. Has five massive legs, with leaves that when extended makes the table 6 feet long. This bargain cannot be secured after Monday. August Sale **$7.95**

Sideboards, Monday, at $18.50

Sideboard, solid quarter-cut oak, finished golden, large British bevelled plate mirror at the back, fitted with two plate drawers, full length cupboard, and bottom linen drawer, swell front. This is a splendid bargain and placed on sale at a genuine reduction. See our Government Street windows for Monday's special August Sale **$18.50**



Rockers That Give Real Comfort at $2.90

There is nothing in the whole world that gives such ease to the body than a **Rocker,** that is if it is comfortable. The kind we are offering you tomorrow are just the kind you need. They are finished in mahogany finish, roll seat. Special **$2.90**

Chiffoniers, August Sale Price, $14.90

Chiffonieres, golden, solid oak. The finish is the same as any Chiffoniere at $40. Bevelled plate mirror, fitted on massive standards, bow shaped, top front and brass drawer pulls. To all who are looking for a good bargain in bedroom furniture, this should appeal to them at once. A glance at our windows in Broad street will show the wonderful bargains to be secured at this sale. August Sale Price **$14.90**

$16.90 Chiffoniers, Monday, at $9.75

Chiffonieres, built of solid oak, in the best golden finish, fitted with 5 full length drawers. Has a pleasing style with oval bevelled plate mirror, with drawer pulls and locks. Regular $16.90. August Sale Price **$9.75**

Book Cases, Monday, at $2.90

Book Cases, in quarter cut surfaced oak, golden finish. These are fitted with book shelves and brass rod for curtain. Strongly made and best finish. Price **$2.90**

Hearth Rugs on Sale, Monday, for $2.50

Hearth Rugs, in a big range of designs and colorings. Styles that will harmonize with every carpet. Thick, heavy pile. See Government Street windows. Monday **$2.50**

Net Lace Blouses, Monday, at $3.90

An exceptionally fine assortment of dainty Net Blouses go on sale Monday at a very small price indeed, quality considered. They are made of fine ecru and white lace net with embroidered fronts, and lined throughout with silk. These are in a number of very attractive and dainty styles. Priced at **$3.90**

The New Chanticler Waists Are Interesting. Priced from $3.75 to $5

The new Chanticler Waists which we are showing are creating a large amount of interest with all women who want something different. They are in foulards, French crepe, Pongee and nets. The nets are lined throughout with silk, in many dainty styles. Prices range from $3.75 to **$5.00**

Colored Taffeta and Pongee Silk Waists at $2.90

There is very little excuse for any lady not having a stylish and dainty Blouse, especially when we are offering these at such remarkably low prices. They are in all colors, of very fine quality taffeta, also natural Pongee, in many very dainty effects. Monday's Special Price **$2.90**

Ladies' White Tailored Blouses, Monday, at $1.00

If you only knew the excellent value you were offered in these new Tailored Blouses, you would have one at once. They are made of fine pique, with tucked fronts, attached cuffs and collars. Specially low price **$1.00**

Extra Special, Mon.

Ladies' Fine Mull Blouses

50 Cts.

Another popular sale of Blouses takes place on Monday at 50c. These were a shipment that was intended for our July Sale, but which unfortunately got delayed in transit. They are made of a very fine white mull with eyelet embroidery down front. Back is tucked. Sleeves and collar are edged with lace. These waists if sold in the ordinary way would sell for $1.00 to $1.50. Special for Monday **50¢**

New Dress and Silk Goods Are Coming in

New Dress and Silk Goods are pouring in daily. These new creations will interest the dressy ladies of Victoria. The **Moires** and **Chanticler** are the chief features in Silks and Velvets, crepon effect, and fancy tweeds, pheasant eye mixture will be in great demand for suits.

See these goods on main floor, Silk and Dress Department.

Special Bargains in Silks

We are left with a few odd lines in our Silk Department. In order to clean up these lines we are offering same on Monday at very low figures.

100 yards Natural Pongee, 26 inches wide. Regular 50c. Monday **25¢**

87 yards Natural Pongee, 34 inches wide. Regular 75c. Monday **50¢**

120 yards Natural Pongee, 34 inches wide. Regular $1.00. Monday **65¢**

85 yards 36-in. Cheneys Foulard, in cream, taupe, navy, black ground with spots and spray design. Regular $1.50. Monday ..... **75¢**

90 yards Shot Silk, in check and stripes, in good shades. Regular $2.00. Monday ..... **75¢**

50, only, Ladies' Tailored Costumes Go on Sale, Monday, at $12.50

Monday we are placing on sale 50 only fine stylishly tailored Costumes. These are in shades of cardinal, browns, black and greens. They are made of the season's most favored materials. Our reason for offering them at such a small figure is to clear them out so as to allow us room for large shipments of Mantle Goods which we expect in any day. Monday's Special Price **$12.50**

Ladies' Linen Costumes, Mon., $2.90

We venture to say that we have never offered better values in beautiful, cool, stylish **Linen Costumes** than those which we are placing on sale tomorrow. They are exceptional values indeed, made of a very fine quality pure linen, in plain shades, in semi-fitting styles. The colors are pink, mauve, white, tan, blue. Coats are in both cutaway and straight styles. These are at least worth $7.50 to $12.00. But our aim is to clear them out Hence the tremendous reductions

Clearance Balance of Silk Costumes, 10, only, regular $42.50, Monday, $17.50

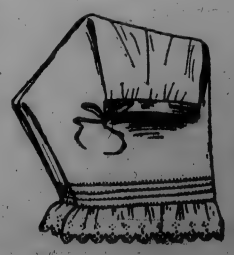
There only remains 10 of these beautiful Costumes. Some are in plain effects, others have collars and cuffs of contrasting shades. They are in natural and other desirable colors, in two-piece effects, consisting of coat and skirt. The usual price of these was $42.50. Monday, to clear the balance, at **$17.50**

Ladies' Night Dresses, Monday, at 75 Cts.

A very special price indeed on such fine Night Dresses. They are made with 8 rows of fine tucks down fronts. It will pay you to purchase here Monday, for we think that these are the best value that can be found in the city. Monday's price ..... **75¢**

Ladies' Fine Corset Covers at 25c

25c is a very small price indeed to pay for such fine quality Corset Covers. They are made of fine cambric. These have two rows of fine lace insertion, made in a style which will appeal at once to any lady wishing a fine corset cover at very little price. Monday's price ..... **25¢**



Ladies' Drawers at 50c

A finer lot of **Cambric Drawers** could not be found at the price These have a very large frill of embroidery and tucks in a style that will please every lady. We also have another line which is worthy of your attention at **$1.00**.

Solid Oak Rockers, regular $7.50, for $5.90

These can be had in either fumed or Early English finish. They are comfortable and pleasing in appearance. Tomorrow you can make a substantial saving on these, as we think, in fact are sure, that these are the best values hereabouts. Regular $7.50. Tomorrow **$5.90**

PAGES 1 TO 12

The Colonist

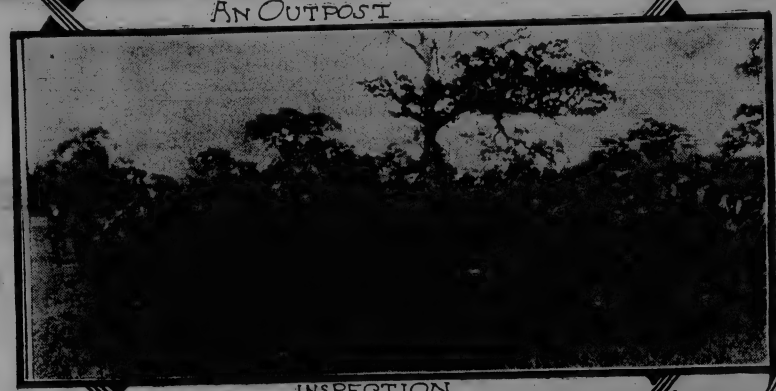
SUNDAY SUPPLEMENT

Scouting with the Boy Scouts

THE LOCAL BRANCH of the MOVEMENT WHICH HAS RUN THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH EMPIRE

AN OUTPOST

AT REST



INSPECTION

FOUR RANDOM SNAP SHOTS

There are 5,000 Boy Scouts in Canada at the present time, and the number of growing every week. There are 200,000 Boy Scouts in England, and the number is being added to steadily. There are upwards of 250 Boy Scouts in Victoria, and five new troops are in process of organization. What does it mean? It means more than a fad, more than a play-plan for growing lads; it means, perhaps, the future of the British Empire.

Kipling, when he wrote his "Recessional," voiced a menace that was real. Great Britain had forgotten. Her greatest enemy was her memory of past victories, and even when the far-sighted gave the alarm, they were laughed or frowned into silence. Then, little by little, the truth began to seep into the nation's understanding. She needed trained men to do on land what she trusted her navy to do on the sea. Against the nations requiring of their citizens compulsory service the forces of Great Britain were as nought. Yet compulsory service was out of the reckoning for Great Britain. What to do? Then came General R. S. S. Baden-Powell with a suggestion, a solution—and the Boy Scouts movement was put forward.

It was two years ago that Baden-Powell, the Hero of Mafeking, introduced his idea. Since, no prairie fire ever spread with more enthusiastic rapidity. The idea was developed, cultivated, eliminations and additions were made. Now the movement is a fascinating game, which teaches the youngsters self-reliance, energy and thrift. But more than that, it ingrains, at a time when the mind is most receptive, a thorough knowledge of field tactics. The immediate result will be that at least five hundred thousand Britishers who will be men tomorrow, have the spirit of modern warfare planted in their hearts, and a very valuable idea of how to defend the nation's homes cultivated in their minds.

Yet, this is not the underlying principle of the Boy Scout movement at all. General Baden-Powell's ambition was not to turn out British volunteers, but to "give our young men a chance before they have grown into the 'waster' stage." The motto of the organization is, "Be Prepared." This, the founder explains, does not necessarily refer to the Germans or

any other enemy, but "to be prepared in mind by disciplining themselves to be obedient to every order and by knowing how to do the right thing at the right moment; to be prepared in body by making themselves strong and active and able to the right thing when the demand comes."

It was about eight months ago that the movement took root in Victoria. The Rev. W. Barton, curate of Christ Church Cathedral, realizing the great good that was being done elsewhere, decided to make an attempt to organize the boys of this city. Rev. Mr. Barton first mentioned the matter in church, and later called a meeting in the schoolroom. Out of this preliminary step grew four troops three of them formed among the boys of Christ Church and one among the boys of the Reformed Episcopal Church. Since that time the movement has spread here with the same popularity evinced elsewhere. Troops have been formed in Victoria West, at the First Congregational Church, and five more troops are being started, four of them in the city and one at Cloverdale.

The class of boys who offered themselves as material was high. Among the first to join were three lads who had served under Baden-Powell in England, and they were able to give the new recruits some valuable pointers. The age limit fixed is being 10 and 18 years, inclusive, and upon joining the lads are carefully instructed in the rules and regulations of the organization.

The Boy Scouts unit of organization is the patrol of six boys under a patrol leader or commander. Several patrols comprise a troop, led by an officer called a scout-master. The novice when first enlisted is a "tenderfoot," and before he can qualify as a second-class scout he must know the rudiments of first aid and bandaging, the letters of the Morse code, be able to follow a track half a mile in twenty-five minutes, or if in a town describe satisfactorily the contents of one shop window out of four, observed for one minute each; go a mile in twelve minutes at the "scouts' pace"; light a wood fire in the open, using not more than two matches; cook a quarter of a pound of meat and potatoes, with no other utensil than the regular "billy"; have at least sixteen pence in the savings bank; and know the points of the compass. This is knowledge, mark you, which no grown man can afford to despise, and for lack of which he may suffer.

To win the next step, that of a first-class scout, the lad must be able to swim fifty yards, row a boat, know how to deal with accidents of various sorts, such as drowning cases, fires, electric shocks; cook a hunter's meal, make bread, read a map and sketch roughly, use an axe or carpenter's tools, judge distance, area, numbers, height, and weight within twenty-five per cent of error.

Special proficiency badges are awarded to adepts in such valuable activities as life-saving, farming, gardening, cycling, nursing, photography, and to the amateur electrician, dairyman, interpreter, marksman, pioneer, signalman, astronomer, plumber, surveyor, and swimmer. The pioneer, for example, to win his badge, must fell a nine-inch tree or scaffolding pole neatly and quickly, tie eight kinds of knots in the dark, or blindfolded, lash spars together properly, build a model bridge or derrick, make a camp kitchen, and build a hut. To qualify for a fireman's badge, the scout must know how to give the alarm to the inhabitants, the police, etc.; how to enter burning buildings, how to prevent the spread of fire, the use of hose, hydrants, nozzles, escapes; how to improvise ropes and jumping sheets, the "fireman's lift"; how to drag out a patient; how to work in smoke; how to rescue animals and save property.

When the movement was well launched in Victoria, the Rev. Mr. Barton found that he had disintegrated a large portion for mastication, for he was the natural and efficient head of the organization here. He devoted his time and his energies to the work in a manner that must merit the admiration of all citizens and gradually, with the assistance of other workers, moved by the same spirit that moved the clergyman leader, the local force of scouts was whipped into form.

Early last December the question of taking up this new body of enthusiastic boys was put before Col. J. A. Hall, and he gave it instant support. On December 18, as a result of Col. Hall's decision, the first brigade parade was held at the drill hall. The boys were without uniform, but they had the hearts of scouts, and what they lacked in knowledge of drill they made up in enthusiasm. The parade was a success as a beginning.

In May the uniforms—paid for by the boys themselves—arrived, and then, it may be said, the movement was clinched so far as the lads were concerned. Hard drilling and steady work followed. The scout-masters gave their time and their ability, learning their duties along with the boys. Gradually, but with the rapidity that characterizes boys' drill, the work was picked up, the old clumsiness was lost and the troops became efficient, "snappy." Then came the field days. The first was held in April in Victoria West. It was a wet, nasty day, but the boys were as full of enthusiasm as young hounds. The troops were divided, one side investing a given territory while the other side tried to get through with despatches. The work was excellent, and many of the lads evinced ingenuity and scouting ability of a high order. Honors were evenly divided at the close of the day, however, the runners breaking through the lines in one instance, while they were captured in another.

Early in June the second field day was held in the vicinity of the Pumping Station. The idea was that the Pumping Station was being attacked with the object of cutting off the city's water supply. Some of the boys had to get through to take the station, which was stoutly defended. Scouts were thrown out and skirmishes followed. Then came the main attack. But, alas for the defenders! They did not measure up to the standard of the Hero of Mafeking; the attack won easily. But the defenders learned many valuable lessons, and perhaps next time the tale will end differently.

The big camp was held in the early part of last month. The site of the camp was the Hudson's Bay property on the Old Esquimalt Road. The boys provided their own tents and grub was charged for at the very low rate of fifty cents aweek. The proceeds of the lecture by Mr. Frederick Villiers, which that famous war correspondent donated to the cause, helped out, too, and the grub was simply bully. The daily work at camp was of the kind that is calculated to do the lads most good. All the time possible was spent out of doors, and there was not too much drill to make it tiresome. The mornings and evenings were spent in bathing at the Gorge and Maple Bay, and scouting and instruction of a general character were carried out during the day hours.

The scouts had an adventure during that camp, too. A lot of the fresh young hooligans who, unfortunately because of the system of civilization cannot be cooped up in one large walled enclosure and left to their own devices forevermore, decided to put the scouts' camp out of business. They threw stones from a safe distance during the afternoon and then hit upon a night attack. The campswas dark and silent, when suddenly the night air was pierced by the shrill shriek of a sentry's whistle. Instantly the camp was in action. Tents belched forth undressed scouts, trembling with excitement and eagerness. Officers hastily formed their men into ordered bodies and a search of the camp was begun. No trace of the enemy was found, however, and after half an hour the scouts were ordered back to bed, all save one patrol, which was sent out to scour the neighborhood. The patrol moved off down the road silently and in order. Some distance was covered without adventure. Then, at last the enemy was seen, returning to again attack the camp. The officer commanding the patrol gave the order to charge. The toughs ran helter skelter, the patrol took up the chase, and down the midnight road went, pursued and pursuers. The toughs, however, as is their wont ever, proved to be fleet runners. They outdistanced the patrol and got away. Next day, however, the provincial police took a hand in the matter, and the camp was molested no more.

Arctic Vegetables—Good

A time when we shall import our fresh vegetables and early fruits from the North, instead of the South, is a dream which at present is fascinating more than one scientist. As yet the effect of the aurora borealis on cabbages has not been reduced to a formula. But it is pretty generally conceded by those who have eaten arctic-grown vegetables that nothing more delicious is to be found in the whole world. Whether this is due to natural or artificial electricity—both have been used up there in horticulture—or merely to the peculiar quality of soil and atmosphere, is still a matter of dispute.

Some investigators have definitely rejected the hypothesis that vegetation is affected by atmospheric electricity. On the other hand, Professor Lemstroem, of the University of Helsingiors, Finland, vigorously sustains this theory and adduces experimental evidence in its support. Lemstroem, according to a writer in Cosmos, asserts that when plants cultivated in the polar regions escape destruction by nocturnal frosts, they grow far more rapidly and luxuriantly than plants growing in milder climates. Rye, barley and oats, especially, yield very large crops, in spite of primitive methods of cultivation with wooden plows and harrows.

The growth of plants depends not only on the fertility of the soil, but also on the supply of heat, light and moisture. In the polar regions the supply of heat is very small. The rapid growth of plants in these regions has hitherto been attributed to the continuous daylight of two or three months in summer, but this explanation must be abandoned, since it has been proven that, even in those months, less heat and light are received from the sun in the polar regions than at the latitude of sixty degrees.

Lemstroem finds several reasons for believing that the cause of rapid growth in the Arctic is to be found in the electrical currents which flow between the earth and the atmosphere, and produce the phenomena of the aurora borealis. The pointed leaves of conifers and the barbs of ears of grain facilitate the transmission of these currents through those plants, and this function supplies a reason for the existence of these peculiarities.

Moreover, from a study of the concentric annual layers of growth of conifers growing in various latitudes, between the sixtieth and sixty-seventh parallels, Lemstroem finds that the thickness of the annual layer varies according to a definite law, showing maxima and minima which indicate a period of ten or eleven years, coinciding with the period of sun-spots and auroras.

The differences, furthermore, are greater in the great firs within the arctic circle, at sixty-seven degrees north latitude, than in trees growing farther south. This appears to indicate that the atmospheric electricity of the polar regions exerts a beneficial effect upon vegetation.

Lemstroem has also made experiments on the effect of electricity, produced by a Holtz machine, upon barley, wheat and rye, growing in pots and in the open ground. The experiments support his theory.

NO CHANCE WITH HIM

"I'm just as sick as ever," complains the patient. "And you claimed to be able to cure me by mental suggestion. You're a fake!"

"I'm not!" hotly retorts the mental healer. "How can I make any mental suggestions if there isn't a mental terminus for the suggestions to reach?"

HIS REASON

"So you are in favor of the women having the ballot?" we say.

"Yes," he replies. "You see, my wife is one of the suffrage agitators, and if the women get the ballot she will be able to be at home some of the time to run the house and look after the children."

The henpecked husband may get a lot of sympathy, but that's all.

Dr. Johnson's Views on the Art of Flying

The great men of former times were prone to express their views and theories from time to time on matters that might develop in future years. One of the most popular of these was the art of flying, and of all the opinions expressed long ago none is more interesting than that of Mr. Samuel Johnson, LL.D., written more than a century ago. This is what he wrote:

Among the artists that had been allured into Happy Valley, to labor for the accommodation and pleasure of its inhabitants, was a man eminent for his knowledge of the mechanic powers, who had contrived many engines both of use and recreation. By a wheel which the stream turned he forced the water into a tower, whence it was distributed to all the apartments of the palace. He erected a pavilion in the garden, around which he kept the air always cool by artificial showers. One of the groves, appropriated to the ladies, was ventilated by fans, to which the rivulet that ran through it gave a constant motion; the instruments of soft music were placed at proper distances, of which some played by the impulse of the wind and some by the power of the stream.

This artist was sometimes visited by Rasselas, who was pleased with every kind of knowledge, imagining that the time would come when all his acquisitions should be of use to him in the open world. He came one day to amuse himself in his usual manner, and found the master busy in building a sailing chariot; he saw that the design was practicable upon a level surface, and with expressions of great esteem solicited its completion. The workman was pleased to find himself so much regarded by the prince, and resolved to gain yet higher honors. "Sir," said he, "you have seen but a small part of what the mechanic sciences can perform. I have been long of opinion that, instead of the tardy conveyance of ships and chariots, man might use the swifter migration of wings; that the fields of air are open to knowledge, and that only ignorance and idleness need crawl upon the ground."

This hint rekindled the prince's desire of passing the mountains; having seen what the mechanist had already performed, he was willing to fancy that he could do more; yet resolved to inquire further, before he suffered hope to afflict him by disappointment. "I am afraid," said he to the artist, "that your imagination prevails over your skill, and that you now tell me rather what you wish than what you know. Every animal has his element assigned him; the birds have the air, and man and beasts the earth."

"So," replied the mechanist, "fishes have the water, in which yet beasts can swim by nature and men by art. He that can swim needs not despair to fly; to swim is to fly in a grosser fluid, and to fly is to swim in a subtler. We are only to proportion our power of resistance to the different density of matter through which we are to pass. You will be necessarily upborne by the air, if you can renew any impulse upon it faster than the air can recede from the pressure."

"But the exercise of swimming," said the prince, "is very laborious; the strongest limbs are soon wearied; I am afraid the act of flying will be yet more violent; and wings will be of no great use unless we can fly further than we can swim."

"The labor of rising from the ground," said the artist, "will be great, as we see it in the heavier domestic fowls, but as we mount higher, the earth's attraction and the body's gravity will be gradually diminished, till we shall arrive at a region where the man will float in the air without any tendency to fall; no care will then be necessary but to move forwards, which the gentlest impulse will effect. You, sir, whose curiosity is so extensive will easily conceive with what pleasure a philosopher, furnished with wings, and hovering in the sky, would see the earth, and all its inhabitants, rolling beneath him, and presenting to him successively, by its diurnal motion, all the countries within the same parallel. How must it amuse the pendant spectator to see the moving scene of land and ocean, cities and deserts! To survey with equal serenity the marts of trade and the fields of battle; mountains infested with barbarians, and fruitful regions gladdened by plenty and lulled by peace! How easily shall we then trace the Nile through all his passage; pass over to distant regions, and examine the face of nature from one extremity to the other!"

"All this," said the prince, "is much to be desired; but I am afraid that no man will be able to breathe in these regions of speculation and tranquility. I have been told that respiration is difficult upon lofty mountains, yet from these precipices, though so high as to produce great tenuity of air, it is very easy to fall: therefore I suspect, that, from any height where life can be supported, there may be danger of too quick descent."

"Nothing," replied the artist, "will ever be attempted, if all possible objections must be first overcome. If you will favor my project, I will try the first flight at my own hazard. I have considered the structure of all volant animals, and find the folding continuity of the bat's wings most easily accommodated to the human form. Upon this model I shall begin my task tomorrow, and in a year expect to tower in the air beyond the malice and pursuit of man. But I will work only on this condition, that the art shall not be divulged, and that you shall not require me to make wings for any but ourselves."

"Why," said Rasselas, "should you envy others so great an advantage? All skill ought to be exerted for universal good; every man has owed so much to others, and ought to repay the kindness that he has received."

"If men were all virtuous," returned the artist, "I should with great alacrity teach them all to fly. But what would be the security of the good, if the bad could at pleasure invade them from the sky? Against an army sailing through the clouds, neither walls, nor mountains, nor seas could afford any security. A flight of northern savages might hover in the wind and light at once with irrestible violence upon the capital of a fruitful region that was rolling beneath them. Even this valley, the retreat of princes, the abode of happiness, might be violated by the sudden descent of some of the naked nations that swarm on the coast of the Southern sea."

The prince promised secrecy, and waited for the performance, not wholly hopeless of success. He visited the work from time to time, observed its progress, and remarked many ingenious contrivances to facilitate motion, and unite levity with strength. The artist was every day more certain that he should leave vultures and eagles behind him, and the contagion of his confidence seized upon the prince.

In a year the wings were finished; and, on a morning appointed, the maker appeared furnished for flight on a little promontory; he waved his pinions awhile to gather air, then leaped from his stand, and in an instant dropped into the lake. His wings, which were of no use in the air, sustained him in the water, and the prince drew him to land, half dead with terror and vexation.

Weather Prophet Wisdom

Since time immemorial man has delighted in prophecy as to rain or shine. The old-fashioned weather prophet has fallen into ill-repute, now that Uncle Sam has taken up the business, but much of the accumulated lore handed down to us from other centuries still holds good, even in regions covered by skyscrapers and asphalt boulevards. Shakespeare, for example, says: "Clamorous as a parrot against rain." When your neighbor's parrot squawks, you may know what to expect, and the sky is forever on duty. Here are a few old weather-wise verses:

Will set the traveler on his way,
Mackerel scales and mare's tails,
Lofty ships carry low sails.
A mackerel sky,
Not twenty-four hours dry.

Evening red and morning grey
Will set the traveler on his way,
But evening grey and morning red
Will bring down rain upon his head.

If the cock goes growing to bed,
He'll certain rise with a watery head.
If geese gang out to sea,
Good weather there will surely be.

When the glass falls low,
Prepare for a blow;
When it rises high,
Let all your kites fly.

If the barometer and thermometer both rise together,
It is a sure sign of coming fine weather.

A veering wind, fair weather;
A backing wind, foul weather.
If the wind back against the sun,
Trust it not, for back it will run.

These last two sayings are especially true with regard to southerly winds.

ALL SHE NEEDED

"I am sending you some manuscript," wrote the budding authoress. "I also inclose a letter of introduction from my pastor, one from my teacher, and a paragraph from our home paper telling of my adoption of a literary career. Is there anything else I might send you to interest you in my writings?"

"Dear Madam," wrote the perspiring editor in reply, "you need send me but one more thing—a good short story."

NOT A BIT LEFT

"Where's your luggage, Mike?" asked an employer of the new man-of-all-work upon his arrival.

"Lost, sur," said Mike.

"Lost? All your luggage?"

"Every bit of it, sur," replied Mike.

"But how did it happen?" asked the employer.

"The divil of a cork came out, sur," answered Mike.—Ladies' Home Journal.

LET HER DOWN EASY

Young Husband—Did you make those biscuits, dear?

His Wife—Yes, darling.

Her Husband—Well, I'd rather you would not make any more, sweetheart.

His Wife—Why not, my love?

Her Husband—Because, angel mine, you are too light for such heavy work.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

EXCLUSIVE NEWS OF BILL FUNK

"Bill Funk, who caught cold last Tuesday, as announced exclusively in this paper, is no better."—Concordia Kansan.

"What part of a railway train do you regard as the most dangerous?" inquired the nervous man.

"The dining car," answered the dyspeptic.—Exchange.

Interesting World Facts

Over seven million pounds of tobacco was produced in the Transvaal in 1908.

There are nearly two million horses in the Australian Commonwealth.

About twenty-four out of every one hundred tons of coal raised in the United Kingdom is exported.

About eight hundred and forty thousand persons are employed in or at coal mines in the United Kingdom.

Cards were first invented in 1390, for the amusement of Charles VI., King of France.

Henry II. of France was the first man to wear a pair of silk stockings, though cloth hose had been worn for some time.

Japan's government last year appointed an aeronautical commission to make a tour and report on the progress of the science of aviation in various countries.

Flat roads, as opposed to those of convex section, are recommended in the English Board of Trade Traffic Report as tending to minimize the splashing of pavements with mud.

Elephants, rhinoceroses, chimpanzees, and hippopotami exported alive from northern Nigeria have to pay a duty of fifty dollars a head; ostriches have to pay twenty-five dollars, and leopards fifteen dollars.

In northern Finland is a large stone which serves the inhabitants as an infallible barometes. At the approach of rain, this stone turns black or blackish grey, while in fine weather it is of a light color and covered with white spots. Finland has no national weather bureau.

Going back to 1299, each ruler over England has had on an average about nine parliaments.

Alcoholic liquors for the use of natives are not permitted to be imported into Somaliland.

Friction matches are a comparatively modern invention. They were first made in the United States in 1836 by L. C. Allin, of Springfield, Massachusetts. Before that time a clumsy form of match was imported from France, which had to be dipped into a bottle of sulphuric acid before it was lighted.

The term, "doctor" was invented in the twelfth century, about the time of the first establishment of universities. The first person upon whom this title was conferred was Irnerius, a professor of law at Bologna University.

The first standing army of modern times was established by Charles VII. of France, in 1445. In England the first standing army was organized in 1638.

It is remarkable how few of the discoverers and conquerors of the New World died in peace. Columbus died of a broken heart; Balboa was disgracefully beheaded; Cortez was dishonored; Sir Walter Raleigh was beheaded; Pizarro was murdered; Ojeda died in poverty; Henry Hudson was left to the mercy of the Indians along the bay which he discovered.

Twenty years is regarded as the maximum useful life of a Dreadnought.

Over thirty-nine million gallons of oils are annually produced from shale in this country.

In a division in Parliament in 1871 only one member voted in the Opposition lobby.

WORLDLY WISDOM

Little Willie—Say, Pa, what is world wisdom?

Pa—Worldly wisdom, my son, is a perfect knowledge of the failings of our neighbors.—Chicago News.

NOTHING SERIOUS

"Great guns! I've swallowed my collar button!" exclaimed the first actor in the dressing-room.

"Here, I'll lend you one of mind," answered the other, with exaggerated indifference.—Buffalo Express.

OVERHEARD IN A CHICAGO KITCHEN

The Cook—The mistress has a new husband.

The Waitress—Do you think he'll stay?—Philadelphia Record

Literature Music Art

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

The Ethics Embodied in Early Chinese Literature

Before the time of Confucius, there flourished a comparatively extensive literature in China; in fact, all the leading events in that country's history were chronicled from the twenty-third century before Christ to 721. These records were carefully examined by the great Asiatic scholar and edited by him, and they are valuable to the literature of the world in the evidence they furnish of the characteristics of a people so far remote from us in point of time. Besides recounting past events that have had no small share in shaping the destinies of the world today, they show us, that ethically and scientifically, the Chinese of more than two thousand years ago showed great advancement. Much of our modern philosophy can trace a faraway parallel to the utterances and writings of the sovereigns and sages who lived in that dim past. Who knows from what ancient source they derived the inspiration for their advice and teaching, or whether it came to them simply from a contemplation of nature in her many phases? We can discover nothing in philosophy today that was not an old truth in the shadowy beginnings of history. We may, individually, from time to time, became imbued with a sudden flash of knowledge which comes to us seemingly out of the void, and immediately illumines the whole world for us with a bright ray of truth. We may think, perhaps, that we are the first thus to be impressed by this particular insight into omniscience, but a little study will show us that what has just been made clear to us for the first time, was understood and expressed by thinkers in the long ago dawn of philosophical history. And this detracts nothing from its value, but only the more truly convinces us of the infallibility of the inspiration.

The greatest Chinese moral teachers were undoubtedly Confucius and Laotze and Mencius. The latter taught that all virtue is founded on filial piety. "The richest fruit of benevolence is this," he said, "the service of one's parents. The richest fruit of righteousness is this, the obeying of one's elder brothers. The richest fruit of wisdom is this, the knowing of these two things, and not departing from them. Confucius taught that man by nature is virtuous, and that all evil is from without, and means simply no resistance to worldly temptation. The teachings of Laotze were colored by Brahmanism, and endeavored to show that only by constant self-sacrifice can one obtain peace and a final absorption in the good of God.

Chinese Maxims

The path of duty lies in what is near, and men seek for it in what is remote. The work of duty lies in what is easy, and men seek for it in what is difficult. If each man would love his parents and show respect to his elders, the whole empire would enjoy tranquility.—Mencius.

Hold faithfulness and sincerity as first principles.—Confucius.

If what we see is doubtful, how can we believe what is spoken behind the back?

God leads men to tranquil security.—Shoo King.

The glory and tranquility of a state may arise from the excellence of one man.

Mencius said:—The superior man has two things in which he delights, and to be ruler over the empire is not one of them.

That his father and mother are both alive, and that the conditions of his brothers affords no cause for anxiety; this is one delight.

Then when looking up he has no occasion for shame before heaven, and below he has no occasion to blush before men; this is a second delight.

Fine words and an insinuating appearance are seldom associated with virtue.

Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous.

Without recognizing the ordinances of heaven it is impossible to be a superior man.—Confucius.

Virtue has no invariable model. A supreme regard for what is good gives the model for it. What is good has no invariable characteristic to be supremely regarded; it is found where there is conformity to the uniform decision of the mind.—Shoo King.

Man's nature to good is like the tendency of water to flow downwards. There are none but have this tendency to good; just as all water flows downwards.—Mencius.

Do not speak lightly; your words are your own. Do not say: This is of little importance; no one can hold my tongue for me; words are not to be cast away. Every word has its answer; every good deed has its recompense.

Let me not say that Heaven is high aloft above me. It ascends and descends about our doings; it daily inspects us wherever we are.

Benevolence is man's mind, and righteousness is man's path.

Men must be decided on what they will not do, and then they are able to act with vigor in which they ought.

Learn as if you could not reach your object, and were always afraid you should lose it.—Confucius.

To nourish the heart there is nothing better than to make the desires few.—Mencius.

When Heaven is about to confer a great office on any man, it first exercises his mind with suffering, and his sinews and bones with toil. It exposes his body to hunger and subjects him to extreme poverty. It confounds his undertakings. By all these methods it stimulates his mind, hardens his nature, and supplies his incompetencies.

For all affairs let there be adequate preparation. With preparation there will be no calamities.—Shoo King.

When the year becomes cold, then we know how the pine and the cypress are the last to lose their leaves; i.e., men are not known save in times of adversity.

All are good at first, but few prove themselves to be so at the last.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK REVIEWED

"The Soul of a Serf." J. B. Ellis. Laird & Lee, Publishers, Toronto.

To all Anglo-Saxons the world over this book must prove of interest wherever read. Not only does the author relate a tale worth while, but he gives us an insight into the early days of our race, days when our ancestors, the Angles, Saxons and Jutes, inhabited Sleswick, Friesland and Jutland, living wild, free lives in an untamed country; knowing little of social and moral laws as we uphold them today, and yet laying the foundation, in their primitive fashion, for those institutions, which, flourishing in our own times, mean the splendid system of modern government, a democracy standing for enlightenment, progress and freedom.

From the very interesting appendix at the end of the book we condense the following description of the early English people.

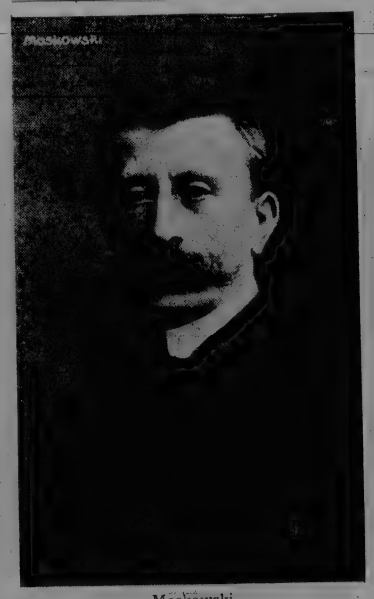
These three above-named Low-German tribes, the Angles, Saxons and Jutes, all spoke the same language and lived, socially, morally and religiously, the same kind of life. In the centre of each village or "Tunship," in a house distinguished from those of its neighbors by its large size and the extent of the land surrounding it, lived the aeldorman, or chief. He rose to his position usually through having displayed courage in battle or skill in leadership, for to be accounted a man of valor was each citizen's aim. All about the house of the caldorman were the farms and the crofts of the freemen, and the village was surrounded by a tun, which was a wall or trench, hence the words, tun, tunship, town and township.

Besides the caldormen and freemen there were the loets and the slaves. The difference between these two last is not easily defined. They were both the property of their masters, but while in the case of the slave he might be killed by his master without any questions being asked, if a freeman killed his loet he was liable to the payment of a fine. Loets were often set free, slaves were seldom or never given their freedom.

The religion of these tribes was the Scandinavian mythology: "In the beginning there was a nothingness, Gennungagap, by name; it was a space between other spaces, a void among voids. Out of it grew the root of a great ash. This tree had two other roots; one in Niflheim—a nothingness of flame, which the poisonous snake gnaws day and night—and another in Asgard or heaven, where the gods dwell. It was this tree, that held up the earth—and it is this tree, or the belief in it, that was the direct parent of the English Maypole and the German Christmas tree."

To explain the existence of man, we must go back to a cow. When Ginungagap filled up with ice, the heat of Niflheim melted the frost into drops of life. One drop became a cow, the other a giant. . . . . The cow licked the stones of Gennungagap, for they were covered with salt frost; and there was no grass. She licked hungrily and the warmth of her rough tongue licked a being out of the rock, who became the father of the gods; and the first giant became the father of the evil frost-giants. The most important son of Burthat was the god the cow made—was Woden or Oden; he was the All-Father of the Angles and the Saxons. It was he who established the god's city of Asgard, and erected in it the magnificent banquetting hall called Valhalla. His wife was Frigga. The father of Woden was important merely as explanatory of Woden's origin. Woden was the "first of all gods." His sons were many; chief of them were Thor, Balder and Tyr. The Norns were three giant sisters who decide the weird or fate of men. They are called Past, Present and Future. Frey presided over rain and sunshine. Woden, Thor, Tyr or Tiw and Frey have given us the names of four days of the week. Freyja was the goddess of love; Loki was the spirit of evil. Loki cannot be destroyed until Ragnarok—the end of everything, when men and gods must perish—the end even of nothing, for Niflheim and Gennungagap must pass away at Ragnarok. And then—what? Will a new tree spring forth from nothingness and heaven? "Who can search into the beginning?" asked the ancient priests of Woden, "who can search unto the end?"

In the story of "The Soul of a Serf" we have as a hero Usfrey, a loet or unweaponed man, who becomes possessed with the idea that he is destined to be free, and become a leader of men. He is in love when the story opens with Cuthberga, the ward of the caldorman whom he serves. The girl is ignorant even of his existence, and is herself in love with her guardian, who is pledged to marry another woman. The caldorman Lilla has a powerful enemy, one Eumor, who desires to wed Cuthberga, and Lilla has given his word to him that he will use his influence in his behalf. Finally Cuthberga is pressed to listen to Eumor's suit, and she is so angry when she realizes that Lilla wishes the match, that she swears that sooner than marry the man she will wed the first slave she meets. Usfrey happens to be that slave, and in spite of all her friends' entreaties, in spite of Lilla's anguish, for her guardian loves her, though his word is pledged to another, she is married to the slave. As soon



Moskowski

as the words are spoken she bids him leave her sight, and later, when he attempts to speak to her and confess his love, she bids her servants beat him. So great is Usfrey's strength, however, that it is impossible to put such an indignity upon him but his love for her suffers a deep wound, and all his pride is aroused; he swears to her that he will yet bring her to her knees before him. It is interesting to find out how he keeps his word.

There are many thrilling battles fought, and the author's descriptions are realistic. The story ends in Usfrey's dreams all coming true.

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY

The centennial of the birth of William Makepeace Thackeray, the great novelist, was commemorated at the Authors' Dinner in London, at which interesting speeches were made. The following summary of them is from the London Daily Telegraph:

Sir Edward Thackeray, in proposing the health of the guest of the evening, Sir Algernon West, offered to the club's president (Mr. Thomas Hardy) most hearty congratulations upon the great honor that had been paid him by the bestowal of the Order of Merit, in succession to that of their late president, Mr. Mr. George Meredith. (Cheers.) That evening they had as their distinguished guest Sir Algernon West, whose reputation was known to them all. No one living was more competent to speak on William Makepeace Thackeray. He, as chairman had been asked to give a few reminiscences, but he had been warned that on such occasions as that indulgences were not permitted to the chairman. (Laughter.) He should, however, follow the example of Anthony Trollope, whom he frequently met at William Thackeray's house in Kensington Palace gardens. In those days when a young man they used to follow the same pack of foxhounds in Essex. "I can see him now," added the chairman, "wearing a broad-brimmed hat, with his coat collar pulled up over his ears, charging the hedges and fences. He was very fond of hunting, and wrote a paper in the "Fortnightly Review" in defence of that sport, in reply to attacks upon it by Professor Freeman. Trollope never shirked any fence, and I cannot do better than follow his example tonight in not attempting to avoid any obstacle which may lie in my path as chairman." (Cheers.)

Had William Thackeray lived, he would have completed ninety-nine years on that day, as he was born on July 18, 1811, and not, as Brewer and others state, on Aug. 12. During one hundred years his branch of the Thackerays had been a landless people belonging to the strictly professional class. Of sixty-nine kinsmen or collaterals, twenty-four entered the Army or Navy, nineteen were churchmen, nine were barristers, eight were Indian civilians, seven were medical men, two were Eton masters, one of whom—his brother—was there that evening. (Cheers.) Since the days of Thackeray's great-grandfather, 200 years ago, who had to earn his living in some honorable profession by his sword, tongue, or pen, the genius of William Makepiece was the flowering of a century and a half of family culture, of which the beautiful after-efflorescence still blooms in the works of his daughter, Lady Ritchie, the authoress of "Old Kensington," "The Story of Elizabeth," and "The Village on the Cliff." (Cheers.)

Indian Associations

Richard Thackeray, father of the novelist, was appointed collector of the extensive district lying beyond Calcutta, an appointment considered one of the prizes of the Bengal Civil Service. The collector lived at Alipurs, which became his home. It was the country lodge of Sir Philip Francis, the villa inter paludes, where he held his weekly symposiums. The whole internal administration of a district of some two thousand square miles, with a population now exceeding one and a half millions, centred in him. Besides this, there was a wide unsurveyed region of forests and swamps, through which the Bengal rivers merge into the sea at one end of the district, and the no-man's-land of creeks and jungles, inhabited only by tigers, deer, and crocodiles, and the few remnants of the old river pirates, at the other. Richard Thackeray died on Sept. 13, 1815, aged only 32 years and 10 months, leaving an only son, the future novelist, just four months' old. The young mother, herself only 23, found a home with her relatives in India, and to the grief of widowhood had to add the separation from her only child.

His first recollection of William Makepeace Thackeray was his taking him as a boy to hear a lecture by Albert Smith, on his ascent of Mont Blanc, which was considered an immense feat in those days. (Laughter.) He never passed Thackeray's house in Kensington Palace Gardens without thinking of the many happy days he enjoyed there, and of the celebrated authors, artists, and men of distinction in other walks of life whom he met. Besides Anthony Trollope, there was John Leech, who was also very fond of hunting, and many of whose drawings and caricatures of hunting scenes in "Punch" were taken from impressions gained in the field. On several occasions he invited him (Sir Edward) to his house. Then at Thackeray's house there was Higgins (Jacob Omnium), who stood 6ft. 6in. in height, and was a man of imposing presence. His writings brought him the congratulations of Thackeray, who dedicated to him "The Adventures of Philip."

Masterly Satire

Sir Algernon West, responding, said: Standing at the side of an illustrious soldier, who has made his name as famous by his sword as his kinsman has made it famous with his pen, I am overwhelmed with the audacity that has led me to accept the invitation you have given me, coupled with the condition that I should say a few words on the writings of the great man whose centenary we celebrate today. There is one excuse, and that is a sad one, for I imagine that I am one of the few—the very few—who had the honor of his acquaintance, a short one, for at the zenith of his powers and his popularity he was taken from us. On a winter's day at the close of December I stood at his grave, and witnessed the grief of many of his colleagues in literature and art, and among them Charles Dickens, all animosities having come to an end, and with reverence and awe we listened to those words which the priest rehearses over our dead, and of which Thackeray said, "What magnificent words; what a burning faith; what a glorious triumph; what a heroic life-death hope they record. They are read over all of us alike. We have all of us heard them, and I have fancied for my part that they fell and smote like sods upon the coffin". We all heard what will one day be said over all of us. The friend who accompanied me preserves to this day, framed in her room, the last letter ever written by Thackeray.

He was a humorist, satirist, historian, with a heart like that of a child in its beautiful simplicity; a tender and gentle spirit, he loved children, and never saw a schoolboy but he longed to give him a tip. (Cheers.) The finest bit of satire ever written was on the funeral of Lady Kew. I wish we had time to read it together—but only two sentences let me repeat: "To live to fourscore years and be found dancing among the idle virgins. To have had nearly a century of allotted time, and then be called away from the giddy notes of a Mayfair fiddler. To have to yield your roses, too, and then drop out of the boney clutch of your old fingers a wreath that came from a Parisian bandbox." His people are just as fresh as when they lived, because they represented humanity, which was always the same.

I do not know whether, in this company of distinguished authors, I may quote the saying of a cynic who said when he was told to read a new novel he straightway went to his bookshelf and took down an old one—I need not have so far to go—for in my pocket, when I am travelling, or by my bedside when at home, Thackeray is always there. I think he must have realized that wish of the poet's:

"Like God, I would pervade humanity,
From the shivering seals' low moans
Up through the ranks and tiers of life,
To kings upon their thrones."

Was it Thackeray's genius that gave him such an inner knowledge of mankind? You all know the old story of a bishop in the railway carriage with two navvies, who were using language not strictly evangelical. "My good man," he said, "where did you learn such a language?" "earn it, governor?" said he. "You can't learn it—it's a gift." (Laughter.)

Reviewing Old Memories

Thackeray had the gift. There was no character that he did not vivify and make his own. Thackeray knew every spring in that piece of complicated machinery which we call life. Each of us at one time or another has been taken back to our schoolboy days, and has assisted at the fight between Cuff, the cock of the walk, and Figgis, at Dr. Swishtails'. (Cheers.) If we want to recall the jeunesse orageuse of yesterday we have only to read of Lord Kew and Jack Belsize, of Pendennis and Clive, of the Marquis of Farintosh as the Highland chieftain, or of Charles Honeyman passing to his pulpit and leaving behind him the scent of millefleurs, preaching to the admiration of the Miss Sherricks in the morning, and coughing in his pew in the afternoon; for the women, as Sherrick said, love a consumptive parson. And then his women, the triumphant and gorgeous Beatrix, mater pulcra filia pulchrior. Little need to speak of Beatrix in her glory—king, duke, earl, count, baron; whom she smote she overthrew. Becky Sharp, so clever, so brilliant, would have found it so easy to be good if she had only £2,000 a year. "I should like," said Thackeray, "to touch you sometimes with a reminiscence that shall waken your sympathy." Who could resist it who reads of Harry's return to Lady Castlewood after their long estrangement, bringing his sheaves with him. And Ethel Newcome when emancipated from the worldly Lady Kew—what a charming girl! And Amelia, whose character he said he took from his mother, his wife, and Mrs. Brookfield—but Amelia, I am sure, would never have published George's letters to her. He has been accused of too much satire in "Vanity Fair," but when did he ever satirize anything but meanness, vulgarity, snobbishness, and vice? (Cheers.)

I am sorry to confess that in my life I have been guilty of many acts of selfishness, of meanness, and, if you like, of snobbishness, and Thackeray has analyzed them all and castigated me accordingly. You, I am sure, have done many deeds of self-sacrifice and kindness, and for all of these Thackeray has loved and applauded you.

Newman in beautiful language described what a gentleman should be, and Thackeray vied with him in his definition of what it is to be a gentleman. It is to have lofty aims, to lead a pure life, to keep your honor virgin, to have the esteem of your fellow-citizens, and the love of your fireside; to bear good fortune meekly, to suffer evil with constancy, and through evil and good to maintain truth always. And a type almost too good to be followed is found in that loyal and chivalrous soldier Colonel Newcome, patient and long-suffering under the cruel persecutions of that terrible campaigner, accepting with humility almost divine the sorrows of his old age until the day of his happy release, when he said "Adsum," and stood in the presence of his Maker. (Cheers.)

A Student of Faces

Mr. H. C. Biron, opening a subsequent discussion, said it was not, perhaps, so incongruous as it might appear that he, a magistrate, should speak of Thackeray, because at one time Thackeray seriously attempted to be a police magistrate himself—(laughter)—for he read for the Bar. Fortunately, perhaps, for humanity, he abandoned those studies later in life in order to pursue literature. Thackeray's books were about people. They were living novels; few writers got such actual red, human blood into their characters as Thackeray did. His genius was not confined to his novels. There was no such good reading in the world as those occasional passages which he wrote in "Punch" and "Fraser's" Magazine." (Cheers.)

The Rev. F. St. John Thackeray spoke of his visits to the novelist at 13 Young street, where "Vanity Fair" was written. When outdoors with him, Thackeray was always studying faces, and situations, and characters. They went to picture-galleries and theatres, and sometimes Thackeray would leave him in the pit of a theatre, saying, "Now, I must leave you; I must go and make a £5 note." (Laughter.) It was a saying of his, when they went out to dine, that he always gave boys beefsteak and apricot omelet. (Laughter.) He was liberal in every sense of the word—liberal-minded, a Liberal in politics, liberal with his purse, and liberal with his time. Shortly after Macaulay's death he stated that he had been asked to continue the great history, and he would have been qualified to do so, because he had a profound knowledge of the eighteenth century. But he declined the request. It was Thackeray who killed the snobbery of early Victorian days. (Cheers).

A thing of beauty is (something) ever.

An Hour with the Editor

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

The beginning of party government in England was under conditions which, in these days, would not be tolerated, especially in the matter of bribery. This was open, notorious and flagrant, although the sums paid in certain cases were absurdly small. It seems rather absurd to read that a noble lord valued his vote at £10 2s. It also seems astonishing to find that regular accounts of such expenditures were kept, and that in fact an office was opened where business of this kind was transacted. In the days of the Tudors and the Stuarts, if a member of Parliament was not amenable to the wishes of the powers that were, it was an easy matter to lock him up in the Tower until he saw the error of his ways, or the measure to which he took exception had been passed; but the Revolution abolished this practise, and under the leadership of Wharton, who was probably selected for the cabinet for no other reason than that he absolutely lacked anything that resembled a conscience, bribery of members became so common as to be looked upon as a matter of course.

We saw in the last preceding article that the Commons endeavored to exclude from that body all office-holders under the Crown, and that the Lords objected to it, except with the proviso that, while an acceptance of office vacated a seat, the office-holder might be re-elected. The King vetoed this; but both Houses determined that it should become the law of the land, and finally, after a second passage, the King gave his assent. Herein, we find the origin of the practice, now in vogue, wherever the British system of government is in force, of members seeking re-election after being appointed to a cabinet office. When the United States, nearly a century later, adopted their Constitution, they followed the plan, which the English Parliament had rejected during the reign of William and Mary, with the result that they do not enjoy ministerial responsibility. None of the histories available give the name of the statesman who first suggested the adoption of this system in England. Possibly he was one who "builded far wiser than he knew." Ministerial responsibility was further ensured by the passing of a resolution requiring all public business to be transacted by the Privy Council, and that the King should be incapable of performing any executive act without the sanction of his ministers. Thus the British Constitution, as we call it today, was fully established, and it was strengthened by the enactment of a law providing that judges should be removed only on an address from parliament to the Crown, and the abolition of the censorship of the press. Having accomplished these things, Parliament proceeded to reduce the strength of the standing army, and determine the accession to the throne.

William and Mary had no children, the latter having died in 1694, and although William survived her eight years, he did not remarry. It became necessary, therefore, to provide for the succession. James II. had died, and although the King of France had formally recognized his son as King of England, the English people themselves were resolute that he should not ascend the throne. They were determined on maintaining the Crown on the head of Protestants only.

Mary, it will be remembered, was daughter of James II. She had a sister, Anne, who was married to Prince George of Denmark, a Protestant, and she was herself a Protestant. She was therefore, in point of heirship, next in succession, and her religious views were, of course, acceptable to Parliament. But at the time of the death of William she was childless. She had had seventeen children, all of whom had died in infancy, except the Duke of Gloucester, who died during the reign of William and Mary. It was therefore necessary to provide for the succession after the death of Anne, or in the event of her predeceasing William. By the ordinary rules of law, the right of succession after Anne was vested in the descendants of the Duchess of Savoy, granddaughter of Charles I., but they were Roman Catholics, and hence could not be considered. The descendants of Charles I. and Charles II. being therefore barred from the throne, it was necessary for Parliament to go one step farther back, if the Crown was to be kept in the kingly line. James I. had a daughter, Elizabeth, who had married the Elector Palatine. She had had twelve children, all of whom died except one, Sophia, who married the Elector of Hanover. She was the nearest Protestant in right of descent to the throne, and the choice of Parliament fell upon her. In the first year of the reign of William and Mary it had been enacted that any person who should profess the Roman Catholic religion should be forever excluded from the throne, and the Act of Settlement, as it is called, after declaring the Crown should go, after the death of Anne, to Sophia, Electress and Duchess of Hanover, and the heirs of her body—being Protestants, went on to declare that to whomsoever the crown should thereafter come should join in communion with the Church of England as by law established. During the reign of Anne, it was enacted that to dispute the right of the sovereign, acting in conjunction with Parliament to settle the succession should be high treason. Blackstone thus explains the meaning of the Act of Settlement: "Hence it is easy to collect that the title to the crown is at present hereditary, though not quite as absolutely hereditary as formerly; and the common stock or ancestor, from whom the descent must be derived, is also different. Formerly the common stock was King Egbert, afterwards William the Conqueror, and now it is Princess Sophia, in whom the inheritance was vested by the new king and Parliament. Formerly the descent was absolute, and the crown went to the next heir without any restriction; but now, upon the new settlement, the inheritance is conditional; being limited to such heirs only of the body of the Princess Sophia as are Protestant members of the Church of England, and are not married to Catholics."

No further limitations have ever been made upon the succession. George V. derives his title solely from the Act of Settlement, and his title is not absolute, but conditional, for he would forfeit it if he should profess the Roman Catholic faith, or if, in the event of the death of the Queen, he should marry a Roman Catholic. It is no longer necessary for a new king to go through any form or pretext of election, as we have seen was the case even in the time of William the Conqueror. The heir succeeds instantly upon the death of his predecessor, the throne is not for the smallest fraction of time vacant.

Personally, William III. was not a likeable man. He was austere and reserved. He was a very capable soldier and the most accomplished diplomat of his time. His manner was blunt and unpolished. He displayed little affection and discountenanced any exhibition of it in others. But he was a just man and his private life seems to have been beyond reproach.

"HE THAT KEEPETH ISRAEL"

We stood looking over the roofs of the city towards the mountains, as they glowed in the light of the setting sun. He was what is called a hard-headed business man, one of those who looks a long way ahead, takes what seem to outsiders to be long chances and pulls off a profit by the exercise of indomitable energy and courage. For the rest he is a good fellow like other people. When he is angry, he does not always speak in language that would look well in cold print. We had been talking about nothing in particular, and after a pause he began to quote: "I lift up mine eyes to the Hills from whence cometh my help; my help cometh from the Lord which made Heaven and Earth. Behold He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep." Then, after a moment of silence, he said: "Do you know that when I have had a particularly hard day, and things have seemed to go wrong, I often come and stand here, look at those mountains and recall those words. It gives me fresh faith, hope and courage to do so."

There are some people to whom the lessons of the Bible seem of no account. As they put it, they are well enough for weaklings, for women or for children, but not for red-blooded men like us. Doubtless you are acquainted with some of these self-styled "red-blooded" people. They claim to be men of the world par emphasis. Do they not sometimes when they have been indulging too freely, go into places where they would not go when fully responsible? Do they not sit up to the wee sma' hours over a card table and wake up in the morning with a dark brown taste in their mouths? Hence they are men of the world, and "red-blooded." Just in passing, they may be reminded that the man who wrote the words quoted above had more experience in a week than they are likely to have in their whole lives. David was red-blooded enough to suit the most strenuous of them. But, say some of these people, you are quoting from the Bible, and no one now takes the Bible seriously, except parsons and women. That is not the case; but we will suppose that the ground is tenable and that the Bible is an exceedingly human book, as it in point of fact is. Here are a few things that may not wholly be unworthy of consideration even by those whose blood is the reddest:

There is no doubt that the Bible is a very ancient book, some parts of it being very much older than others;

There is no doubt that there was a king of Israel named David, and that he was a man who from humble beginnings rose to the highest position attainable by any man in his nation;

There is no doubt that he lived an exceedingly strenuous life and had a wide range of experience;

There is no reasonable doubt that he either wrote, or had written for him, the Psalms, which are attributed to him;

There is no doubt that in these Psalms he gave the result of his long and varied experience.

Dismiss, if you like, every question of divine guidance. Probably he had no more of that than you or any one else can get if you take the trouble to look for it. Doubtless the Lord did not command him to do wrong or cruel things, as the narrative alleges, any more than He commands you to do wrong or cruel things. In all probability he was a man, full of human weaknesses and also full of human strength. He made his mistakes, and some of them were very bad. The stronger the case you can make out on this point, the stronger the lesson from his experience is. It was this strenuous, wilful and sometimes wicked man, who, in the hour of danger, felt that "He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep." Often we hear men say of the city authorities, that they are foolish not to learn from the experience of other places; and yet we ourselves refuse to learn from the experience of other men, and especially from those men, whose lives are spread before us and who have poured out the secrets of their souls in that wonderful compilation of books known as the Bible. We would question the "redness" of a man's blood if we caught him reading the Psalms, when there was a 10-cent magazine handy.

"He that keepeth Israel." God may have been the God of Israel; but he did not belong to Israel. He is as much our God as he was the God of Abraham. He is just as near to us as he was to David. You may admit this readily enough and answer that it does not really mean anything at all. You may be of the opinion that the whole idea is a pleasant fiction. But how do you know it may only be this? There is a tall mast out on Shotbolt's Hill. You never saw a wireless telegraph machine and never received a wireless message, but you have no doubt whatever that from that mast messages are sent out to ships at sea. If you should go up to the office on the Hill and ask the man in charge how the message went to the ship he could not tell you, for he does not know. Nobody knows. Nobody knows how He "keepeth Israel." Nobody knows how messages can be sent from man's heart to His heart. But there is no man or woman living who has in simple faith sent up a prayer to Him, but knows that it will be answered. Perhaps it will not be answered by a shower of twenty-dollar gold pieces, or anything of that kind, but it will be answered by gifts of faith, hope, courage and all else that is needed to enable us to vanquish the real enemies that render life burdensome, that will fit us to surmount difficulties, that will strengthen us to bear disappointments caused by ill-designed plans. If there are no hills to which we can lift up our eyes for help, we are surely in a pitiable case. We may find distraction in what so-called red-blooded people call pleasure; but not rest, comfort and renewed strength. These latter are moral things—we use the word moral as we speak of moral courage, although what is really meant is spiritual. We would say spiritual, if it were not that the term smacks too much of religion, and this article is meant chiefly for those who do not claim to be religious. There is not a man of us who does not at times feel keenly the need of this moral strength, and it ought to be a source of the profoundest gratitude to know that there is One who "keepeth Israel." There is a source from which we can draw hope, strength and courage, not in the form of a conviction that there is a land of rest beyond the grave, where all that is wrong will be set right, for we do not find any such teaching in the Book of which we have been speaking. It is present comfort, present strength, present hope, present courage that we receive when, with spiritual eyes, we look to the Hills from whence cometh our aid.

Remember that the greatest thing to ourselves is not what we have, but what we are. Our greatest triumphs consist not in what we get or do, but in what we become. One man may so immerse his soul in business that his life is unhealthy, like a plant whose roots are in soil that is too wet for its growth; another may bathe his soul in enjoyment, and his life becomes stunted, as does a plant that never sees anything but the sun's hottest glare. There is such a thing as being superior to business success or failure; there is such a thing as a pleasure far exceeding mere physical enjoyment. This height is reached, this pleasure is attained by those who, to use David's simile, look to the hills from whence cometh our help, who learn to trust in Him who "keepeth Israel." And this it is that Christ meant when he said, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God."

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

The terms Saracens, Arabs, Moors and Berbers have been indifferently applied to the people who inhabit the region from the western boundary of Morocco to the Persian Gulf, and even the Turks are sometimes included in it. As a matter of fact, there is neither a Saracen nor a Moorish race. The former term was applied by the Crusaders to their opponents generally. It was derived from a Latin term used by a Roman writer to describe a people in Northern Africa, but it is not and, so far as is known, never was a race name. The Moors are the ancient Mauri of the Romans, so called because they inhabited what the Romans called Mauretania; but they call themselves Berbers. The Arabs and Berbers are apparently distinct races, and there seems to be reason for believing that there was a race inhabiting the extreme west northwest of Africa before the Berbers came from some eastern home. These people are not to be confounded in any way with the Negroes, for they are wholly a different type. Neither are the Arabs in any sense Negroes, although it seems probable that they are a mixed race, one branch coming from the nearby portion of Africa and the other from the north, perhaps originally from Central Asia. There is some evidence of a civilization ante-dating the Arabian in the peninsula of Arabia, but the latter goes back very far, seemingly more than a thousand years before the reputed founding of Rome. The people of Abyssinia, of the eastern Soudan, and of the region around Lake Tchad seem to be closely akin to the Arabs, although some of the Abyssinians exhibit traces of admixture with the Negro stock. The Arab type predominates down the eastern coast as far south as Zanzibar, although there is much admixture of blood, especially of the Portuguese. An approximate estimate of the number of people who are of Arab or Berber origin is 50,000,000. The fact that they are all Mohammedans has led to a close resemblance between these two races.

The Egyptians are, as far as is known, neither Arab nor Berber. They seem to be a race apart, and are known to have been dwelling in the lower Nile valley more than six thousand years ago. Mention has already been made on this page of the discovery of relics of a race, which ante-dated what we know of the origin of Egyptian history by fully four thousand years. If the Egyptians are not descendants of these, they have no representatives as far as can be traced. Some writers have thought that they had discovered proof that the early home of the Egyptians was in the far North at an earlier geological period. It is even suggested that they migrated southward to escape the effects of the Ice Age, and one writer goes so far as to claim that the word which is translated East in Egyptian records really means North. The Great Pyramid is relied upon to furnish evidence of this northern origin, and the claim is made that it was built originally in commemoration of Mount Meru, a mythical elevation at the North Pole, where in the Golden Age of the poets and the Tertiary Age of the geologists, mankind are supposed to have dwelt. Whether this is all fancy, or there may be under it a substratum of fact, it is impossible to say, but the Egyptians always have been and now are one of the insoluble puzzles of historians. They seem to have kept apart from other races. Wave after wave of conquest has swept over the land. Indeed, for four thousand years strangers have ruled the country; but the Egyptian of today remains the same as the Egyptian whom Abraham found dwelling there, when in the twilight of history he made his journey to the Nile valley because of a famine in the land where he had been living.

The people of Syria represent a diversity of origins. Some of them are descended from the ancient Hittites. Some of them are Turks, some Arabs, some Druses, some Armenians, some Jews, and so on, making altogether the most extraordinary racial medley on earth. In the Armenians we have what is called the Indo-Germanic stock represented; in the Arabs what is called the Semitic; in the Turk the Turanians. The Jews are assigned to the same origin as the Arabs. But this may or may not be the case. The Druses are in many respects an extraordinary people. For their origin we must look to a tribe sent down into Syria by the Babylonia king during the second Jewish captivity. These intermingled in blood with a fierce race known as the Mardi, brought down by the Emperor Constantine IV. in A.D. 636 to act as a bulwark against the Mohammedans. They are said to have been of Persian origin. To these the blood of the Maronites was added. Of the origin of the people practically nothing is known. Another element was the Arab blood, which came from the south, and to complete the medley, there is at least a slight Jewish element in it.

The Druses for eight hundred years have successfully resisted all efforts to subdue them. They are wonderfully courageous, and on occasion terribly cruel. Their industry is marvelous, for with incredible toil they have carried soil from the valleys up the slopes of mountains and made of it fertile fields where once there was barren rock. They are monotheists, but believe that God has become incarnate on several occasions, the last alleged incarnation having been exemplified in Hakem Biamr Allah, who lived about the date of the Norman Conquest. Mohammed is recognized also as an incarnation, and so also is Jesus. They accept the Pentateuch, the Gospels and the Koran, but interpret each in their own way, and so as to make them bear out the teachings of Hakem, belief in whose unity with God is the foundation of their religious system. The Druses are described as a very handsome people, and almost of them possess the rudiments of education. The hostility between them and the Armenians is of long standing and apparently irradicable. During the last hundred years there has been a cleavage between such of the Druses as were chiefly of Maronite stock and the remainder of the nationality. The Sultan of Turkey claims suzerainty over them, but it is more nominal than actual.

Some Famous Dramatists and Their Master-Pieces

(N. ea Bertrand Lugrin)

THE "AUTOS" OF PEDRO CALDERON DE LA BARCA

We have seen that modern English drama had its beginning in the early miracle plays, which depicted Biblical scenes and Biblical heroes and heroines, both to amuse and to inculcate practical moral lessons. The autos for which Pedro Calderon is famous were an elaboration of these plays, designed by him to please the clergy and the people. The former had objected entirely to the secularization of the drama, and the people en masse, having become tired of the plays with only a religious significance which appealed simply to their ethical sense, had gone to the other extreme and welcomed only such plays as served to divert their minds from serious thought. In these autos Calderon strived to reconcile the two extreme opinions, and that he did so is evidenced by the great favor with which his works were received.

Even in this advanced age we have not outgrown our love for fanciful things, as witness the unqualified success of "Peter Pan" recently. The world as a whole is getting older without a doubt, but, like a person, though it may have outgrown childish beliefs and imaginings, it still loves to hark back to those days, when it looked on life through the rainbow-colored mists of childhood, which gave to everything in nature a halo of wondrous romance and beauty. During the early part of the Seventeenth Century this taste for the supernatural and the mysterious was very largely in evidence. Calderon's autos partook of pagan mysteries and Christ's miracles, blended in what we would now term a rather incongruous whole.

On religious festivals the autos were enacted in the streets from house to house, in the rich quarters of the town. Giants, clownishly attired, danced to arouse the merriment of the onlookers, and then, after a brief musical prelude, the play was begun. After the play came the "Interlude," made famous through the genius of John Heywood of Elizabethan times, and then followed more music and a dance by fairies or gypsies.

Calderon was an indefatigable worker. He has left seventy-three autos and one hundred and eight dramas. It is impossible for anyone not conversant with the Spanish tongue to give an impartial criticism of his plays, for it is scarcely fair to judge the work of any writer simply through the translations.

That Calderon was a great dramatist we may accept without a doubt. Writers well qualified to pass judgment, place him in the same class with Dante and Shakespeare, and he has been styled the "Spanish Ben Jonson," though he is a far more eloquent writer than the last-named, and his power of description almost unrivalled. Like Jonson, he was a poet of the court and made his plays to appeal to royalty and its followers. He is distinctly representative of the country, his autos and plays are Spanish to the core. "To know Calderon is to know the mind of the Spain of the Seventeenth Century."

Calderon was born in 1600 in that Madrid where "Spain's proud heart swelleth." His parents were noble, and as a child Calderon was surrounded by kindness and luxury. His delicate, refined, scholarly face is indicative of his character. He attended the University of Salamanca, and after graduating served for some years in the army. Late in life he took religious vows, though this final changing of his profession did not mean a change of views, as he had always been a devout follower of the Roman faith.

His friendship with Lope de Vega had undoubtedly a great influence on his life and work, as had also his familiarity with the philosophy of most of the great thinkers of antiquity. He gave his first effort to the world when he was nineteen. It was called "The Devotion to the Cross," and shows considerable constructive skill. His "Circe," which he produced at thirty-four, was a wonderful spectacular performance and was enacted on the pond of the Buen Retiro. It called for magnificent stage equipment and was considered one of the most marvelous dramatic exhibitions ever given. However, it is not in the same class with the same plays which he wrote later. His style is always simple, forceful and dramatic, and in his later productions he displays wonderful power and a sublime philosophy. Some of his most famous plays are, "Wonderful Magician," "Purgatory of Saint Patrick," "The Constant Prince," "The Secret in Words," and "The Physician of His Own Honor."

From the "Wonderful Magician"

Justina speaks;

"Tis that enamored nightingale
Who gives me the reply;
He ever tells the same soft tale
Of passion and of constancy
To his mate, who, rapt and fond,
Listening sits, a bough beyond.

Be silent, nightingale, no more
Make me think in hearing thee,
Thus tenderly thy love deplore,
If a bird can feel his so,
What a man would feel for me.
And, voluptuous vine, O thou
Who seekest most, when least pursuing
To the trunk thou interlacest
Art the verdure which embracest
And the weight which is its ruin—
No more, with green embraces, vine,
Make me think on what thou lovest:
For while thou thus thy boughs entwine,
I fear lest thou shouldst teach me, sophist,
His arms might be entangled too;
Light-enchanted sunflower, thou
Who gazest ever true and tender
On the sun's revolving splendor,
Follow not his faithless glance
With the faded countenance,
Nor teach my beating heart to fear,
If leaves can mourn without a tear,
How eyes must weep. O Nightingale,
Cease from thine enamored tale!
Leafy vine, unwreath thy bower,
Restless sunflower, cease to move—
Or tell me all, what poisonous power
Ye use against me—
All——Love! Love! Love! Love!

DRY CLEANED THEM

"Why is your grandpa's face bandaged?" asks the lady next door.

"He was sleeping in his big chair," explains the little girl, "and Willie turned the nozzle of the vacuum cleaner against his whiskers."

SOMETHING NEW

"Waiter, what is that machine I see on each table?"

"That, sir, is a tip register. It saves the palms of our hands from getting calloused."

SEEKING INFORMATION

Absent-Minded Professor (meeting a friend unexpectedly on a mountain peak)—Hello! Did you climb up from below?—Fliegende Blaetter.

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

DWARF FRUIT TREES

The advantages of the dwarf fruit trees for the small home garden are: (1) They require much less room than standards, thus enabling you to grow all the different kinds in your back yard; (2) they come into bearing from two to five years earlier than standards, often bearing a crop worth considering the second or third year; (3) you can care for them more conveniently and thoroughly, and (4) if they are not put too close together they will not shade the ground too much for other crops, such as strawberries and vegetables.

An ordinary apple tree requires a place forty feet square, so that in an ordinary back yard, which is seldom over fifty feet square, only two or three can be grown and the ground is too densely shaded. In the same area you can grow from twenty-five to fifty dwarf apple or pear trees of different varieties, all trained to pyramid form and each tree should ultimately bear about a bushel of fruit every year. Some vegetables can also be grown between the trees.

It takes about ten years for a large apple tree to come into full bearing—only four or five dwarfs. Some varieties of dwarf apples, e.g., Bismarck, will fruit the first year, but it is not good policy to allow it. All will bear a partial, but considerable, crop the second or third year. Obviously, dwarfs are the only sensible thing for renters, suburbanites and amateurs who want all kinds of fruit on a small area.

How Trees Are Dwarfed

All the varieties that are grown in the form of large trees can also be grown as dwarfs. Dwarf trees can be had only by inserting buds of the desired variety into a slow growing stock. Practically all the dwarf apples are budded on a small-fruited, wild European apple called the Paradise. A strong growing variety like the Red Astrachan will then grow only eight to twelve feet high. Half dwarfs are budded on Doucin. Half dwarfs come into bearing later than dwarfs, require more room and ultimately bear larger crops. Their main use is in the new type of commercial orchard, in which standard, half dwarf and dwarf apples are grown on the same land instead of the old plan of mixing strawberries and other small fruits with standard trees.

Dwarf pears are budded on quince stocks, Dwarf plums have usually been put on myrobalan roots, but Prof. Waugh believes the best stock is the sand cherry.

Peaches when worked on a plum stock make a shorter growth; they are also much better adapted for growing on wet or heavy soils and are longer-lived than if worked on peach seedlings. The cherries are usually grafted on mahaleb stock, but some varieties do not succeed well when worked directly on it. In such cases they are double grafted. Double grafting is also sometimes practiced with pears which do not take kindly to quince stock. To double graft buds of some varieties which thrive on the quince are worked on quince stock and allowed to make a year's growth; then the bud of the variety which it is wished to perpetuate is put on the scion.

In England, where the dwarf fruit trees are much more extensively grown than in this country, the common thorn (Crataegus Oxyacantha) has been successfully used as a stock.

Dwarf trees are handled by only a few American nurserymen. Trained trees cost from $2.50 to $6.50 apiece according to the variety, the way they have been trained and the age.

Good dwarf, untrained, yearling trees can be had, however, for about fifty cents, and if you wish to graft the plants yourself Paradise stock may be obtained from most of the nurserymen.

The most desirable forms for training fruit trees in America are the pyramidal or cone-shaped and the bush or round-headed. In Europe they are trained into many different shapes for special purposes, such as growing on walls, fences or along paths. For flat surfaces simple and compound cordons and espaliers are more economical or space than bushes or pyramids. However in the greater part of the United States fruit trees must not be trained directly on a wall as they are in Europe, because our hot summers will burn them, but they can be tried to a trellis six inches or so away from the wall. In the cooler regions of the north where the season is too short for peaches, as it is in England, the heat of a wall will be found very beneficial.

Make the Soil Condition Ideal

There is no sense in trying to grow dwarf fruit trees in ordinary soil. It must be rich and well-drained. The ideal preparation is trenching at least two feet deep working in at this time a heavy application of manure. The same preparation as is given a grape border will give satisfactory results.

If the expense of trenching the whole piece is too great, then dig out the row where the trees are to stand two feet wide and deep. An admirable way to distribute the cost of the preparation of the ground over several years is to prepare, say, one-third or one-half of the area at once and plant the trees close together, say, four feet apart. The second year prepare the rest of the ground and transplant the trees. This transplanting the trees improves the root system. It is only the untrained yearlings that may be transplanted. When planting the trained trees, such as are carried in stock in our American nurseries, set them in their permanent locations. Never set the union between stock and scion below the surface of the ground because roots are likely to be produced from the scion which would counteract the effects of the stock. The union should be just above the surface of the soil, then the stock will not become bark-bound.

To Produce a Perfect Head

Pruning is the next important step, and in this lies success or failure. The whole idea is to produce strong fruiting spurs, exactly as when grapes are grown on the spur system. On an already trained tree the main branches may be allowed to grow all summer, but in June the terminal bud in the laterals will become fruiting spurs. These lateral branches must be kept short in order that they may be stiff enough to support the fruit. The main branches are pruned back in late fall or early spring to two or three buds in order to keep the tree in shape and in as compact a form as possible.

To bring a young tree into shape is not a difficult task, but it requires close attention. The one-year-old tree is cut back to eighteen inches. As a result several side shoots will be formed. Train the topmost one up as a leader, tying it to a stake and as nearly in line with the main stem as possible. As soon as it has made a growth about ten inches long pinch out the terminal bud. New shoots will at once start, and as soon as they have made two or three leaves pinch the terminal but out of all of them except the topmost one, which is left for a leader. If possible, have the new leader start from the opposite side of the tree from which the previous leader started in order that the tree may be perpendicular.

The side shoots will naturally assume such positions as to give the tree a symmetrical habit, but if they do not place stakes where the branches should be, pull the branches over and tie them. These branches need not be shortened until the late fall or early spring, when they must be shortened back to eight buds. The following spring all the branches will make vigorous growth. As soon as the newly started side shoots have seven or eight leaves pinch out the ends of all except the terminal one, which is left to grow and draw the sap. Pinch the leader out when it has made a growth of ten inches. If it makes another growth the same season stop that also when it gets ten inches long. All this about pruning sounds as if it were a great amount of work, but really it is not. All the necessary work can be done easily before or after office hours.

Root Pruning Induces Early Fruiting

When the trees have attained a height of six or eight feet and are still growing vigorously, root pruning will be found helpful in bringing the fruit. This is done by running a spade down into the ground as deep as it can be pushed eighteen inches from the trunk. Have the spade sharp so that it will cut off clean all the roots and describe a circle clear around the tree.

The trees must be sprayed regularly once in ten days or two weeks with Bordeaux mixture containing paris green or other poison, all summer long, for the various fungous diseases and insects. Should the San Jose scale be found in the trees spray with lice-sulphur wash, or use one of the miscible oils, following the manufacturers' directions very closely. For applying these spraying mixtures use one of the small spray pumps having a tank holding about five gallons.—P. T. Barnes in Garden Magazine.

THE TOWN GARDEN

Rock Gardening

Probably no phase of domestic horticulture creates more interest than that of rock gardening, and probably also none in which so much interest may be concentrated in a small space. That the reader may have no misgivings in the matter, one has but to refer to the rock gardening at Kew, where it is carried on year after year with no little success amid conditions that no one with a knowledge of the subject would regard as idela.

The Miniature Type

With space of necessity limited to perhaps a few square yards, the question arises as to which of the varying types would be best, and I have no hesitation in recommending, preferably, a miniature form, which might also, if needs be, embrace a combination of rock and water gardening. Indeed in the mind's eye there exists one which in addition has a tiny bog garden, the whole occupying a space not larger than an ordinary dwelling-room. The cemented pool of slightly irregular bath-like outline, fed from a screened iron tank, is in the background, the overflow water from which feeds the low-lying bog-bed, the irregular and two-sided rockery facing the last-named on one side and an adjacent walk on the other. The rockery boasts of both sunny and shady aspects, which are of considerable importance.

The Bog Garden

This portion from its highest point, where it is 3 feet wide, leads off in rivulet fashion and widens as it meanders and extends, till at its lowest point a peaty bed of 5 feet across is seen, which contains Lilium pardalinum, Hepaticas, Trilliums and other suitable plants. In the upper reaches Primula rosea, P. Sieboldii Gentiana verna, Anemone robinsoniana and the like find, with others, a congenial home. In the water-pool Nymphaeas odorata vars., N. marliacea carnea—which will presently be too large—and Sagittaria are seen, Butomus and Menyanthes occupying the wet ground near the overflow outlet.

The Rockery

This also has its complement of suitable things, Ramondias and alpine Primulas in variety appearing prominently on the shady side, while Sedums, Saxifrages of the mossy and encrusted sections Cobweb Houseleeks, the smaller Dianthi, Acantholimon, Arenaria, Gypsophila cerastioides, Hare-bell and other Campanulas, Androsace Chumbyii, A. sarmentosa and A. lanuginosa, with hardy Opuntias and others, appear on the sunny side, and as showing the comparatively representative character of the whole, such shrubby Veronicas as lycopodioides and salicornioides also find a place, while demonstrating that not a little thought and care has been exercised in the arranging and selection of the more suitable plants. In the construction of these miniature types of combined rock and water garden it is important that the more diminutive or compact-growing subjects be selected, and as there are numbers of such things, it is but a matter of choice. For example, should any reader possess an idea towards specialization, he may indulge to his heart's content in the encrusted Saxifrages and their near allies for the sunny aspect and the alpine Primulas for the slightly shaded one, while at one turn he would have embraced two of the finest genera to be found among alpine vegetation.

Soil Provision

For the two groups named the plants will be found to thrive in gritty loam, a not inconsiderable number not objecting to an addition of old mortar with the soil. For all of these plants small pockets of soil or crevices where soil may be trickled into to the depth of 1 foot will suit admirably, the rosettes of leaves meanwhile resting on the ledge of rock itself in imitation of Nature. It is in planting so as to make the rock garden appear as natural as possible that much of the art of this phase of gardening lies.

A BEAUTIFUL TULIP

(Tulipa Kaufmanniana var. Aurea)

One of the earliest Tulips in flower, T. kaufmanniana, is not surpassed in beauty by any other species, although some may be more gorgeous in color and larger in size. Its earliness is one of its chief attractions, coming as it does into flower on a sunny border early in March. A most variable species, this Turkestan Tulip ranges in color from almost creamy white to others with golden yellow ones tinged on the outside of the petals with bright red. The flowers are of a rich golden yellow inside, with a splash of red near the base, while the outer surface of the petals all but the margins are suffused with bright red. Variable in size as in coloring, the largest flower has petals which are nearly 4 inches in length. For growing in pans in the alpine house, T. kaufmanniana and its varieties are among the most valuable of early flowering bulbous plants. Six bulbs in a 7-inch pan make a charming display. They should be potted up in autumn in a mixture of loamy soil with plenty of sand and a little leaf-mould. After potting the pan should be plunged in ashes to the rim in some sheltered place, and left there through the winter until the leaves and flowers begin to push up. Then it may be taken into the house to expand its blooms. After the flowers have faded they should be picked off to prevent seeding, and the pan replunged and supplied with plenty of water till growth has finished. Then the bulbs should be well ripened off. Some of the larger ones may do for another season, while the smaller ones may be planted out in a border. It is, however, always advisable to procure fresh bulbs for potting up every autumn, as those which have been once used cannot be relied on to give satisfaction a second season. In the border T. kaufmanniana is one of the easiest of Tulips to grow, and when left in the ground it will come up year after year, especially if planted in a warm, sunny position. The variety aurea is equally hardy and, with the other, is well worth a nook in the rock garden, where it would be very effective.

RAMBLER ROSES IN POTS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

The beautiful densely flowered pot-grown specimens of these popular decorative Roses are now grown so extensively by various commercial florists that they have quite altered the appearance of our floral displays, more especially during the late spring and early summer. Although readily procurable, many would find much delight in growing their own specimens instead of purchasing them in bloom. The large growers formerly grafted their plants, and these plants made tremendous lengths of growth, but the flowering was not always a success. They have long since found that plants potted up from the open ground, especially if they are on their own roots, two years old, and have been cut back in the spring of the second year, give the best results, for such plants are bushy and have several shoots of moderate length rather than two or three very long ones. Such plants potted up in the autumn are brought under glass in the spring, moderately pruned and given a good warm temperature, where they quickly develop into fine plants and fill their pots with an abundance of roots. It is, however, during the following season that these plants are seen at their best, when, after a summer and autumn outdoors to promote ripening of the wood, they are top-dressed and are ready for forcing, or rather, for putting into a temperature of about 50 deg. in January or February, because the Rambler Rose resents strong forcing heat at first.

The best trails of bloom are obtained from growths made under glass the previous season, and these must be well ripened. There is no need to have a lot of these growths. It is best to retain two or three of the finest and one or two of the older growths that bear several laterals, these latter being cut back hard, even to the second eye. Brisk syringing on fine mornings and careful watering at the roots will be necessary, and an early application of some good fertilizer should be given, pointing this into the surface soil with a label. Allow the growths ample space, tying them, if necessary, to two or three bamboo canes, and when the new shoots become very dense remove some of the most weakly growths. As these increase it will be found that the roots absorb large quantities of water, even so much that on fine days one needs to water the plants three or four times, especially when they are approaching the flowering stage.

The advantages of these bushy plants will now be seen, for instead of weakly trails from the extra long grafted plants, we have those grand growths which yield such beautiful long trails that even one of them is a shower bouquet in itself. Liquid manure must be given freely just before the flower-buds show color, and when the first bud is opening remove the plants to a cooler temperature where they may develop their flowers more slowly.

Needless to say, the wichuraiana tribe may be trained in all ways, and very pretty they are, too, in flat V-shaped specimens, which the decorator knows only too well how to use to the best advantage. Personally, I prefer the columnar form with a semi-drooping top, made possible by allowing 2 feet or 3 feet of the top part of the growths to droop over with the weight of bloom. These plants after flowering are most useful to plant out for a quick effect on a pergola, or they may be grown under glass for a time, repotting them, if needed, preparatory to flowering another season. It should be remembered that Rambler Roses grown in pots are best if rather cramped at the root, and a 10-inch pot will be ample for quite a large specimen. Of course, huge specimens may be obtained by growing the plants in tubs; but these are rather unwieldy. The beautiful little dwarf-growing Polyanthas, such as Aschenbrodel, Baby Dorothy, Mrs. Cutbush, etc., should be also grown to associate with the Ramblers. Some of the best Ramblers are Crimson Rambler, Philadelphia Rambler, Flower of Fairfield, Tausendschon, American Pillar, Hiawatha, Delight, Blush Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, Lady Gay, White Dorothy, Gruss anZabern, Minnehaha, and Goldfinch. —The Garden.

MUSHROOM CULTURE

To a great many people the art of growing mushrooms is quite a mystery, and even amongst gardeners of considerable experience and skill their cultivation is attended with a good deal of guess work, because they lack the knowledge of two or three essential points, which, if attended to at the outset, the after crop of this delicious esculent can be looked forward to with absolute certainty. Everyone likes mushrooms, and there is no reason why anyone who can procure the manure and has a place, either in a shed or out-building or a cellar, may not have a bed producing plenty of mushrooms the year around, excepting June or July—and even in these hot months they can be grown if kept covered up from the flies.

Mushrooms will grow anywhere when given the proper materials, and dark, dry cellars not being used for anything else are ideal places, spaces under verandahs, or the prepared manure may be packed in boxes any size, so long as they are deep enough to hold eight or nine inches of manure. Old bureau drawers serve capitally for this purpose—in fact, there is no limit to their cultivation in places that may be convenient or that ingenuity can suggest.

To have certain success, procure if possible the daily manure and sweepings from a stable, whatever quantities possible forking out the long straw, if any, and add a third of good garden soil to the manure, mixing it thoroughly, turning daily to prevent it heating too much, adding to the pile fresh manure and soil as you procure them till you have sufficient to make a bed four or five feet in width as long as you have space for, and when packed down to be not less than eight inches in depth.

After the first rank heat has escaped, make the bed by placing the manure in layers, pounding it firmly. Pound it as you would pound the soil in setting posts; the more compact your bed is, the longer it retains the heat, and the spawn travels quicker through it.

In locating your bed, do not put it on a cold floor or where any water is apt to raise and be absorbed by the bed; in such a possibility, raise your bed up four or five inches, and if made against a damp, cold wall, run some boards between.

When your bed is made put a thermometer in it and observe the temperature, which will rise up to a greater or lesser degree; but when you notice it going down and about ninety degrees, place your spawn in it by making holes four inches deep, fifteen inches apart, and place the broken spawn in small pieces in the holes, covering the same.

A particular point in after-success is to wait after spawning for a week or ten days before you put the top covering of soil. Many growers are so impatient that they put the soil on too soon. The heating or fermentation going on in the new bed causes moisture or hot steam, and this must be allowed to escape, so that if the soil was put on before this occurred it would be retained in the bed and kill the spawn. This is the actual cause for the failure in nine out of ten cases of attempts to grow mushrooms, and too much stress cannot be laid on these two points in growing them: The first, being careful not to spawn the bed till the heat is receding and is about ninety degrees or eighty-five degrees, and the second, not to cover with the top two inches of soil till eight or nine days have passed after spawning. When putting on the top two inches of soil, pat it down firmly and smoothly and then place a layer of straw over your bed; though not actually necessary, it aids to keep the soil surface moist and prevents the air drying up the bed too quickly, and keeps a still temperature. The temperature to grow mushrooms should be fifty-eight and one-half degrees, and should not vary, but anywhere between fifty to sixty degrees will answer. I have succeeded in varying temperatures, but that is the proper—fifty-eight and one-half degrees—and that is why underground tunnels, sewers or caves are utilized, because the temperature can be kept so even.

Following out the foregoing instructions, you should have plenty of mushrooms. Be careful not to get the manure wet when preparing it, as this delays and hinders your bed; in fact, it is absolutely necessary to save it and prepare in some dry place. There is sufficient moisture in the manure itself during the process of heating, but if conditions occur in too dry a place and your bed needs water, warm it well before applying, say about 100 degrees, an occasional sprinkling will keep it right. When preparing material for your bed, be careful to see there is no old iron, such as pieces of hoop iron, or nails. It is stated as a curious fact that iron will prevent any mushrooms. It is recorded that among rival mushroom growers in France care is taken of the beds to prevent any enemy from sticking nails into it, as this meant failure.

In about six weeks or two months, if the temperature keeps right, mushrooms should appear, and when gathering give the mushroom a slight twist so as not to disturb the little ones, and be careful to fill up with good soil any holes made in the bed by removing. Never cut them off with a knife, as the stump remaining will decay and infect the surrounding growth.

After a bed has exhausted itself, which it should in about three weeks, a couple of inches of good soil applied on the top will renew the crop for a short while. I have found it efficacious to occasionally water it with liquid manure, which stimulates and increases the size of the mushrooms. When completely exhausted, remove the old material, which is just right for digging in flower beds or for bulb cultivation.

A good plan to have successive crops of mushrooms is to keep adding to your bed fresh manure treated as directed, removing the old portion as it throws off the crop. Mushrooms can be grown anywhere on shelves built for them in the cellar, making one above another, or you can have a bed in a barrel by filling the barrel, spawning it—having regard to the temperature—and then cutting holes in the sides of the barrel at various places, through which openings the mushrooms will appear. To sum up, the whole art of mushroom cultivation lies in observing these rules:

1. Get your manure fresh and keep from wet.
2. Turn daily and mix a third of good soil with it.
3. Make your bed, when pounded thoroughly firm, to be about eight inches in depth; any deeper would make it heat too much, and any thinner or shallower would not be enough.
4. Spawn it when the heat is receding from ninety degrees to eighty-five degrees, never more, as the heat would kill the spawn.
5. Wait ten days after bed is spawned before you put on top layer of soil, so as to allow excess heat and moisture to escape.
6. Do not water unless you have to, and have it at blood heat.
7. Have the temperature near sixty degrees, no more.

As it takes six weeks to two months for the crop to grow, you can make the beds any time, so long as you avoid it cropping when flies abound. I would not advise making any beds in May. It is not necessary to grow mushrooms in dark places, but they will grow there as well as in the light.—J. McPherson in Canadian Horticulturist.

RUBBER CEMENT

The following is an excellent cement for repairing rubber boots and shoes, waterproof coats, etc.: Prepare two solutions, the first consisting of ten parts of pure virgin caoutchouc, dissolved in 280 parts of chloroform, and the second of ten parts of caoutchouc four of rosin, and two parts of gum turpentine, dissolving in 40 parts of oil of turpentine. The first solution is prepared by allowing the caoutchouc to dissolve in the chloroform. For the second solution the caoutchouc is cut into small pieces and melted with the rosin. The gum turpentine is then added and the mass is finally dissolved in the oil of turpentine. Both solutions are then mixed together. To repair a hole in a rubber shoe or waterproof garment, the place to be repaired is brushed over with the cement, and a piece of close linen dipped in the cement, then laid over it. As soon as the linen adheres the cement is applied and smoothed. With some skill the hole may be repaired so that it cannot be detected.

A GOOD CEMENT

Something which the suburbanite frequently needs in small quantities, but which he rarely has on hand, is a good, quick-setting cement for uniting small fragments of iron, setting wooden handles into tools, and a hundred and one other small jobs. A very good cement which will answer almost any requirement may be made by dissolving common orange shellac in chough alcohol to form a paste.

This may be kept on hand in a tightly corked bottle with a wide mouth—tightly corked, or the alcohol will evaporate. When it is desired to use the cement, place as much as it is desired to use in any small tin vessel, and set the paste on fire. The alcohol will soon burn out, and the cement should then be quickly used, before it has time to [illegible] is very strong, and is [illegible]

A cow will [illegible] up her milk if she is [illegible]

VICTORIA THE PARADISE OF FLOWERS

So much interest has always been taken in the sweet pea competition at the flower show, that it was thought it might be of interest to tell how these flowers were grown. In many instances the blooms shown at the Victoria show have been adjudged by experts to be equal to anything produced in this line in the world. The reason for this is that so many people here take a keen interest in the growing of the flowers, and especially in getting a fine display for exhibition purposes.

When seen in regard to this, one of the local growers who has been very successful in winning prizes told how he did it.

"In the early spring," he said, "I trench the ground to a depth of eighteen inches or more, digging out all the soil and mixing it well with manure. I also work in a little bone meal at the same time. I then fill in the trench with this mixture to within about six or eight inches of the top, and this is filled with ordinary garden soil.

"The peas are sown in boxes early in March or a little later than that in the open. As soon as they are started, I put them out of doors, and about five or six weeks later plant them out in the trenches from nine to twelve inches apart, or perhaps further. Many people do not sow in boxes, but I find it is better to do so. I give them a good soaking at the time they are transplanted, or they do not start, but they do not require any regular watering until a good deal later.

"When they begin to grow I construct wooden frames about fourteen feet high, so that I can fasten my shades to them, if I wish to do so. By autumn the peas grow almost that high, and the frames are then needed for training them. Ordinary telephone wires are strung horizontally, and in the opposite direction strings are interwoven so that the vines will have plenty of support. Besides this, I use other strings to support them if they show any tendency to get out of control.

"As soon as the vines commence to flower I feed them with weak liquid manure, applied about once a week or sometimes oftener. This is an important feature, as by that means the flowers are made large and the stems long. The flowers must be picked regularly, and this should always be done before they are overblown, or they will affect the vines and the flowers will not be as good. As long as there is no tendency to go to seed, the blooms keep coming, the plants trying their best to reproduce themselves.

"My situation is exposed and the winds beat on the flowers a good deal. The result is that I have to shelter them with cheesecloth. If my garden were sheltered I should not need to do this. I also shade the reds, orange shades, and the delicate pinks. If this is not done, it is difficult to find sufficient good blooms to enter in the different classes. Even when I do this I find it difficult to pick as many as I want. Where the garden is shaded, this artificial work is not necessary. Too much shade, it must be remembered, will ruin the peas.

I raise most of my own seed, from year to year adding new varieties as I see or hear of anything good. The seed I purchase I get from the best seedsmen, and I have always to pay a high price for them. There are certain standard varieties which experience has shown to be first class, a list of which is published annually by the floral committee of the National Sweet Pea Society. The list last year was as follows. An asterisk denotes a variety that is not waved:

White—Etta Dyke, Nora Unwin, *Dorothy Eckford.

Crimson and Scarlet—The King, *King Edward, *Queen Alexandra.

Rose and Carmine—John Ingman, Marjorie Willis, *Prince of Wales.

Yellow and Buff—Clara Curtis, *James Grieve.

Blue—J. J. Cook, *Lord Nelson.

Blush—Mrs. Hardcastle Sykes.

Cerise—Chrissie Unwin, *Coccinea.

Pink—Countess Spencer, *Prima Donna.

Cream Pink—Constance Oliver, Mrs. H. Bell, *Queen of Spain.

Orange Shades—Helen Lewis, St. George, *Miss Willmott.

Lavender—Frank Dolby, Mrs. C. Foster, *Lady G. Hamilton.

Violet and Purple—Rosie Odams, *Duke of Westminster.

Magenta—Menie Christie.

Mauve—The Marquis, *Mrs. Walter Wright.

Maroon and Bronze—*Black Knight, *Hannah Dale.

Picotee Edged—Elsie Herbert, Mrs. C. W. Breadmore.

Striped and Flakes (Red and Rose)—Aurora Spencer, Yankee, *Jessie Cuthbertson.

Striped and Flaked (Purple and Blue)—Prince Olaf.

Fancy—*Sybil Eckford.

Bicolor—Mrs. Andrew Ireland, *Jeannie Gordon.

Marbled—*Helen Pierce.

Recognizing that too-much-alike varieties forms one of the most important parts of the society's work, the committee gave special attention to it, and made considerable additions to the lists, forming several new sections:

White—Etta Dyke, Paradise White, Purity, Snowflake, White Spencer, White Waved.

Crimson and Scarlet—Miss E. F. Drayson, Queen Alexandra, Scarlet (Baker's); Dodwell F. Browne, King Alfonso, King Edward Spencer, Paradise Crimson, Rosie Gilbert, Sunproof Crimson, Sunproof King Alfonso (Dobbie's), The King.

Rose and Carmine—Albert Gilbert, Lady Farren, Marjorie Willis, Rosalind, Splendor Spencer; E. J. Castle, George Herbert, John Ingman, Mrs. W. King, Paradise Carmine, Phyllis Unwin, Rosie Sydenham, Rosy Morn, Spencer Carmine.

Yellow and Buff—Harold, James Grieve, Mrs. Collier, Mrs. A. Malcolm, Yellow Hammer; Clara Curtis, Paradise Cream; Primrose Paradise, Primrose Spencer, Primrose Waved, Princess Juliana, Waved Cream (Malcolm's).

Blue—Flora Norton, Miss Philbrick; Anglian Blue, Flora Norton Spencer, Kathleen McGowan, Zephyr; Mid-Blue, Zoe.

Blush—Beauty (Bolton's), Bobby K., Countess of Northbrook, Florence Morse Spencer, Lorna Doone, Mrs. Hardcastle Sykes, Princess Victoria; Blush Spencer, Lady Althorp, Mrs. T. G. Baker, Paradise Regained, Sankey Spencer.

Pink—Countess Spencer, Enchantress, Paradise, Pink Pearl.

Cream Pink—A. B. Bantock, Earl of Plymouth, Holdfast Belle, Kitty Lea, Mrs. Hugh Dickson, Mrs. Henry Bell, Mrs. Routzahn Spencer, Queen (Sutton's), Romani Rauni; Constance Oliver, Doris Usher, Nell Gwynne.

Orange—Dazzler, Edna Unwin, Gordon Ankentell, Ruby, St. George; Earl Spencer, Nancy Perkin.

Lavender—Giant Lavender (Stark), Lady Grizel Spencer, Lavender George Herbert, Masterpiece, Mrs. Chas. Foster, Mrs. Walter Carter; Countess of Radnor, Lady Grisel Hamilton.

Magenta—Menie Christie, Mrs. Charles Mander.

Mauve—Ida Townsend, Tennant Spencer, The Marquis.

Maroon and Bronze—Anna Lumley, Black Knight Spencer, Douglas Unwin, Maroon Paradise, May Gerhold, Nubian, Othello Spencer.

Picotee—Edged—Dainty Spencer, Distinction, Elsie Herbert, E. J. Deal, Lady Althorp Improved, Winifred Deal; Mrs. Townsend, Phenomenal; Evelyn Hemus, Mabel Cole, Mrs. C. W. Breadmore.

Striped and Flaked (Purple and Blue)—Hester, Marbled Blue; President, Senator Spencer.

Varieties to Be Excluded from Future Trials

Her Majesty, Splendor; Duke of Sutherland, Monarch; Lottie Eckford, Maid of Honor, Ivy Miller; Stanley, Moreatton; Lord Rosebery, Cyril Breadmore; Mrs. Felton, Dora Cowper, Devonshire Cream, Ceres, Yellow Dorothy Eckford; Captain of the Blues, Bolton's Blue; New Countess, Princess May; Modesty, Duchess of Sutherland; Sensation, Countess of Aberdeen; Miss Bostock; Pride of St. Albans, Olive Bolton, Codsall Rose; Gorgeous, Miss B. Whiley, Mildred Ward; Countess of Lathom, Coral Gem; Pink Gem, Vera Jeffrey.

Few people quite realize what it means to a community to have a well managed, representative flower show such as the one that is held in Victoria from year to year. It means education, encouragement to the growers of the best flowers, and much pleasure to the growers as well as to the public who like to see the splendid displays.

To the person who has lived for many years on the prairies a visit to the Victoria big summer show will be an education in itself. It is an indication of what may be done in this delightful climate later on, when everyone becomes imbued with the desire to make this a city beautiful, and is willing to spend a little time and money to this end.

The people who are conducting the show are public-spirited men and women, who have given much time and thought to the matter and who get no reward except the knowledge that the community is benefiting thereby, and that the interests of flower-growing may be advanced. In the past the organizers of the show have been almost disheartened at the apathy of the public, but this spring, when the people flocked to see the splendid display of roses, they felt that their work was not all thrown away, but that at last the people of the city had begun to take an interest.

While the attendance at the rose show was large, it is expected that next Wednesday and Thursday all previous records will be broken. True, many are away taking their holidays, but even with that drawback, so great is the interest being taken on every hand, that there is sure to be a very large turnout.

Several days ago there were no less than twenty-two entries for the baskets of flowers, over twenty for the decorated tables, and a good many for the bowls. This in itself means a fine exhibit. Everyone likes to see the beautiful tables which only Victoria ladies know how to decorate. Everyone is interested in the displays of ferns and pot plants, and everyone will be there that has the least aesthetic sense or love for the beautiful.

There have been certain exhibitors in years gone by who have carried off practically all the prizes. These will have to look to their laurels this year, for there are many new exhibitors who have set their minds on winning at least some of the prizes. It is a common thing to hear, "I think I will enter my sweet peas this year, and perhaps my dahlias." Or, "I intend to try to get the prize for pansies." These are the sort of expressions that delight the floriculturist, and they are an indication of what the show will be like.

DELPHINIUM CULTURE

The culture of Delphiniums is exceedingly simple, and the results out of all proportion to the slight amount of care necessary. They thrive in almost any position, and may be planted at any time of the year, provided that in summer the plants are not too forward and that they be well watered in of the weather be dry; September, October, February, March and April are perhaps the best months for planting. A rich fertile loam will suit them finely, but any soil, even hot and sandy, if well watered and manured, will give excellent results. Dig deeply—trenching is better—add plenty of well-rotted manure, and plant about 2½ to 4 feet apart. Placed in lines as a background to a border, or in groups of say three plants at intervals in a border, the effect of the Delphinium is exceedingly fine. A lane or avenue of Delphiniums, ornamenting a drive or straight walk, is a beautiful sight. They look well in beds also, arranged the same distance apart each way. They are grand grown in masses or large groups of separate colors, and may be associated with shrubs to great advantage, succeeding well in shrubberies owing to their robustness. A succession of flowers may be expected from spring to early autumn, especially if the soil be well prepared and not allowed to get too dry, and the spikes which have done flowering early be cut down to the ground; fresh growth will then be produced, which will give further blossom. We have noticed very handsome spikes of bloom in our nurseries as late as the latter days of November. Copious watering in summer will be attended by increased size in spike and flower; in fact, in seasons of prolonged drought and on some soils, water is absolutely a necessity if the varieties are to exhibit themselves in their true size and beauty of flower and spike. Top dressing is greatly recommended on certain soils, instead of the bare surface of the ground being left exposed to the sun. Some of the neater dwarf alpine and other small hardy plants may be utilized to plant between and around the Delphiniums. Coal ashes strewn over the crowns will protect the plants from slugs through winter and spring. As we have intimated, any garden soil suits the Delphinium; it is, however, necessary to secure sorts such as are offered below, in order to obtain an effect superior to that afforded by the old smaller-flowered varieties. No amount of liberal treatment will cause the smaller-flowered kinds of a few years back to develop into the gorgeous hybrids of today, and even such well-known kinds as Bella Donna, though beautiful, have not by any means the stamina or robustness of habit which is a noticeable feature of our later hybrids, every plant of which will, if properly tended, become a magnificent specimen.

GROWING OF LILIES

Lilium auratum is a lily that has very seldom been thoroughly established in this country, probably because it never gets over the shock of transportation. It likes more nourishment than it usually gets in our gardens when grown among rhododendrons and azaleas, and the old idea that it hates manure is probably a mistake. We recommend that it be planted with a good dose of manure under the bulbs and mulched with manure every summer. The soil may be either a rich peat or loam, well mixed with leaf mould. The ground round it should never be bare, as the bulbs are liable to sunstroke. It will thrive for a time among bushy plants in the border or among azaleas and rhododendrons, if it is well nourished. The variety Platyphyllum is far superior to the type and more easily grown. The most important point in its culture is to keep the bulbs moist all the summer and at the same time to protect them from stagnant moisture in the winter. This is not easy in most gardens; but it can be best done by planting the bulbs in a well-drained place and by arranging drain pipes so that the water poured down them will be carried directly to the roots. It must be remembered that L. auratum makes stem as well as bulb roots, and that both need to be protected from drought. There are not many gardeners who will take so much trouble with a plant, but L. auratum is worth all the trouble that can be taken with it.

L. speciosum, of which there are many varieties, is luckily much easier. It needs the same kind of culture, but, with it, will often flourish for years. Usually it suffers in our gardens from lack of nourishment, or stagnant moisture in winter or sunstroke in summer; but the stalks should grow up into full sun if they are to blossom well before the autumn. Of its varieties, Melpomene and Magnificum, both heavily marked with crimson, and Kraetzeri, pure white, are the best. Kraetzeri flowers late, and is apt to suffer if autumn sets in early. It should therefore be planted in as sunny a place as possible. Neither L. auratum nor L. speciosum likes cold, sunless situations; and the difficulty is to find a warm, sunny spot for them where they will not suffer from drought. L. browni, a most magnificent white trumpet lily, marked with brown on the outside, is less impatient of drought and will prosper for some years in a border of light rich soil, where it is sheltered but not smothered by low-growing plants about it. It needs sharp drainage, and the bulb should be surrounded by silver sand when planted.

We give all our advice about lilies with some diffidence, and particularly the advice to manure them well. It is contrary to the practice of some of the most successful cultivators of lilies; but we have found it answer well with all the lilies for which we recommend it. The manure of course should not be rank or near the bulbs; and it should always be combined with good drainage. It is probably dangerous in low-lying gardens, where the soil is heavy; but those are not the gardens for most lilies. They thrive best where the drainage is sharp and the soil light and enriched with humus. But there is still a great deal to be learnt about them, and many of them have never yet been thoroughly acclimatized.

BEST ROSES IN THE WORLD

Winners at the National Show in Regents Park, London

Although the flower show which opens on Wednesday afternoon is not particularly a rose show, there will be a number of roses on exhibition, and as the season when varieties must be selected is fast approaching, much interest will be taken in this department. Professional growers this year have to pay an entry fee and also to put up their own stands. This shows the value of the show to the professional who is willing to do this for the advertising he gets.

Those who are interested in roses will be interested to know what varieties won the prizes in the National Rose Show in Regent's Park, London. The following is a clipping from one of the London newspapers in regard to this:

Throughout the show the single-flowered varieties were most popular, from their beauty either as expanded flowers, when the stamens add to their charm (Lady Curzon and Macrantha are instances that were repeated again and again) or as buds with a number of remarkable shades, as in Irish Elegance or Gottfried Keller. These were popular in dinner-table decorations, baskets, and vases, as well as in numerous groups.

The classes for 18 blooms of one variety on bamboo stands were well contested. J. B. Clark (Bentley), was the best crimson. Frau Karl Druschki (King's Acre Nurseries) was the best "white or yellow," although in competition with a stand of Melanie Soupert, which contained the finest hybrid tea bloom in the show. The rose-tinted Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt (Prior) was the best of other shades. The popularity of a few varieties was remarkably demonstrated in a series of classes for amateurs. In the class for blooms of one variety other than tea or noisette, nine out of twelve growers of less than a thousand roses showed Frau Karl Druschki; five out of nine entries from growers of less than 2,000, and half of the entries from growers of less than 3,000 were also Frau Karl, and although in the class for larger growers only one of seven competitors showed this variety, it was the winning stand. Among teas, Mme. Jules Gravereaux and White Maman Cochet showed almost equal popularity.

The best six blooms in the show, each of which secured the society's medal, were Horace Vernet (Dickson) and Beauty of Waltham (Dodwell), hybrid perpetuals; Madam Cochet (Cooke) and White Maman Cochet (Prince), teas; and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt (Fortescue) and Melanie Soupert (McGredy), hybrid teas. The gold medal novelties were Lady Hillingdon, yellow (Lowe and Shawyer), Edward Mawley, crimson, and Mrs. Joseph H. Welch, pink (McGredy), and Rayon d'Or yellow (Dr. Waddell). Silver-gilt medals were also awarded for Evelyn Dauntsey, pink (McGredy), St. Helena, creamy yellow (Ben Cant), Mrs. Geo. Shawyer (Shawyer), and Mrs. Foley Hobbs (H. Dickson). Messrs. Ben Cant received a card of commendation for Colcestria. The Nita Weldon prize for novelties went to Messrs. A. Dickson.

THE MYSTERY OF PERFUMES

When will science explain the mystery of perfumes—the haunting, indefinable fancies, the memories, desires, and joys awakened by some sweet odor? Even more than an old song, certain perfumes have the power to set the very inmost chords of our being a-vibrate. The incense of churches and the extracts of worldly perfumes in this respect are one. A subdivision of the general mystery is the whole question of personal preferences and aversions in this respect. Humanity, to some extent, would seem to have followed the example of the flowers. Geraniums and roses grow side by side, their roots in the same soil, and yet manifest as wide a contrast of aroma as does she who prefers heliotrope to the person who affects musk.

A very beautiful story is told of a young man whose heart had been broken by the death of his betrothed. Possessing great wealth, he consecrated the remainder of his life to charitable and altruistic work. Not wishing his "left hand to know what the right hand doeth," he walked the streets and dark alleys alone at night, ministering to the fallen and outcasts. None of these unfortunates knew who their mysterious benefactor was; but it came to be a proof of his presence, and a guarantee of his sympathy and aid, when they smelled attar of roses. It had been the favorite perfume of his lost love, and thus he carried her presence with him wherever he went.

Perfumes have been held in high estimation from the most ancient times. The Egyptians prepared them for various purposes—for embalming the dead, as offerings to the gods, and for domestic purposes. They anointed their bodies with sweet-scented oils, which they also poured upon the heads of newly arrived guests.

In the Bible frequent reference is made to the use of perfumes by the Hebrews. The Phoenicians, Assyrians, and Persians are known to have made great use of them, both on their persons and on their shrines.

The use of perfumes was introduced by the Arabs into Spain. In the Middle Ages, France and Italy were the most conspicuous for their manufacture. Incense and fragrant tapers were consumed in the churches even as far back as the baptism of Clovis. Charlemagne used perfumes, and Philip Augustus granted a charter to the master perfumers in 1190.

Alcoholic perfumes are supposed to have been first made in the fourteenth century. The first was distilled from rosemary by Queen Elizabeth, of Hungary, who received the recipe from a hermit, and by the use of it is said to have preserved her beauty to old age. When Catherine de Medici went to France she was accompanied by a famous Florentine perfumer named Rene, and ever since that time the French have been pre-eminent.

The celebrated perfumer, Eugene Rimmel, groups the scents mostly used in perfumery under eighteen kinds: The rose, jasmine, orange-flower, tuberose, violet, balsa, spice, clove, camphor, sandal, citrine, lavender, mint, aniseed, almond, musk, amber, and fruit flavor.

Of vegetable perfumes, the most ancient of odorous bodies are the gum-resins which exude naturally from some trees. The most important are benzoin, myrrh, opopanax, and Peru.

Of animal perfumes there are four: Musk, ambergris, civet, and castor. Those are used principally as a basis for the more delicate and volatile odors.

Although much has been written about the cult for "odors suave" in ancient times, it is probably a fact that the use of perfumes has never been so keenly appreciated as it is today. Not long ago it was reported that Queen Alexandra's favorite perfume, known as the Ess Bouquet, a mysterious combination of rare essences, the secret of which had passed from father to son and been guarded more strictly than a state scandal, had for the first time been purchased to enhance American beauty. What power and influence had failed to secure, overflowing coffers had succeeded at last in annexing, for the sake of feminine loveliness in general.

In using this odor Queen Alexandra followed in the footsteps of her royal mother-in-law, Queen Victoria, who kept it on her dressing tables for seventy years. While none save the manufacturer knows its formula, a Paris perfumer of long experience with delicate essences pronounces it a mixture of rose, violet, jasmine, lavender and orange blossoms.

Among the sisterhood of crowned heads, the Czarina, however, is the most prodigal in her expenditures for perfumes, paying about twenty thousand dollars a year for Paris scents, cosmetics, face-washes, soaps, and like articles. Her toilet table of solid silver, with feet of malachite, groans beneath its weight of costly bottles, often adorned with rare jewels. She prefers the odor of Parma violets, and at Grasse, in southern France, an army of girls and woman are occupied in culling the choicest of flowers specially grown for this purpose. The maker is under heavy bonds not to let anybody else have any of it or know how it is made. To make the perfume the more delicious, the violets are gathered between five and seven o'clock in the evening. When the perfume reaches St. Petersburg it is tested by a Russian chemist, after which it is stored by the mistress of the robes. So far does the Czarina carry her love of heavy odors that her ladies-in-waiting are frequently obliged to invent excuses for leaving the imperial apartments, lest such a surfeit of sweetness overcome them.

With Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, to whom nature, aided and abetted by the young ruler's love of outdoor exercise, gave a glorious complexion, one perfume suffices. This is eau de cologne, which she uses plantifully in her cold bath each morning, after testing it over a lamp to see if it is pure. On her dressing-table she keeps a pot of rose-water and glycerine for use when unkind winds roughen her tender skin.

A few drops of cologne on her handkerchief is enough for Queen Victoria of Spain, who believes in clear water and soap for the retaining of her pink-and-white beauty.

Dowager Queen Margherita of Italy is fond of rare perfumes, though the Parma violet outranks all others in her estimation.

The German Empress has a soap made especially for her. It has glycerine in it, and she is fond of recommending it to her friends if they wish to have "soft shoulders." Her perfumes are few, for Emperor William detests "smells," and his consort desires in all things to please him.

Most women—and the average man, for that matter—are possesed of a sensitiveness which is easily affected by perfume; and from a hygienic point of view, if from no other delicate odors should receive recognition. They stimulate and refresh in a most wonderful manner. After an exhaustive day of business, of shopping, calling, or the multiplicity of domestic duties, or even exhaustion from pain or illness, or excessive emotion, one who has never tried a spray of some fragrant toilet water has no idea of what it does toward toning up tired

VICTORIA FLOWER SHOW

DISPLAY of POTTED PLANTS
EXHIBITED
— BY —
MRS. HENRY CROFT

SINGING IN THE VILLAGE

By Leo Tolstoy

Voices and an accordion sounded as if close by, though through the mist nobody could be seen. It was a workday morning, and I was surprised to hear music.

"Oh, it's the recruits' leave-taking," thought I, remembering that I had heard something a few days before, about five men being drawn from our village. Involuntarily attracted by the merry song, I went in the direction whence it proceeded.

As I approached the singers, the sound of song and accordion suddenly stopped. The singers, that is the lads who were leave-taking, entered the double fronted brick cottage belonging to the father of one of them. Before the door stood a small group of women girls and children.

While I was finding out whose sons were going, and why they had entered that cottage, the lads themselves, accompanied by their mothers and sisters, came out at the door. There were five of them: four bachelors and one married man. Our village is near the town where nearly all these conscripts had worked. They were dressed town-fashion, evidently wearing their best clothes: pea-jackets, new caps, and high, showy boots. Conspicuous among them was a young fellow, well built though not tall, with a sweet, merry, expressive face, a small beard and moustache just beginning to sprout, and bright hazel eyes. As he came out, he at once took a big, expensive-looking accordion that was hanging over his shoulders, and having bowed to me, started playing the merry tune of "Barynya," running his fingers nimbly over the keys and keeping exact time as he moved with rhythmic step jauntily down the road.

Beside him walked a thick-set, fair-haired lad, also of medium height. He looked gaily from side to side, and sang seconds with spirit, in harmony with the first singer. He was the married one. These two walked ahead of the other three, who were also well dressed, and not remarkable in any way except that one of them was tall.

Together with the crowd I followed the lads. All their songs were merry, and no expression of grief was heard while the procession was going along; but as soon as we came to the next house at which the lads were to be treated, the lamentations of the women began. It was difficult to make out what they were saying; only a word here and there could be distinguished: "death . . . father and mother . . . native land . . ." and after every verse, the woman who led the chanting took a deep breath, and burst out into long-drawn moans, followed by hysterical laughter. The women were the mothers and sisters of the conscripts. Beside the lamentations of these relatives, one heard the admonitions of their friends.

"Now then, Matryona, that's enough. You must be tired out," I heard one woman say, consoling another who was lamenting.

The lads entered the cottage. I remained outside talking with a peasant acquaintance, Vasily Orehof, a former pupil of mine. His son, one of the five, was the married man who had been singing seconds as he went along.

"Well," I said, "it is a pity!"

"What's to be done? Pity or not, one has to serve."

And he told me of his domestic affairs. He had three sons: the eldest was living at home, the second was now being taken, and a third (who like the second had gone away to work) was contributing dutifully to the support of the home. The one who was leaving had evidently not sent home much.

"He has married a townswoman. His wife is not fit for our work. He is a lopped-off branch and thinks only of keeping himself. To be sure, it's a pity, but it can't be helped!"

While we were talking, the lads came out into the street, and the lamentations, shrieks, laughter and adjurations recommenced. After standing about for some five minutes, the procession moved on with songs and accordion accompaniment. One could not help marveling at the energy and spirit of the player, as he beat time accurately, stamped his foot, stopped short, and then, after a pause, again took up the melody most merrily, exactly on the right beat, while he gazed around with his kind, hazel eyes. Evidently he had a real and great talent for music.

I looked at him and (so at least it seemed to me) he felt abashed when he met my eyes, and with a twitch of his brows he turned away, and again burst out with even more spirit than before. When he reached the fifth and last of the cottages, the lads entered and I followed them. All five of them were made to sit round a table covered with a cloth, on which were bread and vodka. The host, the man I had been talking to, who was now to take leave of his married son, poured out the vodka and handed it round. The lads hardly drank at all (at most a quarter of a glass) or even handed it back after just raising it to their lips. The hostess cut some bread, and served slices round to eat with the vodka.

While I was looking at the lads, a woman, dressed in clothes that seemed to me strange and incongruous, got down from the top of the oven, close to where I sat. She wore a light green dress (silk, I think) with fashionable trimmings, and high-heeled boots. Her fair hair was arranged in quite the modern style, like a large round cap, and she wore big, ring-shaped, gold earrings. Her face was neither sad nor cheerful, but looked as if she were offended.

After getting down, she went out into the passage, clattering with the heels of her new boots and paying no heed to the lads. All about this woman—her clothing, the offended expression of her face, and above all her earrings—was so foreign to the surroundings, that I could not understand how she had come to be on top of Vasily Orehof's oven. I asked a woman sitting near me who she was.

"Vasily's daughter-in-law; she has been a housemaid," was the answer.

The host began offering vodka a third time, but the lads refused, rose, said grace, thanked the hosts, and went out.

In the street the lamentations recommenced at once. The first to raise her voice was a very old woman with a bent back. She lamented in such a peculiarly piteous voice, and wailed so, that the women kept soothing the sobbing, staggering old creature, and supported her by her elbows.

"Who is she?" I inquired.

"Why, it's his granny; Vasily's mother, that is."

The old woman burst into hysterical laughter and fell into the arms of the women who supported her, and just then the procession started again, and again the accordion and the merry voices struck up their tune. At the end of the village the procession was overtaken by the carts which were to carry the conscripts to the District Office. The weeping and wailing stopped. The accordion-player, getting more elated, bending his head to one side and resting on one foot, turned out the toes of the other and stamped with it, while his fingers produced brilliant "fioritures," and exactly at the right instant the bold, high, merry tones of his song, and the seconds of Vasily's son, again chimed in. Old and young, and especially the children who surrounded the crowd, and I with them, fixed their eyes admiringly on the singer.

"He is clever, the rascal!" said one of the peasants.

"'Sorrow weeps, and sorrow sings!'" replied another.

At that moment one of the young fellows whom we were seeing off—the tall one—came up with long, energetic strides, and stooped to speak to the one who played the accordion.

"What a fine fellow," I thought; "they will put him in the Guards." I did not know who he was or what house he belonged to.

"Whose son is that one? That gallant fellow?" I asked a little old man, pointing to the fine lad.

The old man raised his cap and bowed to me, but did not hear my question.

"What did you say?" asked he.

I had not recognized him, but as soon as he spoke I knew him at once. He is the hard-working, good peasant who, as often happens, seems specially marked out for misfortune: first two horses were stolen from him, then his house burnt down, and then his wife died. I had not seen Prokofey for a long time and remembered him as a bright red-haired man of medium height; whereas he was now not red, but quite grey-haired, and small.

"Ah, Prokofey, it's you!" I said. "I was asking whose son that fine fellow is—that one who has just spoken to Alexander?"

"That one?" Prokofey replied, pointing with a motion of his head to the tall lad. He shook his head and mumbled something I did not understand.

"I'm asking whose son the lad is?" I repeated, and turned to look at Prokofey.

His face was puckered and his jaw trembled.

"He's mine!" he muttered, and turning away and hiding his face in his hand, began to whimper like a child.

And only then, after the two words, "He's mine!" spoken by Prokofey, did I realize, not only in my mind but in my whole being, the horror of what was taking place before my eyes that memorable misty morning. All the disjointed, incomprehensible, strange things I had seen suddenly acquired a simple, clear, and terrible significance. I became painfully ashamed of having looked on as at an interesting spectacle. I stopped, conscious of having acted ill, and I turned to go home.

And to think that these things are at the present moment being done to tens of thousands of men all over Russia, and have been done, and will long continue to be done, to the meek, wise and saintly Russian people, who are so cruelly and treacherously deceived!

An Unpretentious Poem

Suggestive to some extent of Tom Hood, and yet charmingly original, the following unpretentious little poem, "The Washerwoman's Song" which has become familiar to hundreds of readers, and which has grown yellow in many a scrap-book, was first published under the pseudonym of "Ironquill." Its excellence along with the excellence of other lines given to the world by the same anonymous writer, created a curiosity as to the author's personality, which eventually discovered him to be Mr. Eugene F. Ware ex-Commissioner of Pensions for the United States of America. The lines follow:

In a very humble cot,
In a rather quiet spot,
In the suds and in the soap
Worked a woman full of hope;
Working, singing, all alone,
In a sort of undertone,
"With a Saviour for a friend,
He will keep me to the end."

Sometimes happening alone,
I had heard the semi-song,
And I often used to smile
More in sympathy than guile;
But I never said a word
In regard to what I heard,
As she sang about her Friend
Who would keep her to the end.

Not in sorrow nor in glee,
Working all day long was she,
As her children, three or four,
Played around her on the floor;
But in monotones the song
She was humming all day long,
"With the Saviour for a friend,
He will keep me to the end."

It's a song I do not sing,
For I scarce believe a thing
Of the stories that are told
Of the miracles of old;
But I know that her belief
Is the anodyne of grief,
And will always be a friend
That will keep her to the end.

Just a trifle lonesome she,
Just as poor as poor could be,
But her spirits always rose
Like the bubbles in the clothes;
And though widowed and alone,
Cheered her with the monotone,
Of a Saviour and a friend,
Who would keep her to the end.

I have seen her rub and scrub
On the washboard in the tub,
While the baby, sopped in suds,
Rolled and tumbled in the duds;
Or was paddling in the pools
With old scissors stuck in spools,
She still humming of her Friend
Who would keep her to the end.

Human hopes and human creeds
Have their root in human needs;
And I would not wish to strip
From that washerwoman's lip
Any song that she can sing,
Any hope that song can bring,
For the woman has a Friend
Who will keep her to the end.

THE OLDEST SHORT STORY KNOWN

Many of the stories one hears at the club, or at other places where folks do congregate, not excepting the excellent tea rooms of Victoria, are the vintage of 4872½ B.C. Nay, we should say that MOST of the stories so heard are of such vintage. And, moreover, the tellers have not the grace to admit the honorable age of their products. Such is not the case with the following yarn. It is admittedly old, the oldest on record, in fact, and, if any of our readers wish to doubt the statement, they may communicate their doubts to us and we shall be glad to have them set forth. This story, all about an old pack tar who, in the reign of Pharaoh, found a wonderful island, was recently translated for the London Spectator from an ancient Egyptian manuscript in the state museum at St. Petersburg. History saith not whether it was ever submitted to an editor; therefore we know not if it was accepted. We do not vouch for the truth of it, as it was told by a sailor. With these few preliminary remarks, we launch forth into the tale:

Be glad, O prince! See, we have reached the capital; they have taken the mallet and driven in the mooring-stake, and the ship's cable has been laid on land. They praise and thank God, and every man embraces another. Our soldiers have returned in safety; not one of our warriors is lost, for all that we reached the uttermost parts of Nubia, and have now passed the island of Senmet. See now, we have come home in peace; we have reached our own land!

I will recount to thee, therefore, a like thing which happened to myself when I journeyed to a mine of the king, and went down to the sea in a ship of one hundred and fifty cubits in length and forty cubits in width. Therein were one hundred and fifty sailors of the best in Egypt. They looked on the sky, they looked on the land, and their hearts were stouter than those of lions.

They foretold a storm before it had come; and foul weather when as yet it was not. The storm broke while we were upon the sea, before we could reach land. The wind arose, making a clamorous sound, and brought with it a wave of eight cubits. There was a piece of wood against which I struck; but the ship perished. As to those that were therein, not one of them was remaining. I was cast upon an island by a wave of the sea. Three days I passed alone with my heart as my companion, and I lay in the midst of a thicket, and the shadow covered me. Then I stretched forth my legs to know what I should put into my mouth.

I heard a noise of thunder. I thought: "It is a wave of the sea." The trees cracked, the earth shook. Then I uncovered my face; I found that it was a serpent which was approaching. He was thirty cubits long, and his tail was more than two cubits. His body was covered with gold, and the rings around his eyes were as real "lapis lazuli. And the side was more splendid than the front.

He opened his mouth to me while I was upon my stomach before him, and said to me: "Who has brought thee, who has brought thee, little one, who has brought thee? If thou hasten not to say who has brought thee to this island, I give thee to know that thou shalt be in ashes, becoming somewhat that cannot be seen. Speakest thou to me? I hear it not. I am before thee, and thou knowest it not." He took me in his mouth and bore me off to his resting-place, and laid me down without harming me.

A CASTLE OF DREAMS

What is the tale that I love best?
Tell, O tell it at last for me,
Waves that wash the golden west
And that old castle by the sea.

The clump of thrift that we carried home
Still blooms on our own grey wall for me,
Bright as it nodded above the foam
In that old castle by the sea.

There a tale that never was told
Echoes, and crowns with light for me
Ruined towers on the sunset's gold
And crags that crumble over the sea.

A ruined castle where no one dwells,
A haunted castle of dreams for me,
And all around it sinks and swells
The thunder-music of the sea.

Behind it throng the fir-clad hills
Where many a song-bird built for me,
And the deep ravines and the sparkling rills
Of the little land by the western sea;

Glens of fern where I used to dream,
And all the dreamers dreamed for me:
Whisper of wings and waves agleam
Shadow of boughs and shine of the sea.

Bound the poets in faery gold,
But none, but none so fair to me
As one dear tale that never was told
Of that old castle by the sea.

Yours the tale and but half begun,
Cast aside; but it stands for me
Strong and sure in the noonday sun
And washed by the great eternal sea.

Father, the page of your tale untold
Shines bright for your son, shines bright for me,
As it shone for the child that was eight years old,
A castle of dreams by the singing sea.

The pink thrift nods on its crumbling walls,
There are forests of flowers on its cliffs for me,
And caverns below where the sea-tide calls,
And white sails drifting out to sea,

And a grass-grown moat where the children play!
Listen for me, listen for me;
For there do my childhood's feet still stray
By the little paths above the sea,

Winding paths that end on the sky,
E'en as the tale half-told for me—
The dream that died and that cannot die
Till the old grey castle sink in the sea.

—Alfred Noyes.

INBORN

Adam—What are you doing to that fig leaf?

Eve—Altering it, of course. It's all out of style.—Smart Set.

Mr. Shaw and Aristotle

Mr. George Bernard Shaw was recently accused of "leaving Aristotle out" in his workmanship. Mr. Shaw recently explained himself in a letter to the London Times as follows:

"Leaving Aristotle Out"

Sir—The writer of the article under the above heading challenges me so repeatedly and pointedly that it would be discourteous to pass his article over without a word of explanation. Let me briefly offer him the following assurances:

1. I am no party to Mr. Granville Baker's demand for the omission of Aristotle. I take the greatest pains to secure "unity of impression, continuity, and cumulative force of interest"; and it is noteworthy that such mastery as I have been able to achieve has led me finally to the Greek form of drama, in which the unities of time and place are strictly observed. And whenever I find a critic complaining that my plays are no plays because my scenes do not jump from Jerusalem to Madagascar, and my playbills are not filled with such aids to the spectator as "Six weeks elapse between Acts I. and II. and two years between Acts II. and III.," I conclude that the critic has learnt his business from Sarcey, and not from Aristotle.

2. I entirely agree that "right views, sound opinions" are more desirable than "original views." At the same time, I regard a writer who is convinced that his views are right and sound as a very dangerous kind of lunatic. He is to be found in every asylum; and his delusion is that he is the Pope, or even a higher authority than the Pope. Original views, in the sense—the only possible sense—of being sincere, unaffected, unborrowed views, are at least humanly attainable. This point has been admirably demonstrated by no less able a critic than Mr. A. B. Walkley, to whose collected articles I would refer the author of your weekly notes on the theatre.

3. I most solemnly protest that I have never "told my critics how they ought to criticize my next play." I have told them repeatedly how they actually would criticize it; that is, by falling victims to "the psychology of the crowd" (Mr. Walkley will explain), and helplessly repeating a ridiculous litany first invented by the least competent and least literate among them, and having no relation either to the facts of the theatre or the science of criticism. And on every such occasion they have fulfilled my prophecy to the letter.

4. I am quite aware that my phrase "the vituperation of the Press" would be neither accurate nor grateful if the Press consisted of The Times, which is apparently the only paper your contributor reads. Unfortunately The Times is in this matter, as in others, an exceptional paper. Let me state one fact which speaks for itself. From Germany I have for years past received repeated and urgent requests to allow my plays to be produced in the first instance in Berlin, on the ground that the announcements of their unutterable tedium and disastrous failure which invariably follow their production in London makes it necessary to hold them back in Berlin until the verdict is forgotten. Your contributor is misled by that "handsome tribute from criticism" which consists in praising my old plays in order to throw into greater relief the infamy of my new ones. Thus "Misalliance" was unworthy of the author of "Getting Married"; "Getting Married" had none of the brilliance of "The Doctor's Dilemma"; "The Doctor's Dilemma" was a pitiful falling-off from "Major Barbara"; and nobody could sit out "Major Barbara" without asking why the author did not give us another masterpiece like "John Bull's Other Island"—poor "John Bull," which first established the tradition that my plays are not plays, but mere talk! Substitute for these titles "The Marriage of Ann Leete," "The Voysey Inheritance," "Waste," and "The Madras House," and the story applies equally to Mr. Granville Barker. To say that "these reservations turn the whole praise sour for us" is quite true. They do. When I am told that it is a pity that a man who only last year was so honest as I should have become a thief, a liar, a blackguard, an incendiary, and a murderer, and I lose some thousands of pounds and a great deal of credit in consequence, it is perhaps ungrateful in me to overlook the compliment to my previous good character. It may even show an appetite for "indiscriminate and fulsome praise." But I cannot help it; I am built in that hypersensitive way. When I am held up to the world as a "go-as-you-please dramatist" I don't know exactly what is meant, and neither would Aristotle; but for the life of me I cannot feel as if I were receiving "a handsome tribute from criticism." I actually prefer the downright vituperation.

5. I greatly regret that your contributor should have succeeded in dashing the faith Mr. Walkley once had in my work. Mr. Walkley's very handsome tributes in Le Temps were the beginning of my literary vogue in France. Even when he seized the opportunity of a recent public dinner to make a quite unprovoked attack on the projected National Theatre, and to assure the public that he had allowed his obscurer fellow critics to convert him to the vulgar view of the work at which Mr. Barker and I are toiling—a view which I confess I cannot distinguish from the Rosherville view of a Beethoven symphony—I held my peace. I shall continue to hold it, because my personal and private feelings are entirely friendly to him. But it is my steady and impenitent purpose to "permit myself," whenever, like Mrs. Gamp, I feel so disposed, to do with his unworthy colleagues what Heine reproached Lessing for doing—namely, not only to cut off their heads, but to hold them up on the scaffold to show the public that there is nothing in them.

G. BERNARD SHAW.

WIDOWERS

It is a sad thing to be a widower.

If a widower mopes around and won't mingle in society and refuses to take part in any little innocent amusements, the women say he is putting it all on for fear folks will think his grief is not real.

If he mourns for the conventional period and then begins to sit up and take notice, the women say he is a callous brute and they pity the woman who is foolish enough to marry him.

If he puts in all his spare time with his children, they say it is too bad he doesn't pick out some motherly women and marry her and give his children a real home.

If he doesn't spend all his spare time with his children, they say the poor little things are cruelly neglected, and that's what might be expected of a man, anyhow.

Field Sports at Home and Abroad

TRAIL-TALK AND TARADIDDLES

(Richard L. Pocock)

The Opening of the Shooting Season

Since the publication of the regulations under the Game Act for the open and closed seasons during 1910, which will be found in another column, there has been much discussion and criticism of the decision to make the opening day for grouse shooting two weeks earlier than it has been for the last two seasons, many good sportsmen being of the opinion that it is a great mistake to open the season at all before the First of October. It is a great pity that these opinions were not voiced a little earlier, as the powers that be, who are responsible for the framing of the regulations, were of course anxious to do what was best in the interests of present and future sport, and to help them in forming their conclusions were desirous of getting at the real opinions of those in a position to judge best of the conditions prevailing in the various districts of the Province.

However, as there seems to be a very strong opinion against the opening of the season any earlier this year than last, and reports have come in from some districts of small broods and backward birds, by all means let us give the birds the benefit of any doubt, and, preferably, close down grouse shooting altogether this year, or else keep the opening date the same as in the last two seasons. Sport should be free from politics, and a question of importance to the interests of sport and the maintaining of a fair stock of birds on the Island should be discussed without acrimony or personalities.

The opening of the grouse shooting season on September 15 was advocated in this column last May, on the strength of personal observation of plenty of hooters in the districts with which I am acquainted, but even more on the strength of the honest opinions of many good sportsmen who had spoken to me on the subject.

But we do not pretend to know it all, and, personally, whatever my opinion may be as to the desirability or otherwise of opening the shooting on a certain date, I am willing to defer to the opinion of others who may know or think differently, even though they may be in the minority, and, if there is any doubt whatever as to the wisdom of the policy decided on, by all means give the birds the benefit of the doubt.

The Pheasants, the Chef, and the Thirsty Sports

Speaking of game laws reminds one of a good story heard the other day. It happened some years ago now, so, if this catches the eye of the Game Warden, it is no use his coming to me for evidence, besides it would only be hearsay anyway, and the lawyer of the office tells me that that doesn't count; so here goes for the yarn:

They were two ardent shooters, and they had had a long and weary day without a great deal to show for it. Driving home in a buggy, they paid a call on a prominent resident of the district in which they had been shooting, in the hope of getting a little liquid refreshment. They were observed by their host, as they pulled up at his gate, to take a sack from under the seat of the buggy and cache it behind a bush at the side of the road. Here was a mystery which had to be investigated at once. After receiving his guests, the host excused himself for a moment to get the aforesaid refreshment and seized the opportunity to secure and examine the mysterious sack.

In it he found two hen pheasants; the murder was out. Of course the right thing to do was to denounce the offenders and hand them over to justice; but the discoverer of the crime saw his way to the administering of a little poetical justice, and took upon himself to dole out the punishment.

He knew his men, and, on returning to them, he apologized for the fact that unfortunately his stock of spirituous liquors was temporarily out, but he had plenty of nice fresh milk. They drank the milk—they were thirsty and there was no whiskey; therefore, having drunk the milk, they took a speedy departure and started for other parts where there was something stronger to be had.

On arriving in Victoria they pulled up at a certain restaurant presided over by a well-known and distinguished French chef, and handed him the sack, with the request that he would see that justice was done to the preparation of the pheasants, which they told him it contained, for their supper later in the evening.

Then they satisfied their thirst and returned after a good clean-up and a change of raiment, in anticipation of the enjoyment of the results of their skill and the chef's. The welcome they received was very different from what they expected. Instead of the smiling face of the artist of the kitchen, which they were accustomed to see, they met a very indignant Frenchman indeed, who regaled them with samples of his choicest Parisian. When the air cleared a bit and they were able to get a word in, they enquired mildly and politely by what was the matter.

"Sacre blank, etc., etc., dash, dot! You bring me crows to cook, and you say they are pheasants!"

The proprietor of the country place, where they had been regaled with milk, had been practicing before they came along on the crows in his orchard. It was only the work of a few seconds to make the exchange after he had discovered what was in that sack, and somebody had pheasant for supper that evening, if not the men who shot them.

More Poetical Justice

It is of the same man as played host on this occasion that the story is told, that, being annoyed at the way poaching gunners were in the habit of getting over his fence, taking a crack at his pheasants, and then hiking for the road again, without his being able to catch them, he determined to get some incontrovertible evidence against some of them.

He therefore armed a man with a kodak and posted him behind the fence with instructions to get, if possible, a snapshot of anyone who should come over "trespassing in the pursuit of game."

The photographer was lucky; he did not have a very long wait before a hunter with gun and dog came within range, and was duly caught by the camera. There were no facilities at hand for developing the plate, and it was despatched next morning to a Victoria professional to be developed and printed. Imagine the astonishment of the photographer when, on developing the plate, he found an excellent representation of a man with a gun and a dog, the man himself, the gun and dog his own. History does not record what he did to that plate; but photographers are human, and it is astonishing what can be done by a skillful operator.

Dogs and the Breeding Season

There has been a strong kick registered here lately about the practice of taking dogs into the woods for training or exercise in the close season. There is no law against it, except the unwritten law of good sportsmanship and unselfishness, and the man who thinks of the welfare of the game and the interests of his neighbor is careful to exercise his dog in places where there is no danger of his doing damage to the game. To say that dogs can be taken into the woods at this time of year without fear of their doing any harm, hardly seems reasonable. An exceptionally well-trained dog, which can be and is kept close to heel all the time he is out, may be alright, but how many such are there among the animals which accompany their masters in their country outings at this season of the year? It is said that men are in the habit of taking their dogs out before the season opens, and even as early as this and earlier, for the express purpose of training them on birds. There could hardly be anything more detrimental to the game than this; the dogs are necessarily only partly broken and not under complete control, and they must in the nature of things do immense harm in the way of scattering young broods, even if they do not actually kill any of the birds. Many are the trials and vicissitudes of the mother bird and her brood, and many the ways for the destruction of the young ones, without their being chased and harassed by unbroken and partly broken dogs. Particularly is this the case with pheasants. A hen pheasant is notoriously the worst mother of any of the game birds, and more apt to lose a percentage of her brood than the mother grouse, but it is well known that there is nothing which does so much damage to any game in the breeding and rearing season than a dog in the coverts.

Play the game, gentlemen, and keep your dogs broken or unbroken away from the birds until the shooting season opens!

GAME REGULATIONS

Regulations made under the Game Act for the open and close seasons during 1910 are as follows:

Cock Pheasants may be shot in the Cowichan Electoral District between 1st October and 31st December, both days inclusive; in the Islands Electoral District, except the municipality of North Saanich, between 1st October and 31st October, both days inclusive. No pheasant-shooting is allowed in any part of the Province.

Grouse of all kinds may be shot on Vancouver Island, the islands adjacent thereto, and the Islands Electoral District, between 15th September and 31st December, both days inclusive, with the exception of willow grouse in the Cowichan Electoral District; Blue and Willow Grouse in the Richmond, Dewdney, Delta, Chilliwack, and in that portion of the Comox Electoral Districts on the Mainland, and islands adjacent thereto, on Texada Island, and in that portion of Kent Municipality situate in Yale Electoral District, between the 15th October and 31st December, both days inclusive; of all kinds in the Fernie and Cranbrook Electoral Districts may be shot only during the month of October. Blue and Willow Grouse and Ptarmigan may be shot throughout the remainder of the Mainland between 1st September and 31st December, both days inclusive.

Quail may be shot in the Cowichan, Esquimalt, Saanich, and Islands Electoral Districts, between 1st October and 31st December, both days inclusive.

Prairie Chicken may be shot throughout the Province during the month of October.

Ducks, Geese and Snipe may be shot throughout the Mainland and the islands adjacent thereto, between 1st September and 28th February, both days inclusive. Ducks of all kinds and snipe may be shot on Vancouver Island and islands adjacent thereto, and in the Islands Electoral District, between 15th September, 1910, and 28th February, 1911, both days inclusive, and Geese at any time.

Columbian or Coast Deer may be shot on Vancouver Island, the islands adjacent thereto, and the Islands Electoral District, between 15th September and 15th December, both days inclusive. Throughout the remainder of the Province, except the Queen Charlotte Islands, they may be shot between 1st Seetember and 15th December, both days inclusive.

Wapiti are not allowed to be shot anywhere in the Province.

Sale of Game.—Columbia or Coast Deer may be sold on the Mainland only between 1st September and 15th November, both days inclusive.

Ducks, Geese and Snipe may be sold throughout the Province during the months of October and November only.

Note.—Nothing contained in the above regulations affects Kaien Island, the Yalakom Game Reserve in the Lillooet District, or the Elk River Game Reserve in the East Kootenay District.

FISH FARMING IN UNITED STATES

It is nearly forty years since the United States Government awoke to the necessity of conserving the fishery resources of the country and began those elaborate operations in favor of fishes, fishermen and fish consumers in general. It was thought to be a better policy to spend a certain amount of the public money in making fish so abundant that they can be caught without restriction, and serve as a cheap food for the people at large, rather than spend a much larger sum in preventing the people from catching the few fish that remained after generations of improvidence. It was in 1871 when Congress took the initial step towards a national fishery service, by the passage of a joint resolution creating the office of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. Government fish culture in America exceeds in extent of importance that of all other countries combined. At the end of the first ten years of the Bureau's existence, the fishes that were being regularly cultivated were shad, carp, chinook salmon, Atlantic salmon, landlocked salmon, rainbow trout, brook trout and whitefish. The list is now six times as long, and the annual output is ten times the aggregate for the ten year period ending in 1881.

The main energies of the Bureau are devoted to the multiplication of the more important commercial fisheries, such as shad, whitefish, lake trout, Pacific salmon, white perch, yellow perch, cod, flatfish and the lobster, which are hatched in lots of many millions annually. In addition to these many game fishes are cultivated, and although these represent only about ten per cent of the output of the hatcheries, this feature of the work is most important, as supplying choice kinds of fish for public rivers, lakes and ponds, for fishing preserves, and for private ponds and streams in all parts of the United States. The fishes most in demand for those purposes are the landlocked salmon, different species of trout, greyling, the basses, the crappies, the sunfish and catfishes and various others, that are also handled.

The results of fish culture, as shown by numerous replenished waters and by actual returns in fish, might easily be made the subject of lengthy reference, but is here alluded to incidentally. One point to be emphasized is that the fish-cultural work of the Bureau is of two classes, with respect to its economy. Many of the most valuable food fishes, being in their prime for market purposes just prior to the spawning season, are most extensively captured at the very time they should be spared for the perpetuation of their kind. Whenever possible the Bureau procures the eggs of these fish from the fishermen. Fully ninety-six per cent of all the eggs collected and hatched by the Bureau are taken and fertilized from fishes destined for the market, and this without detracting from the value or edible qualities of the fish.

Some of the fresh water species, valued chiefly as game fishes, are cultivated by confining them under conditions which will secure the maximum reproduction by processes. Practically all the commercial fishes can be propagated, and much more numerously, by stripping them of eggs milk by hand and incubating the fertilized eggs in hatcheries. It is with these that the Bureau is most largely concerned, their numbers being nearly ninety-eight per cent of the entire output of the hatcheries.

The hatching processes are, generally speaking, of three classes with respect to equipment, determined primarily by the specific gravity of the eggs. Heavy eggs, such as those of trout, salmon and the greyling, are incubated in wire bottomed trays, or wire baskets set in troughs of running water. The mesh of wire is of a size to suit the size of egg, and to permit the young fish as they hatch to drop through into the trough. The troughs are usually plain, open boxes, varying in length from twelve to sixteen feet, and in depth from four to twelve inches to suit conditions. An arbitrary width of fourteen inches, inside measure, has been adopted, uniformity of width being desirable for economy in interior equipment.

The fish-cultural work of the Federal Government has now attained a magnitude that cannot be readily comprehended, and is increasing at a very rapid rate. This is especially marked during the last ten years, owing partly to the establishment of new stations, partly to the extension of operations and existing stations and largely to the greater efficiency of methods and appliances. The work during the fiscal year 1909 reached larger proportions than ever before, over 3,000,000,000 being produced and planted. During the fiscal year 1910 another record will be made, and the output will exceed that of the previous year by several hundred millions.

The tremendous importance of the Government's work in the conservation and multiplication of fish, will be understood when we say, that if the Government had not engaged in this work 95 per cent of the food fish shown would never have existed, because they would have been sent to the market in the form of eggs.

Last year the Government planted 75,839,430 trout eggs of all species. For brook trout eggs the Bureau depends largely on commercial trout raisers, eyed eggs being obtained from them at lower cost than it is possible to collect from wild fish at most places, or from brood fish maintained only for their eggs. About 8,000,000 eggs are annually purchased from ten to eleven dealers.

At some stations, however, eggs from wild trout are more satisfactory. It has been found that eggs in the domesticated fish, hatched and reared in spring water, which is not subject to seasonable variations, do not produce good results. This is especially so where the temperature of the water supply in the hatchery is below thirty-five degrees, or is subject to variations of several degrees. Vermont and Colorado are the only states in which eggs of the wild brook trout are collected in sufficient numbers to stock the Bureau's hatcheries in those states, as well as to have a surplus for distribution to other hatcheries.

When the fry are hatched from the eggs they are found provided with a sack, containing food material on which the fry live, until they are able to consume food on their own account. As soon as the fry swim around looking for food, they are fed several times a day on an emulsion of finely ground liver. This diet is continued as the young fish develop, with the difference that the liver is less finely ground and is given less frequently—two or three times a day being sufficient when the fish have attained a length of two or three inches. The kind of liver used varies at different stations, that of sheep, beeves and hogs being extensively used and the relative value of each being in the order named. The food for the large fish consists of the liver, lungs and hearts of the animals mentioned.

The period of incubation of trout eggs depends entirely on water temperature. In a temperature of 50 degrees the eggs will hatch in about fifty days. That is rather high temperature for hatching, however, and for every degree lower it takes nearly ten days longer. In water at practically freezing temperature, it requires nearly 200 days to hatch the eggs.

The time that the fry carry the food sac depends on water temperature. Ordinarily the water temperature is a little higher after the eggs are hatched, and, of course, this means that the fry are ready for food much earlier. They take food immediately after the sac is entirely absorbed.

The fry of all fish hatched from eggs, whether marine or fresh water, are supplied with a food sac when hatched. The size of the sac varies materially and the period of incubation of various fish also varies. That of the salmonidae ranges like trout with the temperature; the eggs of the shad hatch in a very few days at normal temperature, and the sac is usually absorbed in two or three days.

Fsihes are distributed at various stages of development, according to the species, the number in the hatcheries, and the facilities for rearing. The commercial fishes, hatched in lots of many millions, are necessarily planted as fry. It is customary to distribute them just before the umbilical sac is completely absorbed; Atlantic salmon, landlocked salmon, and various species of trout, in such numbers as the hatchery facilities permit. Some are reared in fingerlings from one to six inches in length; the remainder are distributed as fry. The basses and sunfishes are distributed from the fish-cultural stations and ponds from some three weeks after they are hatched, until they are several months of age. When the last lots are shipped the basses usually range from four to six inches, and the sunfishes from two to four inches in length. The numerous fishes collected in overflowed lands—basses, crappies, sunfishes, catfishes, yellow perch, and others—are two to six inches in length when taken and distributed. Eggs are distributed only to state hatcheries or to applicants who have hatchery facilities.—John W. Titcomb in Field and Stream.

WOODPIGEON SHOOTING WITH DECOYS

However unwelcome woodpigeons may be to the farmers, sportsmen have nothing but praise to bestow on them, since they afford capital shooting at practically no cost except for the cartridges used. Farmers on whose land they feed are as a rule only too glad to give permission to any responsible person to shoot them free of charge, while those who possess woods in which they roost may have splendid shooting as the birds come in of an evening. The flight only lasts about fifty-five minutes as a rule, and it is more than likely that the number of empty cartridge cases will largely outnumber the birds killed.

The usual way of shooting them, however, is when they are feeding on the fields in the daytime; in summer it is generally peas or laid corn that attracts them, the former being their favorite food. A good plan is to make a hut with sticks and tree boughs in a hedge of the field in which they feed. Before doing so, however, it is well to ascertain from which direction they usually arrive. As a rule the first arrivals will pitch in a tree or clump of trees before alighting to feed, the same trees being always used, and are easily recognized by the droppings underneath them. The hut should be made in the centre of these trees, and there the shooter must wait for the arrival of the pigeons.

There is much uncertainty about this sport; some days one may kill thirty or forty birds, another day, to all appearances equally favorable, not a shot will be fired. If there is abundance of food in the district large bags will be the exception, for when driven from one field the birds will alight in another, and afford only indifferent sport. In winter, should there be much snow, the pigeons become very hard pressed for food. All the clover layers and stubbles are covered too deeply for them to pick up seed or grain. A field of turnips or cabbages will then attract large flocks, and plenty of shooting may be had; bags of over a hundred birds in a day have been obtained by one gun.

In winter, when the hedges are bare of leaves, erecting a hut is a more difficult matter. The best plan is to get some brambles and intertwine them with sticks, covering the whole with grass. The brambles hold the grass in place, whereas it would slip off other sticks. The hut should not be made too small; ample room should be left in which to turn freely in for a right and left at crossing birds. Care should be taken not to make the hut too far from the nearest tree. It is extraordinary what a quantity of shot a pigeon will take before succumbing, especially one sitting in the tree, where branches may impede most of the shot. Twenty yards is ample distance. Many times have I made a hut at which I thought a fair distance from the trees. My first few shots had no effect, except knocking out a few feathers, until I remade the hut several yards nearer.

For this kind of shooting decoys are very important. There are several different sorts. Some people keep a live bird for the purpose. Although certainly effective, I do not think they are worth the trouble they entail, being inconvenient to carry to and from the field if it is at any distance from home. Moreover, one must be extremely careful that a stray shot or ricochet does not kill or injure them. The best decoy in my opinion is a stuffed pigeon. If a good specimen is secured, and the taxidermist understands his work, this kind will stand a fair amount of hard usage, although it must not be left wet for any length of time, nor can it be carried in one's game pocket like a wooden decoy. It should be set up on a T-shaped frame, the cross piece being made of wood, on which the bird is perched, and fixed on an iron spike to stick into the ground. Pegeons have sometimes settled on the ground by my stuffed decoy, and have started bowing and cooing to it, in the belief that it was alive. Specimens to be set up should not be killed in the breeding season, for the feathers, always extremely loose, come out easier at that season than at any other.

The most common decoy is the wooden one, shaped and painted to resemble the live bird, made with a wooden or iron spike to stick in the ground. These are much more handy to carry about, there being no fear of spoiling them. Nevertheless, though generally effective, they are not so good as the stuffed decoys; the pigeons seem to tell the difference very quickly. Another good decoy is a dead pigeon put out with its head in a fork-shaped piece of wood, and made to look as natural as possible. One thing to remember is always to place the decoy's head to wind, which then does not ruffle the feathers. This is a very important point. Another point is to remove any litter of feathers that may have fallen from birds killed near the decoys, otherwise any newcomers will see them and be warned off. For this reason it sometimes becomes necessary to move to another place. I generally begin with two decoys, which I bring with me; one I place in a line with the hut, on the side of the hedge from which the birds come, the other in the field in which they feed. Seeing the first decoy as they arrive, it brings them over the second, which otherwise they might not see, and near which they will pitch if not frightened. The first three or four killed are put out in prominent places on the feeding field, round the other decoy, with their heads propped up by sticks. No more need be put out with the first decoy, as one does not want them to pitch there, at one's back, the decoy there being only intended to bring them over the other decoys. These should not be placed too far away; twenty yards is ample, for many pigeons will pitch on the far side of the decoys.

Sportsman's Calendar

AUGUST

The Salmon-Trollers' Month — Spring Salmon and Cohoes all over the Coast. One of the best months for stream-fishing for Trout.

A Page for the Young Folks

All marksmen will be glad to hear that the windy, sunny rifle range is to closed at Clover Point and a new one selected.

It is just a short time ago since the United States allowed Cuba to have a government of its own, and already there is a little rebellion there.

Five hundred carmen are on strike in the Canadian Northern shops in Winnipeg, and a riot took place there on August 2nd. Property was destroyed, and the lives of men who were working threatened.

Mr. D. D. Mann was in Victoria on Monday and showed his plans to the government. It is said that when these are known, it will be seen that the great railroad builder has more than kept his promise.

A close watch is being kept on the grain supply of America and Europe. It is easier to find out how much is on hand now than in the old days, when every farmer had his own granary. The great elevators, big warehouses and the mills can tell at almost any moment how any bushels they have.

Two parties have returned from Mount McKinley, in Alaska. They have not ascended to its summit. They say that the peak which Dr. Cook scaled is 5,000 feet from the top of the mountain. It is said that this man who has made so many pretences, is in New York again.

It is hoped that the heavy rain which fell near the end of July will have helped some of the crops on the prairie. Harvesting of the winter wheat has begun in Alberta, and the yield on some farms is large. Later news shows that the crops in many places will be far better than was feared months ago.

Among other things the new city engineer is trying to do, is to find some preparation to lay the dust. Calcium chloride is being tried in some places, and oil in others. There are very few parts of Victoria where men are not busy on the streets. When the season closes, the improvement in all directions will be very great.

Everyone knows that telephones and electric light poles are very ugly. In many cities these are laid underground. It is said this could more easily be done here if there were lanes at the back of the houses. In many parts of the city these could be easily made now, and they would, in many ways be a great convenience.

The City Engineer is now head of his own department. He can engage what men he thinks best and dismiss them if they do not suit. No one can interfere with his plans once they have been approved by the council. If work is not properly done, he must bear the blame. This will save not only trouble but a great deal of money.

Two foolish boys started on roller skates from Paterson, New Jersey, to California. They have reached Nebraska and are very tired. They have visited many cities and been helped on their way by good-natured people. But most manly boys will think they should have waited to see the world till they had money to pay their way. A tramp's life is not one that makes useful men.

There is a story that China wants Lord Kitchener to go to that country to make an army for her. No one doubts that the conqueror of Egypt, the Soudan and South Africa could help China to prepare for defence. But whether England can spare Kitchener, or whether it would be wise for her foremost general to take such a position in a foreign country which has many powerful enemies is another question.

An English gentleman who has been visiting his son in Salt Spring Island, will go home and tell his friends what very lovely places the islands are in the Gulf. He knows much more about them than many of the people who have lived in Victoria all their lives. The islands are not only beautiful but very fertile. One of these days they will be filled with gardens and orchards, and be the summer resort of the people who live in the cities of the coast.

A poor foolish man in a very large bank in New York stole half a million of money. He imagined he would be happy if he were rich. He will most likely spend the rest of his life in prison.

This year's City Council seems to be determined to get a good supply of water somewhere. Every possible information is being gained about Goldstream and Sooke Lake, and what it will cost to bring water from each of these places. It is greatly to be hoped the matter will be settled now, for since the dispute began, Victoria has lost much. Our water is not unwholesome, but we need more of it, and would like to be nice even in the dryest weather.

Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, has been in Victoria. He only stayed half a day. He came to see for himself where the Indian Reserve was, and why it was so necessary that the citizens of Victoria should get it. It is to be hoped that the government will be able to get the Indians to part with this land. It is worth little to them, and is needed by the city. It should be possible to make an honest bargain in this case, as in all other matters where men have something to sell which they cannot use.

Campbelltown, a New Brunswick town on the Miramichi River, about as large as Nanaimo, was burnt down a short time ago. Many people lost everything they had. They cannot build the town without help, and help is slow in coming. In this case Canadians are not as generous and prompt as usual. Now, however, the government of New Brunswick will give $5,000 for fifteen years, and it is hoped the Ottawa government will give a larger sum. When you come to think of it, even fifteen times five thousand will not build a very large part of a city.

The poultrymen of Canada want the government to teach them how to make their business pay. When eggs were very cheap, the farmer's wives made money by keeping hens. These chickens received very little care. Then eggs were shipped in large quantities to the cities of New England. Now, Canada does not raise enough eggs and poultry for home use, and sends very few away. Still there are large and expensive poultry farms, where several people do nothing but care for the chickens. Almost every one who does not live in the heart of the cities can keep a few good hens and care for them well. Perhaps this is the best way after all.

Preparations are going on for the all Fair. It is to be held the last week in September. Boys and girls will be glad to have a holiday to see the Exhibition. This is the farmers' week, and a very important one it is. We now buy far too large a part of our food from other places and Vancouver Island has enough good land to support a large population. To show what our farmers, fruit growers, dairymen and gardeners can do, and to help them to do better is what the exhibition is for. City people should all attend to meet their friends from the country and so make the fair a success. The horse show for the grown folks, and the circus for the young ones will help to amuse the crowds.

In our own city a very terrible crime was committed this week. Captain Elliston, a fine officer, was shot at the barracks by a soldier named Allan. This man was a drunkard. Because Captain Elliston had to punish Allan for drinking, he, in revenge, shot him in the most cowardly way. Why will men ruin their minds and bodies by drink? Two little motherless girls in this world wait for the loving father they will never see again. If Paddy Allan could have seen his captain's children perhaps he would not have been so cruel.

The strike of railroad men on the Grand Trunk is over. The men have received an advance of wages, not quite so great as they asked for, but more than the company was willing to give them at first. It seems a great pity that the agreement could not have been reached before the strike took place.

There are terrible forest fires in Montana and Idaho, and there are not men enough who can be taken from their work to prevent their spread. The officers of the army are to be asked to send men to assist the fire-fighters. A battle with the flames will try the strength and courage of the strongest and bravest of the soldiers. To save life instead of destroying it is not, however, the work for which they were trained.

Many thousands of United States farmers have some to Canada to settle on the cheap land of the prairies. Their own new land is not yet all taken up, however. Some will soon be opened for settlement in Colorado, New Mexico, Washington, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming. These are only small tracts. When your fathers were boys settlers were pouring into these states much faster than they are coming into Alberta and Saskatchewan now.

The owners of the Engineer mine, in Atlin, send word out that their mine has proved very rich. From 800 pounds of the best rock a brick of twenty pounds of gold has been made. Since January, two hundred tons have been taken out, which will average $150 to the ton. Capt. Alexander, one of the owners, is going to England to tell the good news and to buy a large stamp mill. If the mine is anything like as rich as this report declares, the beautiful little northern city of Atlin will become prosperous.

The war between Christians and Mahommedans shifts from one place to another along the north of Africa. This time it is the Turks who are fighting with the French on the frontier of Turis and Tripoli. Centuries ago the Moors conquered Spain. Now they and their Turkish kinsmen are doing their best to keep Spain and France out of the Moorish states, while the Egyptians would gladly rid themselves of the rule of England, even though it has brought them such prosperity as they have never known.

The kings of England are not likely in the future to be compelled to take an oath against the Catholic religion when they come to the throne. All that the new bill will command the king to declare is: "I am a faithful Protestant." Even in this the king of the British Empire has less freedom than the humblest of his subjects. Each of these could, if he or she thought it right, join the Roman Catholic Church without loss of any kind. No good man, if he were a king of England, could do this without giving up his throne and crown.

After this there will be no question that when a man loses his life in the employ of a company through its neglect or carelessness, his relatives can claim a sum of money. The privy council of England, the highest court in the British Empire, decided that the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Co. must pay $6,000 to the father of M. White, an engineer, who was killed on its railroad because a switch was badly made, and a brakesman did not know his work. The accident happened in Chemainus three years ago. Two men were killed and others injured.

The whole world will soon learn just how Western Canada looks, and what western Canadians are doing. A party of actors has come all across the continent with cameras. They have seen the people at work in the fields and on the ranches. They have watched the miners and climbed the mountains. They have seen the gangs of men at work building railroads, and the surveyors planting their stakes. They have visited the busy growing cities and watched their citizens at work and at play. Everywhere pictures have been taken, beautiful, and funny and sad. Now their journey is over, and they will go back to make the pictures and to write stories of what they have seen. These will be told and the pictures shown here this fall. This will be an easy way of learning the geography of Canada.

The man who either cannot or will not stop drinking when he knows that it is hurting him and everyone about him should be shut away from others till he is cured of the dreadful disease he has brought upon himself. The man or woman who knowingly sells or gives such a man drink ought to be punished. The day will come soon when the laws about selling liquor will be changed, and when lads will see how wrong and foolish it is to begin a habit that will weaken their wills and perhaps rob them of their reason. Very few men become drunkards who did not learn to drink when they were young.

At the great exposition to be held in Winnipeg in 1914, in honor of the Selkirk settlers, Vancouver Island will show the world how rich it is. There will, if the Vancouver Island Development League carries out the plan proposed by the secretary, Mr. Erinest McGaffey, be a building made of Vancouver Island timber, containing specimens of all the products of the sea, the mines and the soil, as well as of the manufactures of Vancouver Island. This should form a very beautiful and valuable part of the Exhibition from this largest province of Canada. In this show there ought to be samples of the most beautiful work the school children of British Columbia can do. Four years is a long time to prepare, but not too long.

Mr. Joseph Martin, who was formerly leader of the government in British Columbia, is now living in London. He has been elected a member of the House of Commons in England. He is a supporter of Mr. Asquith, but he does not believe the leaders of the two parties should consult about the reform of the House of Lords. The House of Commons should govern the country, Mr. Martin believes, and the House of Lords should not have the power to prevent any measure they wish from becoming law, sooner or later. The government promised to pass a law which would bring this about, and Mr. Martin does not believe Mr. Asquith should hesitate to do this at once.

Mr. Martin believes English people are more honest than Canadians. He is a Canadian himself, and declares he loves and admires his country. Every boy and every girl can do something to prove that Mr. Martin is wrong. Honesty is a virtue which the tiniest child may have, and he who said "An honest man is the noblest work of God" was very wise.

"HOW TO GET FIT"

Some Hints to Young Athletes by An Old Hand

If some brainy patent-medicine man were to put a good reliable anti-stiffness pill on the market, he would soon be rich beyond the dreams of avarice. He would have all the athletes in the world tumbling over each other in their anxiety to get a box before the supply ran out, for there is nothing that troubles your games man more than stiffness.

But, unfortunately, there is no such pill to be bought, at present, at any rate, and so the athlete, the lawn-tennis player, the cricketer, all have to suffer and groan at their bodily state for several days after beginning to practise after a winter's inactivity, even the footballer, and the hockey player, although physically fit enough, are not immune from stiffness when starting their summer games, because the uscles brought into use playing football or hockey are essentially different from those exercised in cricket and tennis.

Now, there are several approved methods of treating this beginning of the season stiffness. Some people swear by vigorous rubbing with oils or embrocation; others by "working it off." Both are excellent, and those who have not tried the latter mode are recommended to do so. It is quite a mistage to rest because you are stiff, after your first hour at the nets or your first sett of the season. Go out the next day, and the day after that, too, and as long as you take things pretty easily and remember to avoid overstrain, you will get fit quicker than if you submit to your natural inclination to wait until the initial stiffness wears off before you have another go. Remember that muscles harden quickest by regular, not intermittent use.

But prevention is better than cure always, and if you can prevent stiffness coming upon you, so much the better. The regular use of dumb-bells and Indian clubs is one great preventative; another, and simpler one, is a hot bath followed by a perfectly cold sponge directly after any unusual exercise. The effect of the hot-cold bath followed by a vigorous towelling (a rough towel, please), is twofold; it not only nips much stiffness in the bud, but it also makes catching cold a matter of much less likelihood. This is because the cold water closes the pores of the skin which the hot water has opened.

Apropos of colds, don't despise your sweater, as so many boys foolishly do. Except on exceptionally warm days, you ought always to wear a sweater when practising at the nets at the commencement of the season, and the same applies to tennis, unless you are a real hard player, and not one of the common or garden pat-ball sort. Poets may rave about the beauties of the English spring, but it is a treacherous season, and there is nothing poetic or beautiful about a cold in the head or on the chest.

Soft hands are things that trouble many young cricketers and "tennisers" in the early days of the season. A simple way of guarding against this, or of curing it, is to put a little powdered alum in the water whenever you wash your hands. It will make them feel rather dried up, but it will certainly save you many a bruise and considerable pain until you become "acclimatised" to the ball and racquet again. Powdered alum is also an excellent thing for feet that have a tendency to blister; you can either soak them in alum and water, or else use the alum as a foot powder.

While on the subject of soft hands, cricketers who are wicket-keepers should have some fielding practice before putting on the gloves and keeping for the first time. A cricket ball is uncommonly hard at the beginning of the season, and the wicket-keeper who goes and stands up to even medium-paced bawling without having first got accustomed to the feel of it, is going to get some sore spots on his fingers and palms. Nor should bowlers "try" anything very hot for the first day or two. A bowler wants to keep his hands as sound as possible, and therefore it is far better to "funk" than to start off with a bruised or split finger.

Another thing that cricketers should remember is the trimming of their nails. Never—and much less at the beginning of the season—play cricket with long nails. Cricket balls have a diabolical way of nipping any little bit that has been left uncut, and then there's much hopping about and sucking of fingers.

Apart from the physical side of getting fit, little advice need be given here. One or two hints may be useful, however.

Young cricketers should start the season with a firm determination to try and eradicate their greatest fault of last season. Perhaps you would run away from the bowling. Well, just make up your mind to keep that right foot of yours glued to the ground! Or perhaps you could never keep your feet together when fielding. Very well, just see to it that you begin to do so. Once you have learned to do these elementary things, they will come perfectly natural to you—and it is wonderful what a little determination will do towards learning them!

If you are a bowler, don't expect to start bowling in the form in which you finished last season. Begin by bowling a bit slower than your ordinary pace; when you have found your length, you can easily increase your speed.

If you are a batsman, you will find a ball in a bag suspended from a branch of a tree an excellent thing to play at. This is a favorite dodge of Lord Hawke's, and anyone who can time and play a ball swinging about in this manner has nothing much the matter with his eyes.

Lawn-tennis players will find keeping up a ball against a wall (a slightly rough one for preference) a capital way of getting some early practice.

"W.P.," in Boys' Own Paper.

ORIGINAL CRICKET RIDDLES

By H. Hervey in "B.O.P."

Wherein does a bowler resemble a postman?

In his delivery.

What is the best sort of face to put on when the ball takes your wicket?

A bowl'd (bold) face.

What sometimes gives a military touch to cricket, notably in Australia?

The barracking.

When does a batsman resemble a shootist?

When he gets a brace.

Where, in cricket, would irons come in useful?

At the creases.

Why does the fielding side resemble a tete-a-tete dinner table?

Because it has covers only for two.

Hat tricks, centuries, etc., are all very nice feats, but what feat is not nice?

D. feat (defeat).

An off-hand sort of bowler?

The left-hander.

Describe a batsman's progress to and from the pavilion and pitch.

Well, he goes out when he's in, and goes in when he's out.

When do you hear of cricket in a court of law?

When the foreman of a petty jury after a long innings (in the box) declares.

Name the fielder who looks untidy when he puts his shoes on?

Slip; because then he is slipshod.

When does a wicket-keeper treat a batsman as a policeman treats a pickpocket?

When he catches him at it.

Why is the wielder of the willow subservient to the willow he wields?

Because the willow is the bat, the wielder merely the batsman (bat's man.)

Which two men of the outside resemble something in conic sections?

The pair o' bowlers (parabolas).

What are the relative duties of bowler and batter?

The bowler bowls at the batting of the batter, while the batter batters at the bowling of the bowler.

Cricketer whose name suggests jam, besides Runjeetsingjee?

"Plum" Warner.

Why is cricket a game of contraries?

Because it is in-and-out, to-and-fro, up-and-down, give-and-take, hit-and-miss, fast-and-slow, over-and-under, long-and-short, off-and-on, back-and-front, right-and-left, wide-and-straight.

What incident in the game resembles a confined pen of poultry?

A short run.

Show a similarity between the Army and cricket.

The Army has three arms—namely, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry. Cricket has three arms as well—namely, under-arm, over-arm and round-arm.

An Unwelcome Guest

When is a batsman like good jelly?

When he is firmly set.

Why does a roving team have no hesitation in pitching wickets on an open common?

Because there they would be void of offence (a fence).

Which side of life does a cricket ball expose to view?

The seamy side.

When are stumps treated like cattle?

When the bowlers graze them and the groundsman drives them home.

When does a man-eater approach the batsman?

When the bowler sends him a canny ball (cannibal).

What would be a good name for a batsman who had won a pair of spectacles?

An out-and-outer.

What kind of fancy bread does break-bowling resemble?

Twists.

THE NARROW WAY

Far away in a northern land, where the sea runs deep among the purple mountains, and clear cold burns hurry down through the heather, to the waters whence they came; there, on a day of romping wind and infinite sunlit blue, Nature taught two of her children, a boy and a girl, one of her illuminating lessons.

The boy and the girl in their moorland wanderings had reached a deep ravine, the bed of a noisy stream and waterfall of some hundred feet. The fern-hung cliffs rose sheer on either side, and it seemed impossible to cross.

After some search, the boy discovered a narrow plank, used probably by the shepherds, and spanning the difficult cleft at its easiest spot. Without a thought of danger, the light-hearted lad bounded across the airy gridge, and shouted to his companion to follow.

The girl, just as fearlessly placed her foot on the plank and stepped to the middle. Here she suddenly paused and looked down at the cold foaming chasm below. The foothold seemed very frail and insecure, and the roar of the falls confused her senses. Faint and giddy she swayed and clutched at the empty air, and a cry strangled in her throat.

The boy saw her and his heart tightened. "Don't look down," he shouted. "Step out and look up!"

With an effort the girl drew herself together, fixed her eyes on the boy's face and outstretched hand, and stepped bravely into safety.

"You should never look down," cautioned the boy later, as they sat recovering from their little fright. "Its a bad thing to do in a place like that, you lose your head and get dizzy."

"It is hard not to," replied the girl, "though you managed well enough."

"Yes," said the boy, "but you see, I did not think about the hole below; the bridge was safe enough, it was just a case of keeping on it and reaching the other side."

The girl, some years later, in the journey of life, found herself on just such a narrow way. In the midst of her difficulty, the windy day on the sweet blue moorlands came back to her memory, and again she looked up and on, and was safe.—Vera Reading in Presbyterian.

ANNA'S PACKAGE

Aunt Helen did the package up herself. Then she addressed it plainly to little Anna, 'way off in New York State.

Uncle Fred took the package to the post office. When the clerk weighed it, something inside said "Ma," softly. The clerk started and stared at uncle Fred.

"You can't sent kittens by mail," he said.

Uncle Fred told the clerk all about the package and little Anna.

The clerk laughed.

"All right," he said.

In the post office the clerk was called Bob. By-and-bye he went off duty. Another clerk, named Joe, took his place.

Joe was sorting the mail. He picked up Anna's package, glanced at the address, and dropped it into the mail-pouch which was going east.

"Ma," said a little voice inside the package.

Joe started. Carefully, he picked up the package. With every move, from within came faint sounds.

"Steve," called Joe to another clerk, "do you know what's in this?" He held out the package.

Steve didn't know. No one did except Bob. Bob wasn't there.

"Sounds like a kitten or a squirrel or a rabbit,' said Joe.

"It's against the rules to send animals by mail," said Steve.

"Well, it mews," cried Joe. "Listen."

"That's queer," said Steve. "Let's bore some holes in the package. Then it can breathe any how."

Carefully Joe and Steve bored holes in the top, bottom, and sides of the package. All the time the little voice cried out. Joe was glad when at last he dropped the package again into the mail-pouch.

But the more he thought about it, the more anxious he grew.

"We've no right to send it, Steve," he said.

"Doesn't sound just like a kitten," said Steve.

"Let's open it and see," said Joe.

Once more Anna's package was taken from the mail-pouch. Joe took off the papers. He opened the box.

"Ma," said the little voice.

Steve was looking over Joe's shoulder. He burst into a loud laugh.

"Poor little kitten," he cried.

Joe shut the cover down hard, tied on the wrappings, and dropped the package again into the mail-pouch.

Two mornings later, father, mother, and little Anna were at breakfast. The telephone bell rang. Father answered it. When he came back, he looked half puzzled, half amused.

"The clerk at the post office says there's a package there for Anna with a kitten in it," he said.

"A kitten," cried mother.

"Kitty, kitty," called Anna, who was just beginning to talk.

"It mews," said father.

"It must be almost starved," said mother. "Send Jerry for it right away, John."

So Jerry was sent to the post office. When he came back, everything was ready for a kitten that had just taken a long journey. Milk was warming on the back of the stove. A saucer stood waiting on the floor. A big basket had been made into a nice warm bed.

"It's alive yet," cried Jerry. "It's mewed all the way home."

"Poor little thing," cried mother. "Do hurry, John."

Father lifted off the cover of the box.

"Kitten?" he cried, "look here, Anna."

There, smiling good-naturedly at them all, lay a funny laughing Chinese doll.

In an instant Anna had him in her arms. Her smiles were almost as big and bright as Billiken's. She hugged hi hard—harder; "ma-ma!" squeaked Billiken.—Alice E. Allen.

YOU'RE A BRICK

No doubt you have often heard one man say to another, when he is very much pleased: "You are a brick, old fellow!"

Perhaps you will think it is a very queer thing to say, but I will tell you how such a saying is said to have come into use.

Many, many years ago, a famous king sent an ambassador to another famous king. The ambassador was much surprised to find that the king whom he was visiting had no walls around his city.

In those days, of course, in order to keep out enemies, nearly every city was surrounded by strong and high walls. So the surprised ambassador said to the king, "Why, you have no walls for the city!"

"We have," said te king.

"Where, where?" asked the ambassador, more surprised than ever.

The king then pointed to his large army, which was not far away, and said, with a smile, "There are the walls of my city. Exery man you see is a brick!"

The king meant that an enemy would have to defeat these soldiers before they—that is, the enemy—could enter the city.—North American.

The candy counter in a drug store was much patronized by a number of school girls and boys. One boy boasted that he often spent his entire week's allowance at that counter. He did not eat all the candy himself, but generously gave a share of it to his companions. Then he was obliged to run into debt for pencils and paper, and would borrow car fare from his comrades, and be tardy in repaying them. Is there not a flaw in the honesty of a boy who spends lavishly with one hand in foolish self-indulgence, and misplaced generosity, while, with the other hand he contracts debts that he feels under no obligation to settle?

FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES

ARE WOMEN MEAN?

Most people would as soon be accused of murder as of meanness. It is a characteristic scarcely less objectionable to the average individual than cowardice, yet to a careful observer it is promiscuously conspicuous, and in quarters wherein it frequently lies unsuspected by the unintuitive. There is a well known man of an earlier generation who said his ambition was "to be asked everywhere and to go nowhere." He was a poet, and above all, he was a philosopher. He knew human nature as well as that past master in the art of knowledge—he who tempted Eve—for he had realized that there is nothing more craved for than the reputation of generosity and he knew also that of the genuine commodity there is singularly little.

"What am I going to get out of this? is the question which is at the back of the head of many when they give.

"Will Mrs. Bobbie James invite me back to a better dinner than I am giving her? The question is weighed as carefully as if it were a consideration of a question of state importance, before even the sprat is thrown to catch the salmon. A really mean man is a rara avis. It seems to be an unwritten law among them to pay back as generously as they have received. To accept and not to return in some form or another is unknown to their philosophy. Moreover, they give spontaneously, without even a thought of return. But the glaring and courageous meanness of some women to one another has no parallel as a characteristic on this planet. If you want to see it in its true colors, you have to go to the women's clubs to find it. One woman will in the most effusive manner and with her sweetest smile invite another member to tea, and look astounded if she comes unprovided with her purse to pay for the beverage. The "guest," unsophisticated creature! regards the invitation as a genuine one, she has never dreamed of the necessity of paying for herself, and her embarrassment can be imagined.

Men are poor things when it comes to excuses to "put off" a friend. But a woman who in a wild bout of generosity has asked some one to partake of her hospitality, and then in calmer moments realized that she doesn't want them, will stop at nothing to put them off. Catch her hesitate to tell her best friend not to come, and not finding excuses by the score to justify her action in the other woman's sight! For not the least among woman's splendid gifts is her imagination, her grand self-possession and coolness in such circumstances are worthy of all commendation.

Where a man will bluster or stammer and contradict himself, women will be perfectly calm and self-reliant. What is more, by their air of sweet sincerity and diplomatic grace, they will manage not to make an enemy of the victim. In fact, it is quite possible if the "guest" that was to be is of a generous nature herself—and far be it from me to suggest that there are not scores of high spirited and generous women—she will probably accept the excuse and believe implicitly that it is as true as "Holy Writ."

It is only once in a "blue moon" that you will find a man giving an "open" invitation. If he does, and it is accepted, you will find that he makes the best of a bad bargain. Most people who have a large circle of acquaintances know what it is to receive "open" invitations from their women friends.

"Why don't you run in and take "pot luck?" darling Maud. You know we dine at eight or run in any time, you know you are always welcome." The "open" invitation is the refuge of all mean people who regard it as a brilliant way of getting out of what they feel to be obligations in returning kindness.

It is amusing to notice that the most generous and most lavish natures have a pet economy somewhere. It may be coals, or gas they detest to pay for, or it may be the few cents a day for newspapers. It has been known to be a bitter blow to people whose general weekly expenditures would keep two or three ordinary families in comfort to pay for a ball of string or a piece of blotting paper, and they waste valuable time in unravelling the string from parcels and storing it away as if every yard of it was a chain of gold. Yet the same woman will probably go to a bargain sale and spend dollars on petty rubbish which she never will find use for, simply because she imagines she has obtained a "bargain," and to have acquired in the first instance something for half its value (anything will do) is indeed a big feather in the cap of every woman.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

Cleanliness of Clothes

In the old days, when we were rather less dirty than anybody else, we learnt to consider ourselves clean. I cannot put it any higher than that! I am not speaking of cleanliness of the body today, all the same, because the skin and the hair and matters of "beauty" and hygiene generally are not exactly my province; but I think the time has come when a few words as to cleanliness of clothes may be reasonably spoken. My most rooted objection to old clothes is that dirt—perhaps invisible—pervades their whole being. How can it be otherwise? If you send your tailor-made garments, your woollens, broadly speaking to the cleaners periodically, you are an exceptional woman, and even then do you include your knock-about serge or tweed suit, your "odd" short skirt, your frieze coat that hangs in the hall in your country sojournings, or possibly in a lobby or cupboard among masculine "outer wear"—(and what man ever sent that sort of thing to be cleaned, unless it were a smart great coat for London use?)

This type of garment catches dust like a carpet—and a carpet is frequently swept, but——. That is a very tiresome sort of remark. I apologise for it, and am ready to repeat it after the apology!

I do not "set" up to be cleaner than my neighbors. No enthusiastic gardener who gets as dirty as she is enthusiastic can ever hope to be considered clean by the friends who have caught her at it. No true Cockney, born and bred among smuts and fogs, like the writer, can ever hope to be considered unfogged and smutless for the rest of her days. "I think my lungs must look like a sponge used to mop up ink," said a London friend meditatively; "I'm so glad I can't see them!" It is as well, perhaps, that there is a good deal that we "can't see." But it does not apply to the dirt in our clothes.

One thing I do which I recommend as worthy of imitation—I have my old woollens washed. Mind, I do not counsel it when they are young and smart and immaculate of cut, hung "to a hair," pressed a merville; but I am speaking especially of blue short skirts donned for a short walk o' London mornings, that comes back soaked with grimy rain or spattered with liquid mud (about which we will not stop to think too much) or an Irish tweed, or "blanket" skirt, in which the wearer has gardened or golfed or tramped across ploughed fields in pursuit of country life at its glorious and dirty best! I have made experiments with skirts that did not matter, I have put to a cruel test my white serge in summertime, and I find that the average tweed or serge washes as well as (and often better than) the average linen!

Because it is so seldom done, is that any reason for not doing it? I know that not more than one woman in a hundred sends her winter skirts to the laundry; but why on earth do not the ninety and nine follow her example? In these days, when the "odd" skirt is much worn in the country, to accompany the many varieties of matching or contrasting woollen sweater (also when people agree with me that for real rough wear—to say nothing of motoring—a long or three-quarter length coat to match the skirt is more useful than the short jacket to match, which is too hot in the house, and too cool for a winter "out of doors"!) there is no arguing away the fact that washableness is an immense asset. My own country days at present are spent in a portion of the British Isles where no skirt short of (or longer than) a kilt can be kept dry when it really rains. Whether our upland plateau is nearer the clouds than most places are, I do not pretend to say, but when rain falls, it comes down like a shower of ramrods, and strikes the earth with such violence that it splashes up again full of gravel or mud, nearly to one's knees! Also it penetrates every umbrella, and the really useful hat in my possession is the enamelled one I think I wrote of previously, which behaves as a sou'wester, and from which the water can be allowed to run from the brim in the porch at the same time that the useless umbrella is put in the rack to drip!)

The woollen "motor scarf," too, and the knitted gloves, of which I have a set to match each tweed outfit, wash as well, and I am quite certain that a grimy muffler or soiled pair of gloves, even though "it doesn't show," can appeal to nobody. As for the modern soft country hat or cap, of suede leather, beaver, felt, or stitched tweed, though do not often exhibit soap and water to them, can be cleaned with ease and frequency. I made myself annoying to a man quite lately, who washes his hair in his bath every morning, by asking how long he had possessed a particular country hat, which I had seen him wear on and off for years, and which hung in a hall between whiles—which was, in fact, never protected from both dust or weather at any period of its existence!

I do not think that any woman would go to either extreme in the treatment of hair or net, but they go quite far enough very often.

The "dear old rest gown"—not old in years, but old in smuts!—the Japanese dressing gown allowed to get so soiled that the next visit to the cleaners will mean the fraying through of the silk at the hem and cuffs—the face veil that I should enjoy dipping in spirit or petrol, just to show you the result!—the motor veil that is expected to keep your hair clean without being clean itself—the furs that "come off" (without being dyed) on guimpe and light gloves—the cloth suits that tell their own tale when the same light gloves clothe the hands that hold them up—the plain colored silk en cas that shows what an acquaintance once called "floating ribs" (lines of soiling running down each steel rib, a crease to mark the silk's folding), the silken petticoat ruined in texture (and appearance!) by being worn too long uncleaned—"what a pity!" is the comment one applies to each and every one of these things.

In mapping out an allowance, how often the cleaner's and dyer's bill is forgotten, and the substantial sum to cover these "necessary repairs" not allotted! If there were nothing to be said for civilization—and I admit that at times I say a good deal against it!—at least it has taught us human beings cleanliness. As a rule the wilder the animal the more scrupulous its personal cleanliness, and let us remain in the happy belief that the tamer the man the more he enjoys his tub. But clothes belong to civilization—which nobody can deny—and they enjoy their tubs, too. Please do not forget it.

Seasonable Novelties

A FREE AGE

During the hearing of a recent cause celebre, a question of interest to modern society was raised by the judge and one of the counsel. It practically amounted to this, that the jury, in considering their verdict, were asked to reflect whether it was possible to judge the conduct of men and women of the present day by the same standard of morality as obtained, for example, in the days of Jane Austen. In short, the question put was: Is this not an age of practically unlimited social freedom between men and women? It is not an easy one to answer offhand. True, times have changed, and men and women with them. No one can deny that women nowadays can do without a question of impropriety, what would have jeopardized their reputations fifty or less years ago.

To have dined alone with a man at a restaurant, to have gone out for the day with a man who was not husband or brother, would have been to court criticism, if not censure; yet the modern habit of dining out and the recreation of motoring have made both such things possible. One could quote many instances of the revolution in social life, that proclaims the freedom existing between the sexes in these days. And if we judge men and women from the standpoint of our fathers and grandfathers, we must perforce come to the conclusion that our manners have grown somewhat lax. Of course, it is argued, we have broader minds nowadays, and are able to understand that, with the process of suns, our views have happily so widened that we have come to see that it is quite as possible for a man and woman to be good friends or "chums" as it is for two men or two women to be. But, on the other hand, we have to ask ourselves whether in any number of generations human nature really changes. And this does make the question concerning the great social freedom now permitted between the sexes a matter of moment.

That times have changed is perfectly true, but are the men and women of this age so vastly different from those of days gone by? Those who were bound about by [illegible] consider prudish conventi[illegible] the social restrictions [illegible] consider to have been [illegible] were of the passions with [illegible] erred by no means unfrequently [illegible] venture to deny that they [illegible]

Continued on Page [illegible]

MYSTERY OF THE EMPRESS HOTEL

A Scene Bringing in Mounted Police

Amorous Rustics Over an Irrigation Ditch

(Written for The Sunday Colonist by "The Mail Man," N. S. R.

In the cold, grey dawn of Thursday morning, when the guests at the Empress Hotel slept comfortably in their big, warm brass beds, five men, yawning sleepily and shivering audibly, gathered quietly in the hotel lobby, through the windows of which the morning light dimly struggled in.

They were rough-looking customers, and in their ill-fitting, much-worn garments, seemed sadly out of place amidst the luxurious surroundings of the large hall. So apparently thought two Chinese boys, who were busily engaged in dusting the corridor; they spied the strangers, and eyeing them askance with true Oriental suspicion, dashed off post haste to arouse Manager Jackson and spread the alarm that thieves had broken into the hotel.

Two of these men, dressed as fishermen, with long rubber boots, yellow slickers and sou'westers, which were none too clean and rather fishy, strode with measured pace, up and down the room, while their companions, obviously overcome with exhaustion, slept heavily in perfect abandon on the soft, green lounges that lined the walls. The fishermen appeared anxious, and glanced uneasily from time to time towards the stairway, as though expecting some one.

Suddenly, with a soft, purring sound, the elevator dropt from above, and a little dark man, with long, black hair, smoking a huge cigar, and enveloped in a voluminous ulster, stepped out. "Stand by!" said this individual, in a penetrating voice that reverberated through the silent room, "Stand by, everybody!" and, in two seconds, the little group, heavily laden with bags and bundles, evidently the spoils of the night's haul (the Chinese boys thought), passed silently out of the big front door, and headed for the docks. Manager Jackson, in picturesque dishabille, and the two servants followed, hot in pursuit.

Down the embankment in lose order went the strangers, passing the steamship offices at the head of the gangway, on to the docking point of the coastal steamers, where, belching heavy clouds of dense black smoke, a tug boat lay under full steam. Not a word was spoken; not a sound uttered, but softly, and just as the sun shot his first bright ray over the roofs of the surrounding buildings, the tiny steamboat cast off her hawsers and slipped slowly out of the harbor.

On deck the strangers huddled together, drawing their coats more closely round them to keep warm, and uttering strange, unpublished opinions regarding the joys of early rising.

Outside the harbor the wind blew strongly and a thick mist hugged the water. The boat, swinging to the swell, forged rapidly ahead, a thin flat line of smoke trailing in her wake. As she surged past Race Island in a strong tide rip, the lighthouse jumped out from the fog for a moment to say "Hello!"

It was cold all right; of that there was no shadow of doubt. One of those damp, penetrating atmospheres that goes right through you, and freezes the very marrow in your bones; one of those mornings when you turn over sleepily in bed, pull the blankets up a little closer to your chin, and thank the gods that you haven't to get up, at least just yet, anyhow.

"Well!" ejaculated the big bronzed fellow with the long rubber boots, his teeth chattering in his head like Spanish castanets, "I was thrown from my horse in the Majestic last night; was nearly drowned in the swimming pool at Banff, not long ago; was hounded to a finish by the Northwest Mounted Police in Regina, five weeks ago; fell from the suspension bridge at Capilano Canyon on Thursday, but I have never yet died at sea in a fog and a boat!"

"Humph!" growled his friend, sulkily, "Me, too! It's a new death for me, sure thing! I've already nearly passed away a few times myself, from bullets, and stabs, jealous husbands, dumb-waiters, and all that sort; but this business does just knock the breath out of a man. I hope that little girl at the corner of Broadway and 14th street will know I thought of her to the last."

"I'll tell her, I'll tell her, all right," said the big, lanky German with the yellow tripod and the black box; "I'll tell her all about it for you. I kind of like her myself, and will be rather pleased to carry your farewell message. Just wait a minute till I get a pencil and jot down what you want to say."

"Oh! shut up, you fellows!" broke in a fourth man, "you make me sick. This bright, sunny morning—without the sun or the bright—is nothing to the sufferings we've undergone elsewhere. When we rescued the lady at Glacier from the overhanging cliffs, or jumped to death down that yawning crevasse. Nor it ain't nothing to the danger we underwent when those five thousand steers stampeded over us at Brooks, or the time the Imperial Limited ran over us close to Kamloops. Shucks! You fellows make me sick!"

"Stand by!" again rang out the penetrating voice; "stand by, everybody!" And out of the mists, just over the port bow—or was it the starboard?—loomed a huge fish trap, black, towering and seaweedy, groaning and swaying in the waves, and sweating dirty water from every pore of its brownish nets; through the meshes flowed the fog in a never-ending stream, while the manner in which it was shaken and jerked about indicated that more than mere fog desired to pass through.

With the bow of the boat securely lashed to the 30ft. piles, the five men carefully scaled the slippery structure, which, at each bump of the barges, thrown by the waves against it, shook and trembled like a man with the ague. They hoisted their spoils aloft with them, and then painfully crawled across the narrow connecting boards, until a small platform was reached, where the lanky one carefully erected the yellow tripod, and screwed the black box firmly on top.

Down below, "The Silver Horde," 20,000 white-bellied, silver-backed, purple-sided salmon, eddied swayingly to and fro, nosing one another recklessly aside, and thrashing the waters wtih their tails.

"Dare-Devil Dick, the Strenuous," the hero of a thousand melo-dramas, felt his grouchiness slip from him like a flash, as a huge shark rose suddenly in the near net, and turned a complete somersault in the air. To get down into the water and have a hand-to-hand struggle with that shark was thereafter his one and only thought.

"Hank, the Fisherman," who is sometimes a bridegroom and sometimes a tourist, perched on a 2 x 4 plank, was coquettishly remaking his complexion with the aid of a handful of burnt matches, at the same time adding a graceful twirl to the curly locks under the sou'wester.

"The Lanky One" and "The Mail Man," forgetful of all but the art of picture-making, were recklessly letting themselves down the side of the net, hanging on with their eyelashes and teeth as they went. Oh! to get a photograph of that frenzied, swishing mass of silver! What matter if they slipped into the water and were drowned, if they could only secure a striking or an original photo. One could get drowned comfortably any or every day, but it was not often that material for such a photo could be secured. So "Let 'em all come! Who cared?"

And then the sun, bright, warm and beautiful, struggled through the rolling clouds of mist, and shone forth bravely.

When the salmon, in a great pushing, flapping mass of color, rainbowed over the side of the trap into the open barge, "Hank" was sent down to play his little part. And it was a lone hand, this morning. He slipped and floundered around amongst the water animals, and the little man with the big voice told him what to do.

"Get busy, old Hayseed!" yelled the delighted spectators, as "Old Hank" went down under an avalanche of sliding fish. "Stick to 'em, old Farmer! Stick to 'em!"

"Say!" yelled one of the tug hands, bantteringly, "do you do that cuz ye hev to, or cuz ye likes it?"

"Cuz I likes it, of course, you blamed chump!" hollered back the part of the man that was seen above the salmon—"cuz I like it"; and he spat a mouthful of scales from his upper lip. And he speared right and left with a pole with an iron point on it, and threw the "springs" in with the ordinary fishes, and the ordinary fishes in with the springs.

"You might make a useful salmon fisher," volunteered the tug captain—"but it'd take you a thousand years!"

When, an hour later, having played his little "age of man," he clambered back on to the Czar's spotless deck, he oozed water from all parts and spread an ungracious odor far and near.

"Not near me, thanks!" said the Heavy Villain, as he rapidly got away from proximity to the fisherman; "not this morning, thanks!" I can't afford to be contaminated today, as I have an important meeting in the city in the afternoon."

"What do you think you'd scale now?" queried the Comedian as he winked across at the "Mail man."

"This must be Friday," said the captain, as he nodded to the chink to take what the gods gave him, and lay in a supply of the needful.

"Just wait till I photograph that," said the Lanky One, as a huge skate drifted slowly to the surface. My fortune's made if I can put that on a plate."

"Would you eat that?" asked the little man, recoiling in horror at the idea. "Would you?"

"I mean a photographic plate," answered the Lanky One quickly; "I mean a negative."

"And the last salmon came over the side, the nets were dropped again, and the tugs saluted each other and drifted apart.

And they'll tell you that moving picture actors don't have much work to do; have an easy time, and a gay life; that anybody can fill the roles.

And so Captain Springall swung the Czar into the tide race once more, and with the majority of the actors sprawling in restful positions here and there on the deck, the Edison Company returned again to the city with one of the finest "fish" stories ever to be told, locked safely away in the big black camera.

Mr. J. S. Dennis, Assistant to Vice-President of the C. P. R., who personally conducted across Canada the members of the Edison Moving Picture party, and the company at present operating in Victoria.

Standing—left to right: J. Searle Dawley (manager), Mrs. Laura Sawyer, J. S. Dennis, Charles Sutton, Herbert Prior, A. R. Neile, J. Gordon, J. H. Welsh (Columbia Magazine). Sitting: Norman S. Rankin (Private Secretary to J. S. Dennis), Mrs. Prior and Miss Lane.

At the Cattle Round-up—A Stampede Passing

A FREE AGE

Continued from Page Eleven

danger? It is the opportunity that makes the thief, and because we are given extra length of rope nowadays, as a matter of course it does not in the least follow that there will not come the temptation to hang ourselves.

deterred from wrongdoing, owing to lack of opportunity? Or, to put it the other way, may we not say that the unlimited freedom now permitted between men and women does tend to

There is no fear that we shall ever return to the social standard of Jane Austen's time. That is impossible, because our whole mode of life is so completely altered, but we might do worse than put a reasonable check on the social freedom between the sexes. Nothing ever remains just thus, or thus. And so it is that what is quite good as it is today may become evil tomorrow in a slightly developed stage. We can see that there is danger in the social freedom of the present day, though it is probably not nearly so great as some would suggest.

Folly cannot be altogether stemmed by convention, but at least it often makes folks think twice, and second thoughts, as we know, may save a situation.

STAGES OF LIFE

An unknown correspondent sends us this interesting psychological study of the growth of the child's mind:

"At 10 the boy thinks his father knows everything.

"At 15 he thinks he knows as much as his father does.

"At 20 he thinks he knows twice as much as the old man knows, or ever will know.

"At 35 he condescends to ask his father's advice.

"At 50 he's where he was at 10—he believes that the dear old chap was the wisest man in the world."—Toledo Blade.